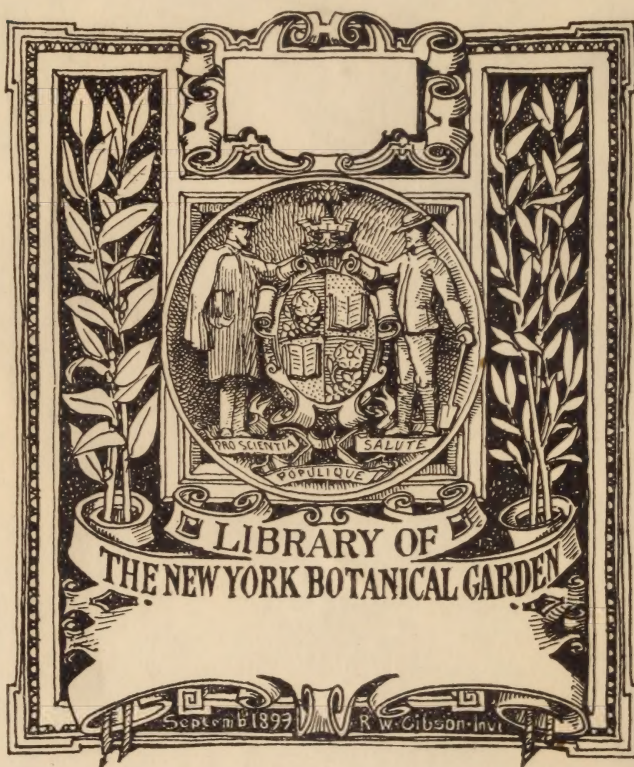


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ESTABLISHED

1802.

J. M. Thorburn & Co.

ANNUAL
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE
OF

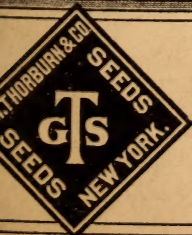
Seeds

FOR THE
VEGETABLE GARDEN

FOR THE
FLOWER GARDEN

FOR THE
LAWN.

FOR THE
FARM & NURSERY



1893

SCALE OF MAXIMUM EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, ETC.

Shipped from New York.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States and Territories. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES ON SEEDS.—If Prepaid many Express Companies now take Flower, Tree and Garden Seeds and Bulbs, when done up in packages **not exceeding four pounds in weight**, at the rate of **ten cents** for each one and a-half pounds or less, and **one cent** for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a four-pound package of seeds may be sent to California for **thirty cents** if prepaid; otherwise it would cost **eighty cents**.

QUANTITY.	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota, N. & S.	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming				
Packages of 1 lb. or less	25	25	40	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	25	25	25	25	25	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Over 1 lb. to 2 lb.	30	30	50	35	25	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	45	30	25	25	30	30	45	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
" 2 " 3 "	45	45	60	45	25	45	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	40	30	45	45	45	45	45	60	45	35	40	45	45	55	40	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
" 3 " 4 "	60	60	80	60	30	60	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	45	35	60	60	60	60	60	75	50	40	45	60	55	75	45	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 4 " 5 "	70	70	100	80	35	75	40	70	70	65	65	70	75	65	75	65	50	40	70	75	70	70	70	75	95	55	45	50	65	90	50	40	70	70	70	75	55	65	65	75	75	75	75	75
" 5 " 7 "	90	95	150	100	35	100	45	95	95	75	75	90	100	75	100	75	55	45	90	100	95	95	100	140	65	50	55	75	70	125	55	45	85	90	100	65	75	75	100	100	100	100	100	100
" 7 " 10 "	100	115	200	150	40	135	50	115	115	90	90	100	125	90	120	90	60	50	100	120	115	115	125	180	75	55	60	90	75	175	60	50	100	100	150	75	90	90	120	150	150	150	150	150
" 10 " 15 "	115	135	300	215	40	175	60	135	135	100	100	115	160	100	150	100	70	60	115	150	135	135	160	275	80	60	70	100	85	260	70	60	110	115	200	80	100	100	150	200	200	200	200	200
" 15 " 20 "	130	165	400	275	45	200	65	165	165	115	115	130	200	115	175	125	80	65	130	175	165	165	200	360	90	70	80	115	100	340	80	65	125	130	250	90	115	115	175	250	250	250	250	250
" 20 " 25 "	150	185	500	350	50	250	70	185	185	130	125	150	225	130	200	145	90	70	150	200	185	185	225	450	100	75	90	130	110	425	90	70	150	150	300	100	125	125	200	325	325	325	325	325
" 25 " 30 "	175	210	600	400	55	300	75	210	210	150	145	175	275	150	250	150	100	75	175	250	210	210	275	540	110	85	100	150	125	510	100	75	160	175	325	110	145	145	250	375	375	375	375	375
" 30 " 35 "	200	250	700	475	55	350	80	250	250	160	150	200	325	160	275	165	100	80	200	275	250	250	325	630	120	90	100	160	135	595	100	80	180	200	375	120	150	150	275	425	425	425	425	425
" 35 " 40 "	225	275	800	525	60	400	85	275	275	175	165	225	350	175	325	175	100	85	225	325	275	275	350	720	125	100	100	175	145	680	100	85	200	225	425	125	165	165	325	475	475	475	475	475
" 40 " 45 "	250	300	900	585	65	450	90	300	300	200	175	250	400	200	350	175	100	90	250	350	300	300	400	810	125	100	100	200	150	765	100	90	225	250	475	125	175	175	350	525	525	525	525	525
" 45 " 50 "	250	300	975	650	70	450	100	300	300	200	175	250	400	200	350	175	100	100	250	350	300	300	400	875	125	100	100	200	150	840	100	100	225	250	490	125	175	175	350	550	550	550	550	550

THORBURN'S LEMON BLUSH TOMATO.



THORBURN'S TERRA COTTA TOMATO.



ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s
SEEDS.LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

IN ISSUING our Ninety-second Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; see table of express tariff on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT OR MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we will choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.


WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. From this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

JAMES M. THORBURN, }
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York.

 In February we publish a list of **GLADIOLUS AND SPRING BULBS**, and in September a catalogue of **DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS**.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barn-yard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space—it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plant in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a cold-frame in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do) mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

Amaranthus superbus.

A first-class decorative plant of very rapid growth, attaining within a few months a height of about six feet; the leaves are blood-red, with bright yellow border, and the panicles are slightly drooping. It is extremely easy to cultivate, and will be found most valuable for groups. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Aster, Comet, Snow-White.

The flowers of this splendid new class are very large and extremely double, with incurved petals, giving them the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. We have pleasure in offering this year a beautiful snow-white variety, which we believe will become the leading variety of this class. It is perhaps the whitest of all Asters, and the flowers are perfect in form. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Aster, Mignon, Rose.

This new class resembles in habit, height and form the Victoria race, but is much more floriferous. The flowers are of the finest form, and can be kept fresh in water longer than those of any other sort. The best Aster for cutting. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Calendula officinalis grandiflora sulphurea fl. pl.

(New Double Large-flowered Pot Marigold.)

A new variety of the improved compact-growing Pot Marigold, producing very large and extremely double flowers of a pleasing sulphur-yellow color. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Canna, Madame Crozy.

Of the many fine varieties of the celebrated Crozy Cannas, this is undoubtedly the grandest. It is of erect and compact habit, attaining a height of about three feet; it is extremely floriferous, and the large flowers, which are of a splendid bright vermilion, bordered with golden yellow, are produced uninterruptedly until frost. The light green foliage is also very handsome. Per pkt. of 20 seeds, 25 cts.

Carnation, Double Margaret.

Probably no plant of recent introduction is destined to be so generally useful as this new race of annual Double Carnations. Seed sown in spring will flower all summer, and seed sown in the fall and kept under glass will flower freely all winter. For cut-flowers they are simply invaluable, as they come into flower so soon after sowing and produce such an abundance of blooms. They are equally suitable for open air or pot-culture, being of very vigorous growth and extremely dwarf and compact in habit. In addition to the superb mixtures offered last year, we have this year two self-colors:

	Per pkt.
White	\$0 40
Rose	25
Mixed, Tall	10
" Half-Dwarf	10
" Dwarf	25

Cyclamen persicum giganteum.

We invite particular attention to our unequalled strain of this large-flowering Cyclamen. An assortment of seven different single varieties, and also a new double dark purple variety will be found on page 84 of this catalogue. The seeds are collected for us expressly from the celebrated collection in the German Imperial Gardens in Berlin. The plants will flower in twelve months from time of sowing the seed.

Delphinium sulphureum.

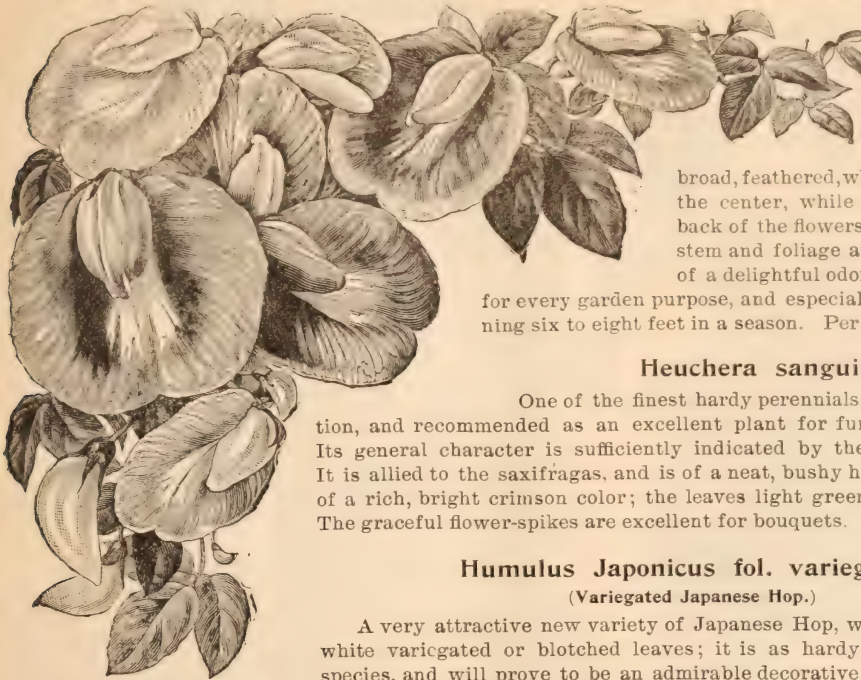
A yellow-flowered perennial Larkspur; very fine. Per pkt., 25 cts.



CANNA, MADAME CROZY.

Centrosema grandiflora. (Butterfly Pea.)

A hardy perennial vine of rare and exquisite beauty, and absolutely new to cultivation. It blooms in



June from seed sown in April, and bears profusely large, inverted, pea-shaped flowers, ranging in color from rosy violet to purple, with a

broad, feathered, white marking through the center, while the large buds and back of the flowers are pure white; the stem and foliage are very graceful and of a delightful odor. It is well adapted

for every garden purpose, and especially as a climber, running six to eight feet in a season. Per pkt. of 20 seeds, 25c.

Heuchera sanguinea.

One of the finest hardy perennials of recent introduction, and recommended as an excellent plant for furnishing cut-flowers. Its general character is sufficiently indicated by the illustration below. It is allied to the saxifragas, and is of a neat, bushy habit; the flowers are of a rich, bright crimson color; the leaves light green and slightly hairy. The graceful flower-spikes are excellent for bouquets. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Humulus Japonicus fol. variegatus.

(Variegated Japanese Hop.)

A very attractive new variety of Japanese Hop, with beautiful silvery white variegated or blotched leaves; it is as hardy as the green-leaved species, and will prove to be an admirable decorative climbing plant, well suited for covering fences, etc. Eighty per cent. of the seedlings of this

variety will come true from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Lobelia erinus compacta "Goldelse."

The chief merit of this new Lobelia will be found in the effective and agreeable contrast between its foliage and its flowers; the leaves are of a rich, golden yellow, similar to those of the popular "Golden Feather," while the flowers are of a beautiful brilliant blue. A plant that of itself supplies two such striking colors must prove especially valuable for carpet-bedding. It will also be found desirable for border and pot-culture. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Mignonette, Improved Victoria.

This beautiful new Mignonette grows only about six inches high, and is remarkable for its perfectly regular, pyramidal habit, and its elegant, beautifully formed spikes are profusely covered with brilliant red flowers; the flowers are larger and of a brighter red than those of the old Victoria Mignonette, and they contrast effectively with its dark, glossy green foliage. A valuable acquisition either for pot-culture or for groups and edgings. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Molucella spinosa.

A valuable annual and biennial Shell-flower, newly introduced from Assyria. When young its chief attraction is in its numerous delicate, rose flowers, but it grows rapidly to a height of 6 to 8 feet, and is then most valuable on account of its light green foliage, which contrasts most effectively with its brownish red, four-cornered stems; it is an excellent plant for grouping or for single specimens on lawns; the highly ornamental leaves are useful for table decorations. Sown in frames from March to April, and transplanted into the open ground, it blooms from June to October. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Petunia grandiflora violacea fl. pl.

Every one has been struck with the beautiful, deep violet shades obtained among large-flowering Petunias. We are now in a position to offer a fine double variety, with very large, deep violet-colored flowers. About 30 per cent. of the seedlings bear double flowers, and the remaining single ones are of the same rich and effective shade of color. Per pkt., 40 cts.



HEUCHERA SANGUINEA.

Petunia, California Large-flowered Hybrid.

This new strain of single Petunia is remarkable in many respects. The flowers are extremely deep-throated and very large, some of them measuring five inches in diameter. The colors are varied, many of them intense, and some of them in combinations quite new in Petunias; some specimens are exquisitely pencilled, and others are self-colored and beautifully fringed. The seed we offer is from plants selected for excellence in size, form, fringe and marking. Per pkt., 50 cts.



TULIP POPPY.

variety. The seeds now offered will produce about 40 to 50 per cent. of true plants, with perfectly double flowers. The Iceland Poppy has of late become such a general favorite that we are sure this new variety will be greeted as a valuable addition to the tribe. Per pkt., 20 cts.

Tulip Poppy. (Papaver glaucum.)

This splendid decorative annual is a native of Armenia, whence it was recently introduced. The plant grows from 12 to 14 inches high, and produces from 50 to 60 large flowers, in form as shown in our illustration, and in color of the most vivid scarlet. The intensity and brilliancy of the color reminds one of the well-known Scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulip, hence the appropriateness of the popular name "Tulip Poppy." It is specially suited for the formation of brilliant masses of color, or for imparting brightness to more somber plants. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Primula Chinensis fimbriata "Standard."

A new and greatly improved variety of this popular greenhouse plant. The flowers are a third larger than those of the ordinary Fringed Chinese Primrose, and the whole plant is of much stronger growth. We offer seed of two separate colors, viz.: **White**, per pkt., 40 cts.; **Rose**, per pkt., 40 cts.

Salvia splendens: Four Splendid New Varieties.

We have pleasure in introducing the following new strains of this popular bedding plant. They should be started indoors not later than April, and transplanted to the outside when warm weather sets in.

Salvia splendens grandiflora. New; very large-flowered variety: quite distinct. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Salvia splendens, New Cherry-Red. Superb variety of beautiful cherry-red color. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Salvia splendens, New Apple-Blossom. Splendid novelty, of a lovely light pink color. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Salvia splendens compacta erecta. Dwarf, erect spikes of dense miniature flowers of a vivid dark scarlet; a novelty of great value. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Sweet Peas.

For our splendid collection of new and standard varieties, see page 106 of this Catalogue.

Verbascum pannosum.

This very fine perennial species comes from Macedonia. The plants attain a height of 4 to 5 feet, having splendid leaves two feet long and eight inches wide, of lanceolate shape and thickly covered with white, woolly fibre resembling those of *Salvia argentea*. The flower-stalks are about two feet in length, bearing large, sulphur-yellow flowers. Single specimens of this plant are strikingly beautiful, and will be found highly decorative when planted in isolated positions. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Zinnia Haageana, Double Yellow.

This is a most decided improvement upon the old Zinnia Haageana, growing scarcely half as high, being much more compact in growth, and producing three times as many flowers, which are of an intense orange-yellow; very suitable for pot-culture and for edgings. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Phlox Drummondii lutea fl. pl.

Of late years several semi-double flowering Phlox Drummondii have been introduced, the value of which as cut-flowers will have been recognized by those who have tried them. The very pretty yellow-flowering variety now offered comes quite true from seed, and possesses a slight perfume. It is worthy of note that in order to produce the best double flowers these Phloxes should be grown in a light soil. Per pkt., 20 cts.

Cardinal Poppy.

This novelty is distinguished by its very dwarf, compact and robust habit. The plant grows about 18 inches high, producing 10 or 12 exceedingly large and extra-double flowers of a brilliant scarlet color on white ground, which contrasts strikingly with its dark green foliage. It continues to bloom much longer than any other double annual variety, and its exceptionally showy flowers render it very effective either for beds or mixed borders. Per pkt., 10 cts.

New Double Scarlet Iceland Poppy.

(*Papaver nudicaule coccineum fl. pl.*)

The Iceland Poppy is one of the most attractive early-flowering perennials, and we have much pleasure in offering this new double-flowering form of the bright orange-scarlet

PRIMULA CHINENSIS FIMBRIATA
"STANDARD"

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Bean, Thorburn Dwarf Lima. (Kumerle Strain.)

This unique and remarkable Bean is a *dwarf* form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Pole Limas. Though this was the first Dwarf Lima ever introduced, owing to successive unfavorable seasons in the locality in which we were having it grown, we have been unable to offer it in bulk until now.

For the following special merits we commend it to our customers:

1st. It is a veritable *Dwarf Lima*, growing only from 12 to 18 inches high, perfectly fixed in habit and with hardly any inclination of running to vine. It is consequently more easily cultivated and takes up less room than the ordinary running sort. It is also considerably earlier in bearing than the pole varieties.

2nd. It possesses in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima—a merit which, in a Dwarf Lima, is exclusively its own. In this respect it differs from all other Bush Limas.

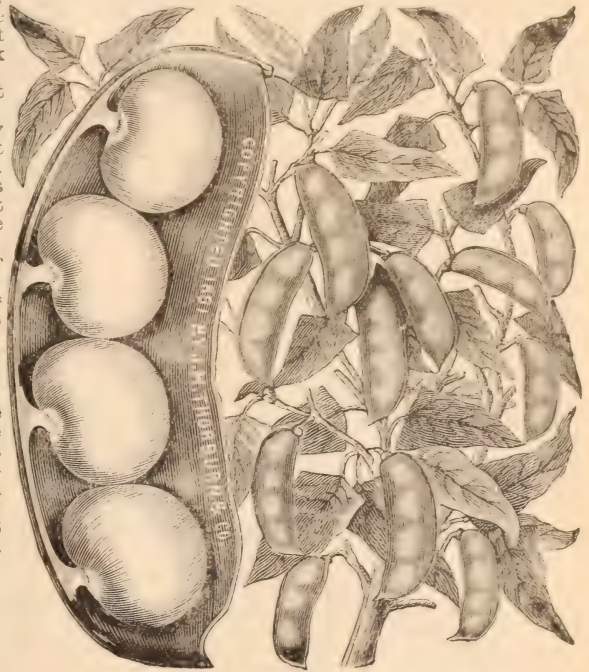
3d. It is exceedingly productive—a single bush, brought into our office here, bearing no less than 47 pods. Some of these contained two, some four, but most of them three beans, all as large as those of the ordinary Challenger Lima. The pods are short and unusually thick, and display the seeds inside by prominent knobs as shown in our illustration. They should be planted two feet apart and one foot in the row. One plant only should be allowed to grow in a hill. Per packet of 18 beans, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 75 cts.; pint, \$1.25; quart, \$2.

Bean, Burpee Bush Lima.

The following is the introducer's description of this novelty:



BURPEE BUSH LIMA-BEAN.



THORBURN DWARF LIMA-BEAN.

"The bushes grow eighteen to twenty-two inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush, from two feet to three feet in diameter. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to "run." The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color and thick leathery substance of the leaves, indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops, and is also a sure cropper. It is an immense yielder, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are identical in size and luscious flavor to the well known large pole Limas. By the introduction of this most valuable novelty, the largest and best Lima-Beans can now be raised in quantity at small cost, without the expense and labor attached to the use of poles." Per packet of 20 beans, 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 40 cts.; per pint, 75 cts.; per quart, \$1.25.

Cauliflower, Thorburn Gilt-Edge.

The very best and surest of all, without any exception. It is a sure header, either for early or late sowing, and can be left longer in the field without decaying than any other sort. It matures immediately after Thorburn Snowball, but is a much heavier sort. Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., \$3.

Cucumber, Thorburn Everbearing.

We again call special attention to this entirely new and unique variety. It is of small size, *very early*, *enormously productive*, and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, *whether the ripe Cucumbers are picked off or not*—in which respect it differs from all other sorts in cultivation. Cucumbers in every stage of growth will be found on the same vine. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.



THORBURN EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.

crisp when used for slicing; very productive, and sure to justify its name as the very best commercial pickling Cucumber. It retains its dark green color after being picked longer than any other variety. The vines make a very strong and vigorous growth, and the fruit "sets" in great abundance. It is also earlier and remains in bearing longer than the old strains of White Spine, which it will most certainly supplant when it is generally known. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.25.

Cucumber, Thorburn Commercial Pickle.

This new variety is, in many points, a marked improvement on all other strains of White Spine, to which class it belongs. It is very uniform in shape and size, tender and

Cucumber, Japanese Climbing.

A new climbing Cucumber from Japan, suitable for growing either in frames or in the open air. It is very early and exceedingly productive. The fruit is excellent either for table use or pickling, being of a medium size, netted, dark green, very tender and fine flavored. Admirably adapted to outdoor cultivation. Per pkt., 20 cts.

Lettuce, Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock.

A selected strain of Butter Lettuce, introduced by us four years ago. It has very large and solid heads, resisting the sun for a long time before running to seed. Suitable for starting under glass and transplanting in early spring, or sowing in open ground for a summer crop. Has been thoroughly tried, and obtains great favor among discriminating growers everywhere. This and our *Large Boston* are the two most popular strains with New York gardeners. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$3.



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THORBURN MARKET-GARDENER'S PRIVATE STOCK LETTUCE.

Musk-Melon, Long Island Beauty.

A splendid new variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the *earliest* of all. Out of a collection including every standard variety, it produced the first ripe melon of the season. This gives it especial value for market-gardeners, and is interesting in contrast with the new variety mentioned below, which so greatly extends the season in its late maturity. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per lb., \$4.

Musk-Melon, Winter Pineapple.

WINTER PINEAPPLE MUSK-MELON.

This remarkable Melon is a native of Cassaba, Asia Minor, whence it was recently introduced into this country. Its unique appearance is accurately represented by our cut, the skin being corrugated instead of netted, and in color a rich yellow, tinged with green. The flesh, which is of a light green color, possesses a most pronounced and agreeable pineapple flavor. Its most valuable characteristic, however, is its wonderful long-keeping qualities. The melons do not ripen on the vine, but should be picked off after the first frosts, handled *very carefully*, and stored (like squashes) in a cool, dry place, where they will gradually ripen. (They should be brought into a warm room a day or two before using.) In this way it is said they can be kept in good condition all through the winter, which would render the variety extremely desirable, as extending greatly the season of a healthful and delicious fruit. In this locality the seed should be planted in pots and frames, and set out only when hot weather begins; otherwise maturity may not be reached. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

Pepper, Bird's Eye, or Creole.

A very small, bright red pepper, about the size of a Marrowfat pea. It is extremely pungent, and is used in the manufacture of the celebrated "Tabasco Sauce." It will be popular for the many sauces made by American housewives. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

Pea, "Exonian."

An extra early new wrinkled marrow pea, now offered for the first time. It is not a selection from any existing variety, but an entirely new sort. The pods, which are produced in great abundance, contain six to eight and many of them nine good-sized peas of a capital dark green color, and of excellent flavor. The Royal Horticultural Society, of England, recognized its merits by awarding it a first-class certificate after testing it against many other varieties. Per pt., 60 cts.

Pepper, Elephant's Trunk.

This new variety is distinguished for its unusually long, glossy, scarlet fruits. They are described as growing from 8 to 11 inches in length and 2 to 2½ inches in breadth, and resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant! They afford the greatest possible contrast to the diminutive variety described on the preceding page. Of mild flavor and valuable for use in the green state. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Tomato, Ponderosa.

This is undoubtedly the largest Tomato in cultivation. Single specimens weighing nearly four pounds have been grown, and specimens weighing two and three pounds are of frequent occurrence. Considering its enormous size it is very free from corrugations. It is of a rich crimson color and the skin is exceedingly firm and smooth. Per packet of about 150 seeds, 10 cts.; ¼ oz., 50 cts.; ½ oz., 75 cts.; ¾ oz., \$1; per oz., \$1.50.



EXONIAN PEA.

THREE SUPERB NEW TOMATOES.

The Thorburn Set. (See colored plate.)

After fourteen years of systematic crossing of the best varieties of Tomatoes, scientifically conducted by Mr. E. S. Carman, the distinguished editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, we are now in a position to offer to the public the three most remarkable Tomatoes ever produced. Mr. Carman assumed that careful and persistent efforts of this kind might show that the improvement of the Tomato was still in its infancy, and these wonderful results of selection and hybridization show that he was right.

THORBURN'S LEMON-BLUSH TOMATO.—This is the nearest approach to a perfect Tomato that has been produced up to this time. The skin and flesh are a bright lemon-yellow, with a faint rose blush or light crimson tint diffused over a part of the surface opposite the stem. Its average size is larger than the "Acme," and in shape somewhat broader than deep—absolutely free of seams, lobes or irregularities. The seeds are notably small and few, the cell walls thick, tender, crystalline and milky—the quality being less acid than that of the red varieties, yet without the insipidity which characterizes the yellow kinds in general. The plant is a vigorous grower, ripening its fruit abundantly in mid-season. Per packet of 20 seeds, 25 cts.

THORBURN'S TERRA-COTTA TOMATO.—This unique cross-bred variety might well be mistaken for a distinct species of Tomato, owing to its peculiarities of color, form, skin, flesh and quality. Its history in brief, is this: In beginning his experiments, the "Peach" was one kind selected by Mr. Carman as the female parent, while the favorites of the day were chosen as the males. Not one of the plants grown from this seed bore Tomatoes which resembled the "Peach" mother; not one developed its characteristic downy skin. The best of these cross-breds were chosen as the female parents the next year, and were crossed with "Ponderosa," "Ignotum," "Stone," etc., and "Terra-Cotta" is one of the results. The color is a pure terra-cotta—quite unlike anything ever seen in a Tomato before. The skin is lustreless and slightly downy, like that of the "Peach." In form it is also unique. It is rarely acutely or deeply lobed or seamed. The surface is slightly wavy and the undulations gradual or obscure. The flesh, too, is peculiarly arranged. Just underneath the flesh of the skin are the pulp cells in which all the seeds are imbedded. The central portion is solid flesh of a mealy, tender consistency and of a mild flavor, peculiarly agreeable to those who prefer raw Tomatoes. The vines are marvels of productiveness, beginning to bear early, and continuing to ripen fruit until frost. Per packet of 20 seeds, 25 cts.

THORBURN'S LONG-KEEPER TOMATO.—This variety is the result of probably the most careful selection ever undertaken. Mr. Carman began with the leading sorts popular at that time, putting the most perfect specimens into a dark room, and from the last to decay selecting the seed for next year's sowing. This process he continued for thirteen years, with the result that we now have a Tomato distinguished for perfection of shape, uniformity of size, earliness in ripening, richness of color, with solid flesh of agreeable flavor, and possessing long keeping qualities possessed by no other variety. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per ¼ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

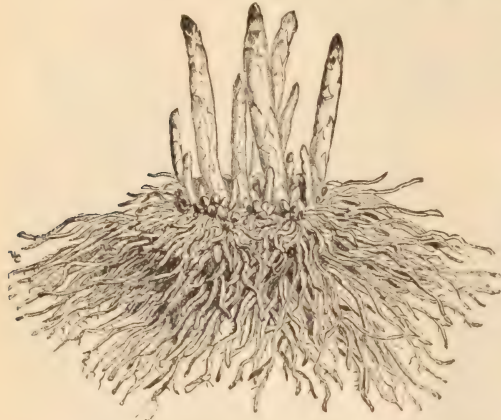
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 44 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago*. Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.



ASPARAGUS.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

- | | | Per oz. | Per ¼ lb. | Per lb. |
|----|--|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 15 | Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it. | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 40 |
| | Two-year-old roots | per 100, \$1; | per 1,000, \$7. | |
| 16 | Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus | 10 | 20 | 75 |
| | Two-year-old roots | per 100, \$1.25; | per 1,000, \$9. | |
| 17 | Barr's Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color | | | |
| | Roots only | per 100, \$1.25; | per 1,000, \$9. | |

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa*. *Artichoke*.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable, and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. These excellent varieties are by no means so largely grown as they deserve to be.

- | | | Per oz. | Per ¼ lb. | Per lb. |
|----|--|---------|-----------|---------|
| 21 | French Globe. The standard and best variety; pkt., 10cts. | \$0 30 | \$1 00 | \$3 50 |
| 22 | Green Naples. Large; light-green; pkt., 10c. | 50 | 1 25 | 5 00 |
| 23 | Large Paris. A selection of the French Globe; pkt., 10 cts. | 50 | 1 25 | 5 00 |
| 24 | Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 49. | | | |



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

BEANS.



As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts.

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
36 Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
38 Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	30	90	1 50	5 00
40 Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural.	30	90	1 50	5 00
44 Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod bean.	30	90	1 50	5 00
46 Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	30	90	1 50	5 00
48 Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	75	1 25	4 50
49 Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; earliest and most productive variety yet raised.	30	90	1 50	5 00
52 Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk" save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 50
54 Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	30	90	1 50	5 00
56 Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive.	30	90	1 50	5 00
60 Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods.	30	90	1 50	5 00
61 Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
62 Thorburn Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding; it is a sure bearer and an immense yielder	30	90	1 50	5 00
64 Refugee or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 50
65 Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive.	30	90	1 50	5 00
66 Green-Seeded Flageolet. Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	90	1 50	5 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

68 Black Wax. Very early and delicious; round, yellow pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
69 Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
70 Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
71 Algerian Black Wax. Very productive; round pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
72 Bismarck Black Wax. Resembling in growth and appearance Wardwell Kidney Wax	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
74 Date Wax. Very early; long, yellow, stringless pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00

DWARF WAX BEANS—CONTINUED.



- 76 **Detroit Wax.** Very much like Golden Wax but less liable to rust. Qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.
- 78 **Flageolet Red Wax.** Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive. Qt., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2; bus., \$7.50.
- 80 **Improved Golden Wax.** Very early; round, golden pods. Qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.
- 82 **Golden-Eyed Wax.** Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort. Qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.
- 84 **Thorburn Refugee Wax.** A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. The earliest wax bean in cultivation. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. A twin brother of No. 62. Qt., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2; bus., \$8.
- 86 **Wardwell Kidney Wax.** Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust. Qt., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2; bus., \$7.

	Perqt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pk.	Perpk.	Perbu.
88 White Wax. Flat, yellow pods	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
90 Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts, very productive and of good quality.	50	1 50	2 50	9 00

WHITE BEANS.

91 White Valentine. Round pod	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
92 Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
94 Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early. The pod is neither round nor flat	25	75	1 25	4 50
96 Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort of upright growth.	25	75	1 25	4 50
97 White French Flageolet. Used as a shell bean when in the green state; a fine variety	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
98 White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe	25	75	1 25	4 00
99 White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell bean	20	65	1 00	3 50
100 Dwarf Sieva (Henderson's Bush Lima). Productive. Per gill, 15 cts.	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
101 Burpee Bush Lima. For description, see Novelties				
. . . per packet of 20 beans, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 40 cts.; pint, 75 cts.; quart, \$1.25				
102 Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle's Strain.) For description, see Novelties				
. . . per pkt. of 18 beans, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 75 cts.; pint, \$1.25; qt., \$2.				

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

- 106 **Early Mazagan.** The earliest of this class. Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bus., \$4.
- 107 **Broad Windsor.** The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good. Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bush, \$4.50.
- 109 **Sword Long-Pod.** A size smaller than Windsor. Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bus., \$4.50.
- 110 **Green Nonpareil.** A green "Long-Pod." Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bus., \$4.
- 112 **Small Horse Bean.** Half the size of Mazagan. Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bush., \$4.

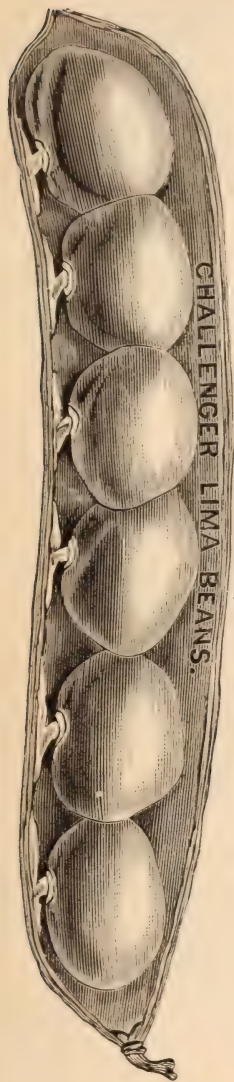


GOLDEN WAX BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight or ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
115	Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$2 25	\$8 00
118	Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
127	Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
129	King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
130	Dreer Lima. Thick and of fine quality	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
131	Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
133	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
134	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
135	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
136	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole-bean; very ornamental	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
137	Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
153	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
154	Kentucky Wonder. Pods green, very long; a very prolific variety	50	1 50	2 50	10 00
156	White Algerian Wax	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
158	Red Cranberry or Cherry	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
162	Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
165	Flageolet Wax Pole	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
173	Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
175	French Asparagus. Round, green pod, from eight to twelve inches long; very productive, and one of the tenderest sorts grown. Should not be confounded with the French Yard-Long, which is entirely different	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
179	French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush	1 00			

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Boraja.* Borretsch.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
183 Borage	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Pimpernell.

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
191 Garden	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* *Salatrüben.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.



VARIOUS BEETS.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
193	Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf-growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender and very early . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
195	Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	10	20	60
197	Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark-red . . .	10	20	60
200	Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain	10	25	75
206	Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market . . .	10	20	60
208	Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet	10	20	60
212	Early Bassano. Early, flat, light color	10	20	60
213	Edmand Blood Turnip. A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality . . .	10	20	60
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	10	20	60
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	25	75
224	Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain	10	25	75
226	Black Queen. Very dark, half-long root, and leaves almost pure black	20	50	1 50
229	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	20	60

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the Leaves only are used as Spinach; also very Ornamental.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
240	Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
242	Victoria. Metallic red	15	35	1 25
243	Dell. Black-leaved	15	30	1 00
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian.	15	35	1 25
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian.	15	35	1 25
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian. } These are grown exclusively for their handsome	15	30	1 00
250	Golden-Veined Brazilian. } foliage	15	30	1 00
252	Scarlet-Veined Brazilian. }	15	30	1 00
253	Dracæna-Leaved	15	40	1 50

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt, per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped



BRAZILIAN ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—CONTINUED.

to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

Prices for large quantities on application.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
260	Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop variety	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
262	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large selected strain	10	15	40
263	Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	15	40
264	Mammoth Golden Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain	10	20	50
266	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	30
268	Giant Yellow Intermediate. Very large	10	15	40
270	Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	40
274	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	15	40
276	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	15	30
278	Orange Globe. Similar to No. 276, but of a higher color	10	15	30
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar-making or stock-feeding	10	15	40
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding	10	15	30

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

- 293 **Vilmorin Improved Sugar.** A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as sugar-producing Beet. 10 15 40
- 294 **Austria Electoral Wohanka Sugar Beet.** This variety is said to contain more saccharine matter in proportion to bulk than any other sort; it is worthy of careful trial in this country 10 15 40

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
300 Early White	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
303 Early Purple	30	80	3 00
305 Early Walcheren	50	1 50	6 00
307 Early Purple Cape. The standard sort	40	1 00	4 00
311 Snow's White	50	1 50	6 00
312 White Sprouting	30	80	3 00
315 Sulphur-colored	30	80	3 00
316 Chapel's Cream	30	80	3 00

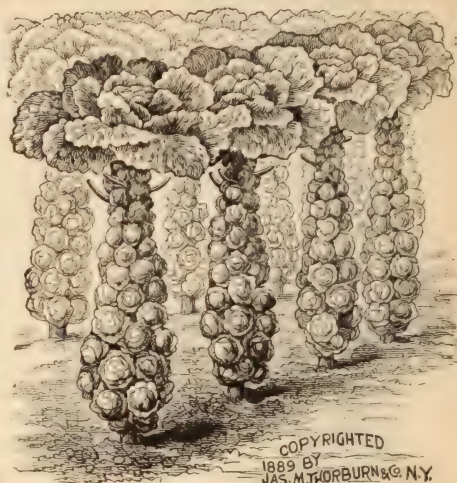


BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brussels.* Rosenkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable; few people appreciate them at their full worth.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

- | | Per oz. | Per 1/4 lb. | Per lb. |
|---|---------|-------------|---------|
| 318 Best French or Roseberry. Very good | \$0 25 | \$0 75 | \$2 50 |
| 319 Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain | 30 | 80 | 3 00 |
| 320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality | | | |

Per oz. Per 1/4 lb. Per lb.
\$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhren.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July.

For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



CHANTENAY CARROT.

- | | Per oz. | Per 1/4 lb. | Per lb. |
|--|---------|-------------|---------|
| 320a Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground | \$0 15 | \$0 30 | \$1 00 |
| 321 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 322 French Bellot. In size between 321 and 324. Very early and tender. A valuable strain for forcing or for out-doors. (Crop failed.) | | | |
| 323 Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short. | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots. | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort. | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 328 James Intermediate. A very productive half-long pointed strain, quite popular in some sections. | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort | 17 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 334 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 338 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality | 15 | 35 | 1 25 |
| 340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 342 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 344 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 346 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 348 Long White. Very large; for stock | 10 | 25 | 75 |

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handed whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

		Per oz.	Per 1/2 lb.	Per lb.
352	Small Early White French. A very early flat-head variety of very fine quality	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
353	Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	20	50	1 50
354	Early York. The standard English sort	20	50	1 50
358	Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	80	3 00
360	Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	20	50	1 50
362	Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	1 50
364	Early Ulm Savoy. Small, round, deep green heads; very early	20	50	1 50
368	Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Most valuable for market	25	75	2 50
370	Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	30	80	3 00
372	Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373	Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort, on the style of All-Seasons	25	75	2 50
374	Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed-Head.	25	75	2 50
376	Pottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	25	60	2 00
378	Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380	Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382	Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort	25	75	2 50
384	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	35	1 00	3 50
386	Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring	25	75	2 50
387	Thorburn New Stock Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain . . per packet, 10 cts.	40	1 25	4 00
388	Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	20	60	2 00
390	Red Dutch. A useful sort for pickling	25	75	2 50
392	Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage per packet, 10 cts.	40	1 25	4 00
394	Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai).	40	1 25	4 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.
480 Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	\$0 50

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold a 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
482 Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine. pkt., 50 cts. . . \$6 00			
483 Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . .	3 00	\$10 00	\$40 00
485 Ordinary Early Erfurt. . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	75	2 50	10 00
487 Thorburn Early Snowball. One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header per pkt., 25 cts. . .	\$3 00	\$10 00	\$40 00
488 Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation per pkt., 25 cts. . .	3 00	10 00	40 00
489 Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class per pkt., 10 cts. . .	75	2 50	10 00
490 Italian Taranto. On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid	40	1 25	5 00
492 Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	75	2 50	9 00
494 Large Algiers. Popular market-gardeners' latest sort, of enormous size . . . 10 cts. . .	65	2 25	8 00
497 Early London. Large and hardy	40	1 00	4 00
499 Thorburn Nonpareil. For late planting per pkt., 10 cts. . .	75	2 50	9 00
500 Half-Early Large French. Intermediate in maturing	40	1 25	5 00
501 Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy	40	1 25	5 00
502 Walcheren. Very late and hardy	40	1 25	5 00
503 Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	40	1 25	5 00

INTERLACHEN, FLA., Nov. 19, 1892.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen:—Thanks for the specimen of Thorburn's Gilt-Edge Cauliflower sent us. It arrived in first-class condition, showing its excellent shipping qualities. It is unsurpassed for quality and compactness of growth. You can truthfully claim that it is the best strain in the world. It does much better than the Early Snowball in the southern states. Yours truly,

H. G. HASTINGS & Co.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the

CELERY—CONTINUED.

heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
514 Giant Pascal. An easily blanchd and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
516 Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery	20	50	1 50
518 Curled-Leaf White (so-called Bouquet). Ornamental foliage	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
520 Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market . per pkt., 10 cts.	40	1 00	4 00
522 Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and it is of superior quality per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
523 The Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden-yellow heart; a fine keeper per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
524 Golden Dwarf. This sort is superseded by Perfection Heartwell	20	60	2 00
528 Boston Dwarf. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit	30	80	3 00
532 Leviathan. Very large; white, solid			
534 Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	25	75	2 50
538 Golden Self-Blanching. A grand, solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white per pkt., 10 cts.	50	1 50	5 00
540 Sandringham Dwarf White. Small white solid	20	50	1 50
542 Covent Garden Rose. Of good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are	30	80	3 00
545 Clayworth Prize Pink. Popular English sort	40	1 00	4 00
546 Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews	20	60	2 00
548 " Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality	30	80	3 00
550 " Apple. Has small foliage and globular, smooth roots; small	20	60	2 00



CLAYWORTH PRIZE PINK CELERY.



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo*. Bensenslauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 552 **Curled.** The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 50
- 553 **Tuberous.** A variety which has edible roots 20 75 2 50



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*. \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00
- 556 **Witloof.** Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two or three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad as well as a vegetable 10 30 1 00
- 557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce . . 10 25 75

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu*. Blatterfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 559 **Georgia-Grown** \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

CORN-SALAD OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla*. Stedhsalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 561 **Large-Seeded.** \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
- 562 **Small-Seeded** 10 25 75
- 564 **Green Cabbaging.** 10 30 1 00
- 565 **Lettuce-Leaved.** 15 50 1 50

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo*. Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 569 **Curled or Pepper Grass** \$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40
- 571 **Broad-Leaved.** 10 20 50
- 573 **Broad-Leaved Winter** 10 25 75
- 575 **Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress.** 75
- 578 **True Water Cress** 50 1 50 5 00



WATER-CRESS

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J. M. THORBURN & CO.
1888.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maij.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots, and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.



EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$1 25	\$4 00
581 Marblehead. One of earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
582 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
583 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
584 Stabler Pedigree. An excellent market sort noted for its earliness and great sweetness	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
585 Narragansett. Small ears; grains red when fully ripened	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	5	20	70	1 25	4 00

SECOND EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE.

591 Early Golden Yellow. A very sweet corn, with golden-yellow kernels	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
593 Shaker Early. Very large white grain and quite early	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
599 Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
617 Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
619 Asylum. Thick, twelve-rowed	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large-growing variety of very fine quality	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	5	20	70	1 25	4 00

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality	5	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage					2 50

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 50.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.



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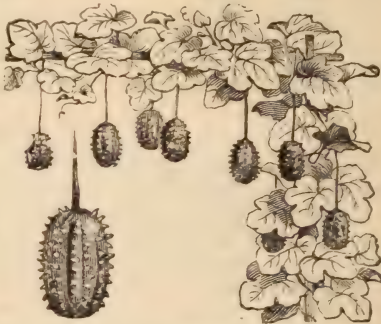
CUCUMBER.

663 **Thorburn Everbearing.** Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00

664 **Early Russian.** Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand 10 25 75
665 **Early Seedling.** Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler 10 25 75
666 **Large Netted Russian.** Very early, large; dark, netted skin and white flesh 10 25 75
667 **Early Short Green.** Good for pickling; productive 10 25 75
668 **Early Green Cluster.** Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific 10 25 75

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

669 **Early White-Spined.** Early, and good for pickling or table use \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
670 **Extra-Long White-Spined.** Very fine shape for market 10 25 75
671 **Improved White-Spined.** Well-flavored and of medium size 10 25 75
672 **Evergreen Early White-Spined.** Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth 10 25 75
673 **Peerless.** A fine strain of White-Spined 10 25 75
674 **Long Green.** Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles 10 25 75
675 **Long Green Turkey.** Fruit very long and rather slim 10 30 1 00
676 **Giant Pera.** Very long, and one of the best for table use 10 30 1 00



SMALL GHERKIN.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

677 **Thorburn Commercial Pickle.** A new and valuable sort of the White-spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 25
678 **Green Prolific Pickling.** One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size 10 25 75
679 **Nichols Medium Green.** Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort 10 25 75
680 **Boston Pickling.** A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality 10 25 75
681 **Tailby Hybrid.** Very long, and superior for family table use. 10 25 75
682 **White Japan.** Medium size, pure white, smooth and handsome; very crisp 10 30 1 00
683 **Small Gherkin.** Very small, burr; used for pickles 20 60 2 00



TELEGRAPH CUCUMBER.

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (especes Anglaise) pour Couches.

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds

CUCUMBERS—CONTINUED.

germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

☞ Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$0 25	704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long, dull green; quite smooth	25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort.	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
703 Swan's-Neck	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardebium.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: Λ . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
738 Improved Broad-Leaved	30	1 00	3 50
739 Improved Thick-Leaved	40	1 25	4 50

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Eierpflanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality; preferred by some	20	60	2 00
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality	25	75	2 50
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval in shape, and of deep purple color; grown very much more extensively than any other sort, both for private use and market	50	1 25	5 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish-purple; has dark foliage	40	1 00	4 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	40	1 00	4 00



EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endiven.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. The standard sort for fall and winter crop . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
751 White Curled. For early use, for which it is desirable . . .	20	50	1 50
752 Laciniated. Fine crisp French sort for fall and winter . . .	20	50	1 50
753 Broad-Leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety for fall and winter . . .	20	50	1 50
754 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . . .	20	60	2 00
755 Imperial Curled. Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter . . .	20	60	2 00

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Blätterföhl.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The mid-ribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
760 " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above . . .	10	30	1 00
768 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy . . .	15	50	1 50
769 " Tall Brown. Very hardy . . .	15	50	1 50
770 " Dwarf Green Erfurt. Very desirable . . .	15	50	1 50
771 " Mosbach Winter. Dwarf and very hardy . . .	15	50	1 50
773 " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing . . .	20	60	2 00
777 " Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy . . .	10	25	75
780 Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . .	25	75	2 50
783 Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage). Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop . . .	40	1 25	4 00

KOHLRABI OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.



VIENNA KOHLRABI.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball . . .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort . . .	35	1 00	3 50
791 Large White or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . .	15	50	1 50

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga*. *Salat*.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 798, 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hotbeds, in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties, except No. 844, which should be sown in September. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplant in a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground.



LETTUCE.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, rather under-sized heads; for forcing or outdoors	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
798	White Forcing Head. Very early; small, solid head; one of the best	25	75	2 50
799	Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground	30	85	3 00
800	Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners	20	50	1 50
	801 Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large, white, Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground	20	50	1 50
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads	25	75	2 50
803	French Blockhead. French sort; quite distinct; broad ribs	20	50	1 50
804	California All-Heart. An excellent new variety; very solid head; light green color; particularly tender and sweet	20	50	1 50
805	Drumhead or Malta. Heads large; pale green	20	40	1 25
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender	20	50	1 50
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	20	50	1 50
808	Burpee Hard-Head. A handsome and very early heading variety; heads almost as solid as Cabbage; tender and of a sweet buttery flavor	20	50	1 50
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early and late sowing	20	50	1 50
810	California Cream. Solid heads, of good size; and of a rich cream-yellow color	20	50	1 50
812	Boston Lettuce, for Forcing Under Glass. The popular winter-forcing variety of the Boston gardener	30	85	3 00
815	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	20	50	1 50
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads: for forcing	20	50	1 50
825	Shotwell Brown Head. Large and handsome, tender heads; very hardy	25	75	2 50
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	20	40	1 25
837	Golden Stone-Head. A handsome Head-Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing	20	50	1 50
840	Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably	20	50	1 50
841	Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain	40	1 00	4 00
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads	20	50	1 50
844	American Oak-Leaved. Very distinct, and of good flavor	20	50	1 50
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender heads; one of the best for early-forcing	20	60	2 00
846	Deacon. A large solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	20	50	1 50
847	Silver Ball. Very firm, solid, compact heads of a beautiful silvery-white color	20	50	1 50
848	White Russian Summer Head. An excellent summer Cabbage-Lettuce	20	50	1 50
849	Large Yellow Cabbage. Great, flat heads, uniform in shape and very tender	20	60	2 00
850	Denver Market. An early variety for forcing or open ground. Large solid heads; the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, very crisp and tender	20	60	2 00
852	Golden Nugget. Quick-growing, hard-heading early; rich yellow; fine flavor	20	50	1 50
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	20	50	1 50
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather	20	60	2 00
864	Balloon Cos. Very large; for late sowing, to come to perfection in the autumn	20	60	2 00

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchosa*.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
866 Clean Seed	\$0 05	\$0 40

LEEK.

POIREAU.

Puerro.

Porro.

CULTURE—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.



LEEK.

Peroz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

869 **Best Large Flag Winter.**

Hardy and productive . . . \$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50

872 **Large Rouen Winter.** A standard sort; remains long in good condition.

25 75 2 50

873 **Large Carentan.** A superior variety, with distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy

25 75 2 50

MARTYNIA.

(For Pickles.)

Gemfenhorn.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

875 **Craniolaria**

Peroz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

876 **Proboscidea**

\$0 30 \$0 75 \$3 00

877 **Lutea**

30 75 3 00



MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON.

Seta.

Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix in an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it

does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs. for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cts.



MUSHROOM.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel*. Cantalupen.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts are over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hotbeds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.



878 **Long Island Beauty.** On the style of Hackensack. The earliest, the finest in quality, and most beautiful of all the Musk Melons. per pkt. 10 cts. . \$0 40 \$1 25 \$4 00

		Per. oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
879	Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet.	15	30	1 00
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	15	30	1 00
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	15	30	1 00
882	Bird Cantalope. Productive and very large	15	25	75
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	15	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	15	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop	15	30	1 00
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing	15	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	15	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack	15	30	1 00
889	Osage (Also called "Miller's Hybrid" and "New Princess"). Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality	20	50	1 50
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh	15	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	15	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet	20	50	1 50
894	Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted, dark-green flesh; very early and fine-flavored	15	25	75
895	Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh	15	30	1 00
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality	15	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet	15	30	1 00
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green	15	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantalope. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north	15	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume	20	60	2 00
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange" (Also called "Vegetable Peach"). Size, shape and color of an orange; thick meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	20	60	2 00
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate, and exceedingly sweet and high-flavored.	15	30	1 00
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled per pkt., 10 cts. .	40	1 25	4 00
920	New Superior. A very handsome, round, new variety; densely netted; flesh light green	15	30	1 00
921	New Giant. Round-shaped; light green color; skin smooth with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained and not stringy; average weight, eighteen pounds per pkt., 10 cents .	20	50	1 50

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

		Per pkt.
928	Invincible Scarlet.	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Blenheim Orange.	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh.	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield.	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* Wassermelonen.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk-Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart according to variety.

- 950 **Van Cluse Red-Seeded.** Very early; shape elongated, stem slightly inclined to point. Flesh bright crimson. One of the best of recent introductions. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small; Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.
- 967 **Green and Gold.** Golden-orange flesh; skin very dark green; early, and a unique sort. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
969 Ruby Gold. A seedling of Green and Gold; handsome and of good quality.	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
970 Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flush of fine quality, and a good shipper	10	25	75
970a Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh	10	25	75
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet and thin rind	10	25	75
974 Volga. Light pale green skin; a small round Russian melon, with red flesh; late	10	25	75
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed	10	25	75
976 Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well	10	25	75
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	25	75
980 Sibley Triumph. Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality	10	25	75
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	25	75
983 Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; early	10	25	75
984 Johnson Christmas. Keeps late	10	25	75
985 Girardeau New Favorite. Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson, and very sweet	15	30	1 00
986 Seminole. Very large, moderately early; quality first-rate	10	25	75
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality	10	25	75
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	25	75
996 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	10	25	75
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier	10	25	75
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; very early	15	30	1 00
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh	10	25	75
1029 Apple-Pie or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	25	75
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza.* Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1037 White American	05	10	20
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	25	75
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like root; used for salad	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIIUM.

CAPUCINE *Maraneula.* Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1041 Dwarf Yellow	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25	1042b Tall Yellow	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1042 Dwarf Scarlet	15	50	1 50	1043 Tall Blood-Colored	15	35	1 25
1042a Dwarf Mixed, TomThumb	10	30	1 00	1044 Tall Mixed	10	30	1 00

For other varieties, including Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums, see Flower Seed section.

ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla*. *Zwiebeln*.

CULTURE.— Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.



ONION.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1045 Adriatic Barletta. A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all . . .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
1047 Queen. Very early small white sort . . .	30	85	3 00
1049 Early White Nocera. Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early . . .	30	85	3 00
1054 Large White Portugal. Standard sort, flat . . .	35	1 25	4 00

1055 Large White Globe. Large Southport strain . . .	35	1 25	4 00
1060 White Maggiajola. A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early . . .	25	75	2 50
1062 Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1063 English White Pickling. Also one of the best picklers . . .	30	85	3 00
1064 Mammoth White Garganus or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian . . .	35	1 25	4 00
1064a Giant White Tripoli . . .	30	85	3 00
1065 Mammoth Red Garganus . . .	25	75	2 50
1066 White Flat Bermuda. Italian-grown; very early . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1068 Red Flat Bermuda. Italian-grown; very early . . .	25	75	2 50
1072 Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . .	25	75	2 50
1074 Large Red Globe. Southport strain . . .	25	75	2 50
1076 Large Red Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper . . .	25	75	2 50
1078 Giant Rocca, Light Red. Productive and mild; of very large size . . .	20	50	1 50
1079 Giant Rocca, Yellow. Same as above, save in color . . .	25	75	2 50
1082 Globe Madeira. Light red . . .	20	60	2 00
1083 Flat Madeira. Light red . . .	20	60	2 00
1084 Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . .	25	75	2 50
1086 Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well . . .	25	75	2 75
1087 Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain . . .	25	75	2 75
1090 Yellow Globe Spanish or Prizetaker. Very large . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1091 Yellow Strasburg. Fine keeper . . .	30	85	3 00
1092 Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . .	25	75	2 50
1093 Imported Shallot Seed . . . per packet, 20 cts.			

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per quart	Per ½ peck	Per peck	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$1 25	\$4 50
White Onion Sets	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Red Onion Sets	25	90	1 50	5 00
Red Top Onions	25	90	1 50	5 00
White Potato Onions	25	90	1 50	5 50
Shallots	40			
Garlic Sets . per lb., 40 cts.				



TOP ONIONS.

OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo*. Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.



OKRA.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1097	Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1097a	Dwarf Green	10	20	60
1098	Dwarf White	10	20	60
1099	White Velvet. Tender white pods	10	20	60
1100	Long Green	10	20	60

ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuelle*.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1101	Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103	White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAI. *Chirija*. *Pajinafe*.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.



		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1108	Thorburn Hollow Crown A market-gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1109.	Long White. Standard variety	10	20	60
1110	Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort	10	20	60
1111	Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	10	20	60
1112	Early Round	10	20	60

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil*. *Petersilie*.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1115	Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1116	Moss Curled. Very pretty	15	30	1 00
1117	Fern-leaved. Fine curled	15	30	1 00
1118	Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment	15	50	1 50
1120	Plain. The ordinary form	10	20	50
1122	Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots much like Parsnips	15	30	1 00

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA, Nov. 18, 1891.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

You will be pleased to hear that the seeds I purchased from you proved far superior to any I purchased elsewhere.

(Signed)

WALTER GOODALL.

PEAS.

Pois. *Chickaros o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble.



EXTRA-EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½-pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141 Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1142 Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1146 First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1151 *Alpha. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea; sow thick	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1153 Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	4 50
1161 Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Best strain of extra-early; a favorite sort among market gardeners	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166 Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1168 Small Early French. (<i>Petit Pois.</i>) The true small French Pea, so exten- sively used in France for canning and for the table	4	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1183 *McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1188 *Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper, and very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1200 *Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1203 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	90	1 50	5 00
1206 *Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thick	5	25	75	1 25	4 00
1210 *Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; a very superior pea of quick growth, following Advancer	5	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1212 *Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1213 Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	30	90	1 50	5 00
1214 *Shropshire Hero. A valuable new variety; very productive and of fine flavor. Of English origin	2½	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1225 French Dwarf Sugar. Edible pods	2	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
1226 Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
1228 Mammoth or Giant Sugar. Of French origin; immense pods; the best edible-pod variety	5	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
1229 *Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1231 Blue Imperial. A productive blue Pea	2½	20	50	85	3 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

1237 ***John Bull.** On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop

Height Per
in feet. qt. ½pk. pk. bus.

1247	Culverwell Telegraph. Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor	2½	30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1248	*Carter Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of first-class quality	4.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1249	*Ne Plus Ultra. The most popular late Pea now in the English market; superior flavor	5.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1251	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4.	20	50	75	2 50
1256	Black-eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3.	20	50	75	2 50

DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

Height Per
in feet. qt. ½pk. pk. bus.

1259	*American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1.	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1260	*Carter Stratagem. Mammoth pods and peas of the first-class; sow about six inches apart in the drills	1½	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1261	*Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thin	1½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1266	McLean Blue Peter. Early; pods long, peas large	¾	25	75	1 25	4 50
1268	*Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled	1.	25	85	1 50	5 00
1271	*McLean Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods	1.	25	85	1 50	5 00
1276	Tom Thumb. Extra early	1.	25	85	1 50	5 00

Those marked * are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest-flavored of all Peas.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. Calabaza. Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1320	Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321	Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1322	Monmouth County Golden. Thick, fine-grained flesh; valuable canner	10	20	60
1323	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324	Golden Oblong.	10	30	1 00
1324a	White Cushaw. A pure white, crook-neck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1324b	Improved Cushaw. White, light green stripe	10	25	70
1325	Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	50	1 50

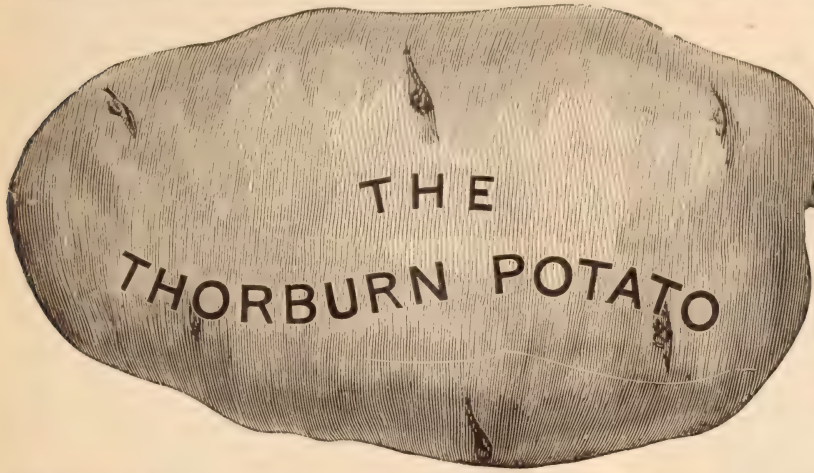
MAMMOTH SUGAR PEA.

1326	Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	10	25	75
1326a	Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	30	1 00
1327	Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	20	60	2 00
1328	Mammoth Tours. French	10	30	1 00
1329	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	30	1 00
1330	Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive per bu. of 28 lbs.. \$4	15		30

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patata.* Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth



and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the

field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to sprout the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small table-spoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

 These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1349	The Thorburn. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$4 00
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation	40	60	1 75	4 00
1351	Clark No. 1. Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive	40	60	1 75	4 00
1355	Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	40	60	1 75	4 00
1357	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	40	60	1 75	4 00
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	40	60	1 75	4 00

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1366	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yield, and intermediate in ripening	40	60	1 75	4 00
1372	New Queen. In shape and color resembling White Elephant; fine quality	40	60	1 75	4 00
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior table quality; fine late variety	40	60	1 75	4 00
1393	Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	40	60	1 75	4 00
1394	Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white, and in shape a little flattened; immense yield	40	60	1 75	4 00
1396	Bright Red. The well-known Bermuda Potato	40	60	1 75	4 00
1401	Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first-rate quality, and an excellent keeper; medium to late	40	60	1 75	4 00

Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of the "American Agriculturist," New York.

"The Thorburn" potato has done splendidly with me. It is a large, handsome potato, very prolific, remarkably uniform in size, and of excellent table quality. Its flesh is pure white, fine-grained, and while it cooks through completely and quickly, it does not fall to pieces.

GOULD'S PORTABLE BRASS AQUAJECT.—A very compact and effective Force Pump, capable of rendering good service in conservatories, gardens, etc. Can also be used for washing windows, wagons, and for incipient fires. See cut, page 60. With 2½ feet ¾ inch suction and 3 feet ¾ inch discharge hose, brass hose pipe and spreader, \$6. Longer length of hose can be furnished if desired.

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

1420	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1421	Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1422	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1423	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1424	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1425	Large Bell. Large and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1426	Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	25	75	2 50
1427	Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	30	85	3 00
1428	Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	50	1 50	5 00
1429	Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; very large.	50	1 50	5 00
1430	Thorburn Fancy Red Wrinkled. A new variety; about size of the Cherry Pepper, but distinct in appearance; very pretty	75	2 00	8 00
1431	Thorburn Fancy Yellow Wrinkled. Differing from above only in color.	75	2 00	8 00
1432	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	30	85	3 00
1433	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	30	85	3 00
1434	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	30	85	3 00
1434a	Monstrous. Very large French sort	30	85	3 00
1435	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1436	Sweet Mountain. Large, regular and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1437	Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1437a	Bird's Eye or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea. Used in the manufacture of "Tabasco Sauce."	40	1 25	4 00

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

1438	Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
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ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

1439	Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
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RAMPION.

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos and Rabanitos.* Radies und Rettig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

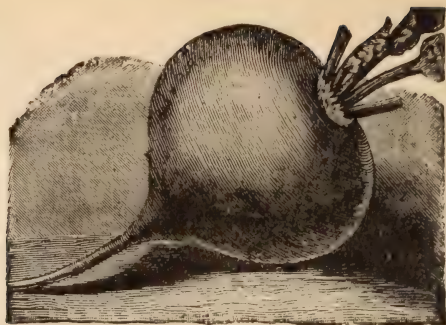
				Peroz.	Per 1/2 lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet.	Very early		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1442	" " " " " *	Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about 20 days		10	25	75
1444	" " " " " *	Deep Scarlet. Very early		10	20	60
1446	" " " " " *	Forcing. Crisp; matures in about 20 days		10	25	75
1448	" " " " " *	Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors		10	25	75
1449	" " " " " *	Forcing. New forcing sort, maturing in about 20 days		10	25	75
1450	" " " " " *	Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground		15	30	1 00
1452	" " " " " *	Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground		10	25	75
1454	" " " " " *	Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved		15	30	1 00
1456	" " " " " *	Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort		15	30	1 00
1458	" " " " " *	White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet		10	25	75
1460	" " " " " *	Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market		10	25	75
1462	" " " " " *	Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form		10	25	75
1464	" " " " " *	Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market		10	25	75
1466	" " " " " *	Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin		10	25	75
1467	" " " " " *	Purple Summer. Very dark		10	25	75
1468	" " " " " *	Gray Summer. Good, solid, summer sort		10	25	75
1469	Round Scarlet China.	Valuable either as a winter or a summer radish; matures in six to eight weeks		20	50	1 50
1470	Olive-Shaped, Deep Scarlet.	Flesh bright and crisp		15	30	1 00
1471	" " " " " *	Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality		10	25	75
1472	" " " " " *	White. Mild and fine for summer		10	25	75
1474	" " " " " *	French Breakfast. Pink and white; early		10	25	75
1476	*Long Scarlet Short-Top.	Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground		10	20	60
1478	" " " " " *	Chartier White-Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender		15	30	1 00
1480	" " " " " *	Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing		10	20	60
1482	" " " " " *	White Naples. Slender; for summer use		10	25	75
1484	" " " " " *	White Vienna or Lady-Finger. Crisp and tender in summer		15	30	1 00
1486	" " " " " *	Purple. Very dark		10	25	75
1488	*White Strasburg Summer.	Very large; the German's favorite		10	25	75
1490	" " " " " *	Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large		10	25	75
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese.	Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well		15	30	1 00
1494	" " " " " *	Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort		10	25	75
1496	" " " " " *	Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter		10	25	75
1500	" " " " " *	Long Gray Laon. Popular French sort		10	25	75
1502	" " " " " *	Large White Spanish. Fine for winter		15	30	1 00
1504	" " " " " *	California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety		15	40	1 25
1506	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish).	Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled per packet, 10 cts.		40		



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH



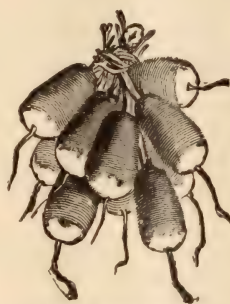
WHITE STRASBURG RADISH.



CHINA ROUND SCARLET RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST
RADISH.



WOOD EARLY FRAME RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



OLIVE SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.

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by
WILKINSON & ANDERSON
1892

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* Rhabarber.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart, and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds, where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.

1514 **Linnaeus.** The earliest Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 20 \$0 40 \$1 25

1515 **Victoria** 20 40 1 25

☞ Roots each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.



SALSIFY.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* Haferwurzel.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

1528 **Long White French** Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00

1530 **Mammoth Sandwich Island.** Large and superior 15 50 1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

1535 **Scolymus** Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 20 \$0 60 \$2 00

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, and is excellent used as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1536 **Swiss Chard** . . . \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 24, under head of Kale.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1537 **Spring Sprouts, or English Rape** . . . per qt., 25 cts.

1538 **Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved** \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera*. Scorzionwurzel.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1541 Scorzonera	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera*. Sauerampfer.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1544 Garden	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel*.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

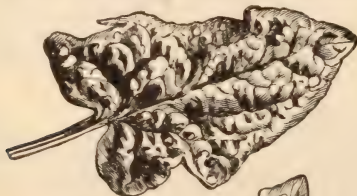
	Per oz.
1546 Skirret	\$0 30

SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. Spinat.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1566 Round Viroflay (Thick Leaved) . Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
1570 Round-Leaved . A standard sort	10	15	40
1571 Lettuce-Leaved . Popular French sort	10	15	40
1573 Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale . Large, tender leaves; fine.	10	15	40



1575 Round Flanders . Excellent and productive	10	15	40
1577 Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved) . Dark green; the longest standing before running to seed	10	15	40
1578 Prickly . Vigorous and hardy.	10	15	40
1579 New Zealand Summer . Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.



SCORZONERA.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 20, 1892.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Dear Sirs: Your stock of New York Improved Purple Egg-Plant is fine. I have the best Egg-Plants in our market, and but two plants in 150 that are not absolutely true to type. Yours truly,
GEO. ARNOLD, JR.

RICHMOND, IND., December 1, 1892.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Sirs: I am pleased to say that the Thorburn Longkeeper Tomato is the earliest, most productive and best quality of all the many sorts I have raised.

Respectfully,
W. H. WOLFER.

SQUASH.

COURGE. Calabaza. Speiße Kürbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



CANADA CROOKNECK SQUASH.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1583	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1585	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	25	75
1586	Early Mammoth White Bush. Very large	10	25	75
1587	Early Green Striped Bush, or Bergen. White, with green stripes; variegated	10	25	75
1588	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct, best for summer	10	25	75
1589	Summer Crookneck, Long Green Striped	10	25	75
1589a	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590	Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg-Plant	15	30	1 00
1590a	Cocozeel Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped; an excellent summer sort	10	25	75
1591	Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1592	Golden Custard. A valuable new bush variety; golden-yellow flesh; fine quality	10	25	75
1593	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1594	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1595	Pike's Peak. (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct sort, with thick, bright orange flesh. One of the finest winter varieties	10	25	75
1596	Turban. Orange-yellow flesh, of good flavor	10	25	75
1597	Low Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	10	25	75
1598	Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	75
1599	Salem Valparaiso. Large, oblong, bright orange fruit, of a delicate flavor	10	25	75
1601	Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1603	Red Japan Small Turban. Fine, small, bright red, winter sort	15	30	1 00
1604	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	15	30	1 00
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; fine-grained, and as dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606	Brazil Sugar. Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape, and a first-rate Squash for summer or fall	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden-yellow flesh, of good quality	20	50	1 50
1609	Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	15	30	1 00
1610	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort; green skin	10	25	75
Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.				
1611	Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1612	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	25	75
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow skin and flesh	20	60	2 00
1614	English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong, yellow fruit; tender flesh	15	30	1 00



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* *Liebesapfel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when weather is warm and settled, shading from sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

1620	Thorburn Terra-Cotta.	See Novelties, page 9; also Colored Plate.			
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush.	See Novelties, page 9; also Colored Plate.			
1625	Thorburn Long-Keeper.	Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes. (See Colored Plate)	per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 40	\$1 25 \$4 00
1626	Thorburn New Jersey.	One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red	25	75	2 50
1626a	Ponderosa	... pkt. of about 150 seeds, 10 c.; ¼oz., 50 c.; ¼oz., 75 c.; ½oz., \$1.	1 50		
1627	Ignotum.	Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties.	25	75	2 50
1628	Paragon.	Bright red, round; very productive	25	75	2 50
1629	Volunteer.	Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	25	75	2 50
1630	Dwarf Champion.	Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early, and resembles the Acme in appearance	25	75	2 50
1631	Cardinal.	Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1632	Atlantic Prize.	The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	25	75	2 50
1633	Perfection.	(Livingston.) Early, regular and productive; red	25	75	2 50
1634	Favorite.	(Livingston.) Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper	25	75	2 50
1635	Beauty.	(Livingston.) Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh, regular form	25	75	2 50
1635a	Stone.	(Livingston.) One of the best introduced for years. It is very large, perfectly smooth, and of a fine bright scarlet color	25	75	2 50
1636	Hovey.	Fine red variety; resembles the Acme, of which it is a selection	25	75	2 50
1637	Acme.	Medium, red; smooth and good	25	75	2 50
1638	Puritan.	Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	25	75	2 50
1639	Chemin.	Of French origin. A fine, large, bright scarlet, smooth sort	25	75	2 50
1640	Early Advance.	Bright red; medium-sized, smooth, solid; very early	25	75	2 50
1641	Mikado.	Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	25	75	2 50
1642	Royal Red.	(New.) A first-class main crop variety; skin and flesh of an intense red color	30	85	3 00
1643	Trophy, Large.	Very solid and good in every way; standard late sort	25	75	2 50
1647	Prelude.	(Horsford.) Bright crimson, round, smooth; rather under size and growing in clusters; first-class sort to grow under glass or outdoors; very early	25	75	2 50
1649	Lorillard.	A splendid sort for forcing under glass, as well as for outdoor culture; bright glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror.	Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum.	Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow.	Large, deeply ribbed	25	75	2 50
1664	Peach.	Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles and exhibition	20	60	2 00
1668	Yellow Peach.	Very handsome in form and of a beautiful clear yellow color	40	1 00	4 00
1672	Red Cherry.	Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	40	1 00	4 00
1675	Yellow Cherry.	Similar to preceding, save in color	30	1 00	3 50
1678	Red Pear-Shaped.	Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1680	White Apple.	Nearly white	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant.	Very small and handsome; for preserves	50	1 25	5 00
1684	Upright Station Tree.	The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots	per pkt., 10 cts.	75	2 00 8 00
1685	Strawberry	(Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, in clusters; used for preserves	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

1705 **Purple-Top Munich.** One of the earliest varieties Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00



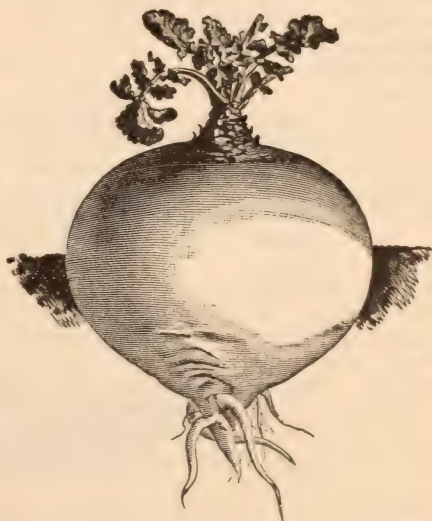
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JAS. M. THORBURN & CO. N.Y.

1706	Extra Early Milan. The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top	10	30	1 00
1707	White Egg. Oval; handsome and sweet	10	20	50
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	10	20	50
1709	White Model. Shape, perfectly globular; snow white	10	25	75
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	30	1 00
1720	Cow-Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	10	20	50
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	15	40
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular; late, solid	10	20	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	10	20	50
1730	White Flat or Globe. Large English white variety	10	20	50
1733	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	20	50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1742	Green Globe. Very large white-fleshed sort	10	25	75
1744	Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh	10	25	75
1746	Jersey Navet. Of a very odd shape; fine quality	10	25	75

1748 **Long White Tankard.** A good keeper 10 20 50
1760 **Yellow Malta.** Early and of fine flavor 10 25 75

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1751	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1753	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75
1755	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well	10	20	50
1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	10	20	50
1763	Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	30	1 00
1764	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid.	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	25	75
1767	Montmagny. Yellow, purple-top; first-class sort	10	30	1 00
1769	Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	20	50
1770	Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga.	10	15	40
1772	White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	20	50
1774	Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	20	50
1776	Seven Top. For greens	10	15	40



RUTA BAGA.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

I have pleasure in saying that I have dealt with your house for the last thirty years, and have been always satisfied with your seeds.

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

FRUIT SEEDS.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed, American	per bushel, \$6 .		\$0 30
" French Crab	per 100 lbs., \$30 .		40
Apricot Pits	" \$15 .		20
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	" \$25 .		30
" Black Mazzard	" \$12 .		20
" Domestic	" \$7 .		15
Nectarine Pits	per 100, \$2 .		
Currants, Red Dutch		\$0 20	1 50
" White Dutch		25	2 00
" Cherry		25	2 00
Gooseberry Seed, Red	per packet, 15 cents .	75	
" Yellow	15 cents .	75	
" Green	15 cents .	75	
Peach Pits (natural Virginia pits)	per bushel, \$2 .		10
Pear Seed		20	1 50
Plum Pits, Green Gage	per 100 lbs., \$15 .		20
" Damson, for grafting	\$15 .		20
Quince Seed		20	1 50
Raspberry Seed	per packet, 10 cents .	20	1 50
Strawberry, Mixed	10 cents .	40	4 50
" Red Alpine	10 cents .	75	

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)

		Per lb.
Arbor-Vitæ, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	\$2 50
Barberry, Common	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	1 00
" Purple-leaved	<i>Berberis folio-purpurea</i>	2 00
Broom, Scotch	<i>Genista scoparia</i>	50
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	1 00
Cornelian Cherry	<i>Cornus mascula</i>	1 00
Furze or Gorse	<i>Ulex Europæa</i>	60
Hawthorn	<i>Cratægus Oxyacantha</i>	50
Hemlock	<i>Abies Canadensis</i>	4 00
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	40
" Yellow	<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>	40
Norway Spruce	<i>Abies excelsa</i>	1 00
Osage Orange	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	50
Privet, Japan	<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	1 00
" Common Evergreen	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	1 00
Sheep-berry (Black Haw)	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	1 25

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

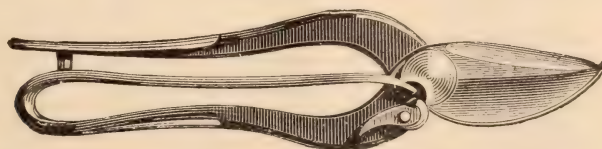
☞ Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
" Asparagus Pole.	Martynia.	" Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	" Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	" Queen, and others.	" Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	" Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	" Celestial.	" Peach.
Gherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

☞ For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amarantus Caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Lettuce.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Mustard.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.		



Perfection Pruning-Shears—The Best of All.

	Each		Each
No. 1, 7 inches	\$2 00	No. 3, 9 inches	\$3 00
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	No. 4, 10 inches	3 50

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit Small and Large Gardens.

NAMES AND VARIETIES.		No. 1. \$5. If by Mail, add 75c. for Postage.	No. 2. \$10. If by Mail, add \$1.50 for Postage.	No. 3. \$18. If by Mail, add \$3 for Postage.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Relugee			1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Golden-eyed Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Mont d'Or Pole	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Edmand Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Half Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half Dwarf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	¾ oz.	¾ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	All Seasons	¾ oz.	¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn's Drumhead Savoy	¾ oz.	¾ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-Head, for pickling	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Bellot	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large Seeded	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass		2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Nichols Medium Green	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¾ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin		½ oz.		½ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled	¾ oz.	½ oz.		2 oz.
"	Broad-Leaved	¾ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Fine Siberian		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¾ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trionon Cos	¾ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Shotwell Brown-Head	¾ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Jenny Lind	1 pa.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Orange Christina	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Stratagem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Yellow Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Long-Standing	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Perfect Gem	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	¾ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Long-Keeper		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cardinal	¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Red Cherry		¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Re-1-Ton Strap-Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Yellow Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.



FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass, Central Park Mixture. For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices per bus., \$3.50 .

French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50 .

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Per lb. 100 lbs.

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*) A valuable grass for lawns. Sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) \$0 25 \$20 00

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Florat, or Creeping Bent Grass.*) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) 25 18 00

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) 12 7 50
25 13 00

RED-TOP GRASS (*Agrostis vulgaris*).

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed

Aira cæspitosa. (*Hassock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. . . \$0 25 \$20 00

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre 20 15 00

Alopecurus agrestis. (*Slender Fox-tail Grass.*) An annual late-flowering Grass. 20 lbs. to acre 25 20 00

Alopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass.*) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Ammophila arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. 10 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts 50 45 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre 20 12 00

Avena elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.) 25 18 00

Avena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre 80 70 00

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable), or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre 1 00 90 00

Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **English.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis*.

" " **Texas.** See *Poa arachnifera*.



SWEET VERNAL GRASS.



RESCUE GRASS
(*Bromus Schraderi*.)

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

mus pratensis. (*Meadow Brome Grass.*) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre Per lb. 20 Per 100 lbs. \$15 00

CREEPING BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera.*)

Bromus inermis. (*Awnless Brome Grass.*) A valuable forage plant for light dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 25 to 35 lbs. to acre 50 45 00

Bromus mollis. (*Soft Chess.*) Suited to sandy land 15 13 00

Bromus Schraderi. (*Rescue Grass.*) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00

Calamagrostis arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value 35 30 00

Cynosurus cristatus. (*Crested Dog's-tail Grass.*) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00

ORCHARD GRASS
(*Dactylis glomerata.*)

Dactylis glomerata. (*Orchard Grass.*) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) 20 14 00

Dog's-tail. See *Cynosurus cristatus.*

Festuca duriuscula. (*Hard Fescue.*) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre 20 11 00

Festuca elatior. (*Tall Fescue.*) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. 40 lbs. to the acre. 25 20 00

Festuca heterophylla. (*Various-leaved Fescue.*) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Festuca ovina. (*Sheep's Fescue.*) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to acre 20 12 00

Festuca pratensis. (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.*) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however,

attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre Per lb. 20 Per 100 lbs. \$15 00

Festuca rubra. (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Festuca tenuifolia. (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00

Fox-tail. See *Alopecurus pratensis.*

Holcus lanatus. (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.) 20 15 00

Hungarian Grass. See *Panicum Germanicum.*
Johnson Grass. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 54.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina.*)

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

- Lolium Italicum.** (*Italian Rye Grass.*) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 12 \$9 00
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- Lolium perenne.** (*English Rye Grass.*) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre 12 8 00
- Oat Grass.** See *Avena elatior.*
- Orchard Grass.** See *Dactylis glomerata.*
- Phalaris arundinacea.** (*Reed Canary Grass.*) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre 50 45 00
- Panicum Germanicum.** (*Hungarian Grass.*) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 10 \$2 75
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- Phleum pratense.** (*Timothy.*) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.) Price variable, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bus. 35 30 00
- Poa aquatica.** (*Water Meadow Grass.*) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre 3 00
- Poa arachnifera.** (*Texas Blue Grass.*) A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the south, lasting indefinitely. A much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. Has proved hardy as far as Kansas. The seed is very light; about 6 lbs. to the bus. Per oz., 25 cents
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- Poa compressa.** (*Canada Blue Grass.*) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened, wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil . . . Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 20 \$12 00
- Poa nemoralis.** (*Wood Meadow Grass.*) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre 45 42 00
- Poa pratensis.** (*Kentucky Blue Grass.*) It is also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. 1½ bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown.* (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed 20 13 00
- Poa trivialis.** (*Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.*) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. Per lb. 100 lbs. to the acre \$0 25 \$20 00
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- Red Top.** See *Agrostis vulgaris.*
- Rhode Island Bent Grass.** See *Agrostis canina.*
- Rye Grass.** See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne.*
- Sweet Vernal Grass.** See *Anthoxanthum odoratum*
- Timothy.** See *Phleum pratense.*
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- * For full directions as to sowing and treatment of Lawns, together with details as to the best Lawn Grass mixture, see page 45.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL GRASS.
(*Cynosurus cristatus.*)

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa. (*Lucerne*.) This is the same as Lucerne.

It requires a deep rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre

Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
\$0 20	\$14 00

Alsike Clover. (*Trifolium hybridum*.) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre

25	20 00
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Bokhara Clover. (*Melilotus alba*.) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre

30	25 00
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Crimson Clover. (*Trifolium incarnatum*.) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes a nearly green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre

25	13 00
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Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 53.

Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*.) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre

30	25 00
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Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*.) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. Price variable

Medium Red Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*.) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for

35	30 00
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White Clover. (*Trifolium repens*.) Valuable for lawns and pastures Price variable

Yellow Trefoil. (*Medicago lupulina*.) This may be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre

20	13 00
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BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$6 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	5 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	5 00
Lettuce Seed per oz., 5 cents	25	
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	15	
Millet, American. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	3 00
" White French	15	8 00
" Red French	20	
" Yellow German	Per lb. 10	100 lbs. 3 00
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	15	8 00
" German.	10	6 00
Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15	8 00
Vetches for Pigeons	10	6 00
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds		
. per bottle, 35 cents		
Gravel for Cages per quart, 6 cents		
Cuttle-fish Bone per pound, 50 cents		
Sunflower Seed for Parrots	10	6 00

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.


Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal (two yrs. old) per 1,000, \$7	Doz.	Per 100.
" " Palmetto , per 1,000, \$9		\$1 00
" " Barr's Mammoth		1 25
. per 1,000, \$8		1 25
Chive Plants per bunch, 25 cents		
Chufas, or Earth Almonds , per qt., 40 c.		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 3 to 5 inches long	\$0 75	5 00
Horseradish Roots , Cut in pieces	25	1 00
Jerusalem Artichoke , qt., 20c.; bus., \$3.50		
Rhubarb Roots each, 10 cts.	1 00	
Sea Kale Roots	1 00	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>) each, 30 c.	3 00	



KIDNEY VETCH, OR SAND CLOVER.

CEREALS.

***Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

BARLEY. (48 lbs. to bushel.)—

Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety Per qt. Per bus.

BUCKWHEAT. (48 lbs. to bushel.)—

American Silver-Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common 15 1 25

New Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety 15 1 50

CORN. (56 lbs. to bushel.) All north-
raised sorts—

Blunt's Prolific. Valuable sort for fodder Per ear. Per 100 ears. Per qt. Per bus.

Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent \$0 05 \$3 00 \$0 15 \$1 75

Early Yellow Canada. (Flint) 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Dent. Farmer's Favorite 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Dew-Drop. (Yellow Flint.) Early 05 3 00 15 1 75

Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent 05 3 00 15 1 75

King Phillip. Early dark yellow Flint 05 3 00 15 1 75

Long White Flint, or Sanford 05 3 00 15 1 75

Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Long Yellow. (Flint.) The standard sort 05 3 00 15 1 75

Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing corn with exceedingly large ears and grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Queen of the Prairie, or **Pride of the North.** Very early Dent; Eastern grown 05 3 00 15 1 75

Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow 05 3 00 15 1 75

Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it both for fodder and ensilage purposes 05 4 00 15 2 00

Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder 1 50

Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel) 2 50

Pop-Corn In ears, per lb., 10 cents . Per lb. 100 lbs.

OATS, Drogheda Irish Imported. A valuable foreign strain \$0 10 \$5 00

Clydesdale Scotch Imported 10 5 00

American White price variable . .

RYE. (56 lbs. to bushel.)—

Winter Excelsior 15 1 25

WHEAT. (60 lbs. to bushel.)—

Hybrid Mediterranean Winter. (Bearded.) 20 2 00

Golden Cross. A favorite winter sort 20 2 50


Oregon White Winter. (Bearded.) 20 2 50

New York Spring. Spring 20 2 50

Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats. For full description of these valuable Wheats, see page 51

CROSS-BRED AND HYBRID WHEATS.

Strong Stems—Hardy—Prolific.



NOTICE.—None genuine unless purchased of us, as the entire product was sold to us by Mr. Carman.

THREE NEW VARIETIES.

MR. E. S. CARMAN, the editor of *The Rural New Yorker*, began his work of improving Wheats some sixteen years ago. The first step taken was to secure the leading varieties of this and other countries and test them side by side in small plots. After testing in this way some 200 so-called varieties, that known as Armstrong, a beardless white-chaff sort, with amber grains, was selected for the mother plant in the proposed crossings then begun and since continued. They were effected in a thoroughly scientific, painstaking way, that has left no room for doubt as to the character of the results. Hundreds of crosses have been made within the last sixteen years. Most of them have, from time to time, been rejected as of no greater value than the well-known kinds already in cultivation. The others have been retained, with the intention of introducing them to the public as fast as they should become fixed in character and give promise of excellence.

The following three new varieties were introduced for the first time last year:

No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Mother parent Armstrong. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, beardless; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, reddish or dark amber. Straw very strong and of medium height. As early as rye. Thought to be very hardy.

No. 4. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Mother plant crossed progeny of Armstrong. Heads symmetrical and absolutely beardless; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight and nine spikelets to a side. Dark amber kernels. Stems very strong. Ripens with rye.

No. 52. Pure wheat cross, the original of which was Armstrong, crossed and re-crossed through several generations. Heads symmetrical, broad; brown chaff, nearly beardless. Medium to ripen. Light amber kernels, four to a breast; nine breasts to a side. The breasts are often double.

Prices for Each Variety; Postage or Express Charges Paid by Us:

Per ounce	\$0 25	Per 1 lb.	\$1 00
Per ¼ lb.	50	Per 5 lbs.	3 00
Per ½ lb.	75		

STANDARD VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN 1889.

The following five varieties were first introduced in 1889. Since then, the reports on and orders for these wonderful wheats which we have received from all parts of this country and Europe indicate that their peculiar merits are recognized and our expectations of them justified.

Willits and Roberts are hybrids between rye and wheat, though the rye blood does not manifest itself. They are, in appearance, pure wheats. The others are pure wheat crosses.

WILLITS (NO. 2). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early to mature as rye. Heads average over three inches long, eight breasts (or spikelets) to a side. Chaff white, beardless. Often four grains to a breast, always three, of medium size, amber color, and apparently hard. 10 cents per ounce, 30 cents per pound, \$1.25 per 5 pounds.

ROBERTS (NO. 3). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early as rye to ripen. Tall, yellow, stiff straw. Heads average three inches long, seven breasts to a side. The chaff is brown, bearded. Three grains to a breast, small to medium, dark amber. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.

STEWART (NO. 51). Pure wheat cross. Late. Heads very long, averaging over four inches, nine breasts to a side; chaff brown, heavily bearded. From three to four grains to a breast, medium size, amber color. Stem tall and strong. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.

BEAL (NO. 53). Pure wheat cross. Medium to mature. Heads average nearly four inches. Breasts crowded—often ten to a side. Chaff very clear and white, heavily bearded. Four grains to a spikelet—sometimes five—fair size, amber color. Inclined to club-head. 10 cents per ounce, 30 cents per pound, \$1.25 per 5 pounds.

JOHNSON (NO. 55). Pure wheat cross. Medium to ripen. Heads average nearly four inches. Eight breasts to a side. Chaff white, heavily bearded. Three to four grains to a breast, fair size, bright amber color, hard. Regular heads. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister.*) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small, white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Soja hispida. (*Soja Bean.*) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lb., \$7.

California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia.*) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

BURNET—Common Field. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

CAPER TREE. (*Capparis spinosa.*) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salad. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cts.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well

developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$2 50 to \$3.00.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. A valuable forage plant, growing throughout the State of California and extending to British Columbia, New Mexico and Mexico, where it is called "*Alfilaria*." It belongs to the geranium family, and will grow two feet high. Makes an excellent fodder plant, either in the green state or cured as hay. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

ESPARTO GRASS. (*Stipa tenacissima.*) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 60 cents.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

FLAX SEED. Price variable.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europæa.*) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. See Sorghum.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 75 cts.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria.*) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

IRIS PABULARIA. A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring, where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry southwestern region. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$2.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast, six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 49.



SOJA BEAN.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and largely used for soups. Per lb., 20 cents.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

LESPEDeza STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 35 cents; per 100 lbs., \$25.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial plant the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasture; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 43.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

PEAS—Canada Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which is made insect-powder in Europe. Per oz., \$1.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea*.) This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the south for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with the earth and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$7.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$100.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize*.) Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling also from the ground like the White Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. It has all the vigor and vitality of other Sorghums. It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Earlier than the White Branching variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize*.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARSETTE (*Onobrychis*).

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



SPURRY.

SORGHUM—continued.

Kaffir Branching Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White-Seeded. (*Dhaura, or Guinea Corn.*) Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 20 cents.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass.*) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants, and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid-growing perennial. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis.*) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELLA. A fine fodder of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

SPURRY. (*Spergularia arvensis.*) Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in its green state or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown early in spring, 15 lbs., to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$13.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to the most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fibre. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

VETCHES—Spring. Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica.*) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest, made great use of this Zizania as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.—"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible." Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

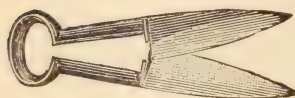
WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

Asparagus Knives , BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1.00 and	Each. \$1 50
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns		35
Atomizer , WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 59		2 00
THE "STOTT" PATENT SPRAYER. Gives a spray resembling mist		1 00
Bellows , WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. (See p. 59)	\$1, \$2 and	3 00
" JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE. For distributing plant and insect powders		3 50
Bill and Brush Hooks For heavy pruning with one hand	\$1.50 to	2 00
Canes , BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000 .	
Carts . No. 1. Hand Cart; tires 2½ inches wide		28 00
No. 2. Donkey or Pony Cart; tires 1¼ to 1½ inches wide		37 00
No. 3. Farm Cart; for general use on farm or plantation; tires 4 inches wide		60 00
Dibbles , ALL IRON. See cut, page 59		35
Forks , DIGGING OR SPADING	\$1 00 to \$1 50	
HAY OR STABLE	75 to	1 25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED	60 to	1 00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled	1 00 to	1 50
Fumigator , IMPROVED ENGLISH (Appleby's). For fumigating with tobacco		1 00
TEBB'S "UNIVERSAL." See cut, page 60	2 sizes, \$1.50 to	2 00
Garden Lines , FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet		75
Garden Reels , for above; of wrought iron, painted	75 cts. and	1 00
Garden Pencils , INDELIBLE BLACK	\$1 per doz.	10
Grafting Wax , In ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages	40 cts. per lb.	
Grass Border Shears	\$2 25 to	2 75
" " " with wheel		2 25
Grass Edging Knives	1 50 to	2 00
Grass Hooks or Sickles , BEST ENGLISH, welded back	35 to	70
Hedge Shears , ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade	1 50 to	3 00
Hoes , AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled		50
DRAW OR CORN	60 cts. to	75
GRUB	75 cts. to	1 00
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK		75
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH	25 cts. to	85
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers	50 cts. to	75
Hose Menders . Useful article for repairing rubber hose		10
Hyacinth Glasses , Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue)		
Knives , ASPARAGUS, English (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1 and	1 50
" American		35
BUDDING and PRUNING, Best English	\$1 25 to	2 00
GRASS EDGING	1 50 to	2 00
Labels , WOODEN POT and GARDEN—		
	PLAIN	PAINED
	Per 100	Per 1,000
4 inch.	\$0 15	\$0 60
4½ inch.	15	80
5 inch.	15	90
6 inch.	20	1 00
8 inch.	40	3 50
12 inch.	55	4 50
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—3½ inch	10	60
6 inch.	25	1 50
3½ inch, copper-wired	20	1 75
		30
		2 25
Lawn Rakes , ENGLISH OR DAISY		Each. \$2.50 to \$3 50
STEEL WIRE		75
WOODEN. In several sizes	50 cts. to	75
LAWN AND SCARIFYING		75
Mole Traps , OLMSTED'S IMPROVED.		1 50
Moss , SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways.	\$1.75 per bbl.	
Mats , STRAW. For covering frames. Size, 6 ft. by 6 ft.; large enough for two frames		1 50
Peat , FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants	1.75 per bbl.	
ROTTED	1.75 per bbl.	

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES—CONTINUED.

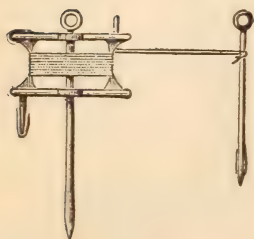
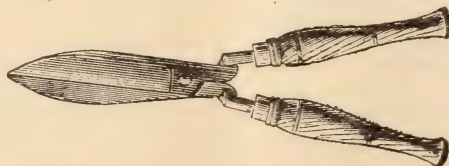
		Each.
Plant Sticks , ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet	1½ cts. per running foot .	
“ “ “ 5 and 6 feet	2 cts. per running foot .	
SOUTHERN CANES, 7 to 10 feet long	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000 .	
Pruner , “THE LEVIN.” The strongest hand shear extant. It is made of the finest steel. Though but twice the size of our cut, and only 7 ounces in weight, it is so strong that it can cut through half an inch of dry oak. See cut, page 59		\$1 00
Raffia , For tying	25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75 .	
Rakes , FRENCH STEEL. Flat teeth, not handled		60
AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel; handled	40 cts. to	80
LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.		
Rollers , See page 57.		
Saws , PRUNING, various sizes and kinds	70 cts. to	1 25
Scissors , GRAPE, Best English. For thinning the bunches	\$1 and	1 25
“ American		50
BOW PRUNING. Suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's use	40 cts., 75 cts. and	1 00
FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers	75 cts. and	1 50
Scythes , ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches	\$2.00 and	2 25
Scythe Stones , ROUND WELSH TALACRE	\$1.50 per doz. .	15
Rifles , TRIPLE EMERY-COATED	\$1. per doz. .	10
Shears , GRASS-BORDER	\$2.25 to	2 75
“ “ with wheel		2 25
HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Three sizes	\$1.50 to	2 00
HEDGE. Four sizes	\$1.50 to	3 00
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes	\$2.50 and	3 00
PERFECTION PRUNING. The best made. Four sizes. (See page 43.)	\$2 to	3 50
WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING	\$1.25 and	1 50
SHEEP. (Spring Grass Shears.) Extra quality English; for trimming grass		1 25
Shovels , AMES' BEST CAST-STEEL. Square and diamond pointed: long or short handles	\$1 to	1 25
Spades , AMES' BEST CAST-STEEL	\$1 and	1 25
Sprinkling Barrel , Hand. (See cut, page 59.)		38 00
Thermometers . No. 1. SEINE'S SELF-REGISTERING. Registers both heat and cold, indicating exactly how hot or how cold it has been since last notation. It is easily reset by a horse-shoe magnet, which accompanies each instrument. In black enameled cases		2 50
No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long; numbers and letters hand-painted		1 00
No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE.		30
No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Boxwood, with heavy brass tip; specially made for plunging. Plain red spirit columns		2 50
Trowels , SOLID SHANK, CAST-STEEL, very strong	50 cts. to	60
Watering-Pots , FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron	6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts.,	2 00
Weeders , EXCELSIOR.		15
LAWN. For removing docks, dandelions, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus knife		35



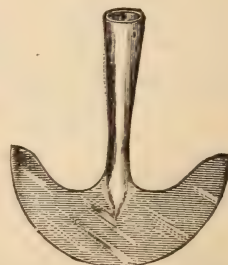
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. \$1 25.



ASPARAGUS KNIFE. Two sizes, \$1 and \$1.50.

GARDEN REEL AND LINE.
75 cents to \$1. Line, 75 cents.FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.GRAPE SCISSORS.
\$1 and \$1.25.

HEDGE SHEARS. \$1.50 to \$3.



GRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1.50 to \$2.

LAWN-MOWERS.

THE NEW MODEL.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequalled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.



NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

Net Prices, No Discount.

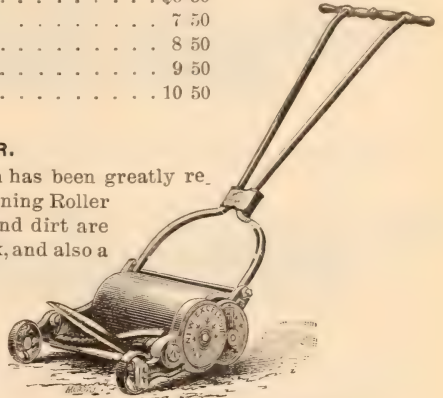
12-inch cut	.....	\$6 50
14 "	.....	7 50
16 "	.....	8 50
18 "	.....	9 50
20 "	.....	10 50

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	.....	\$8 00	16-inch cut	.....	\$11 00
12 "	.....	9 00	18 "	.....	12 00
14 "	.....	10 00	20 "	.....	13 00



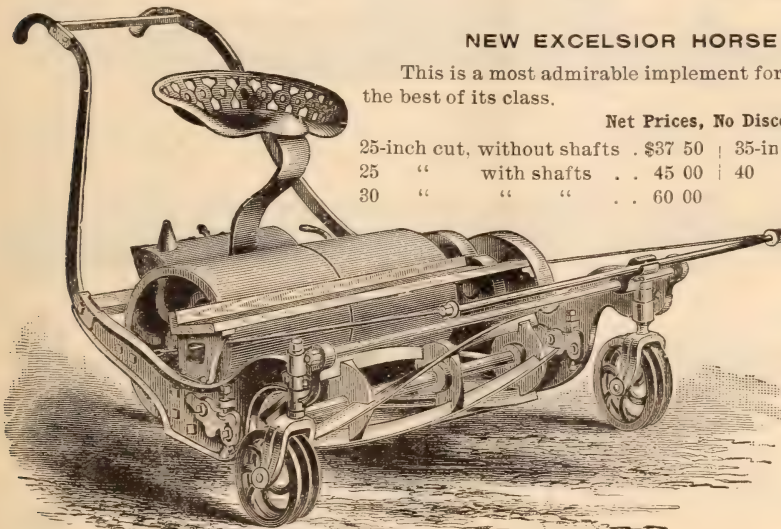
EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts	.....	\$37 50	35-inch cut, with shafts	.....	\$75 00
25 " with shafts	.....	45 00	40 " " "	.....	90 00
30 " " "	.....	60 00			



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

"O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low-priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$5 50
14 "	.....	6 00
16 "	.....	6 50

Full Directions for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.

GARDEN.

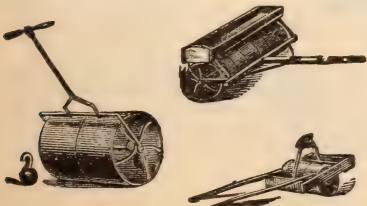
With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam.	Weight,	Price.
	in.	ab't lbs.	
Two sections, 7½ in. face	15	\$7 20
" " 12 "	20	15 50
" " 12 "	24	19 00

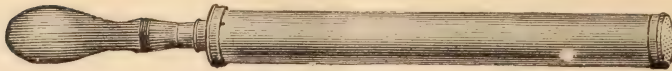
FIELD.

Four sections, 12 in. face	.....	20	650	32 00
Five " 12 "	.....	25	1,000	46 00

With whifle, \$2 extra; with shaft or pole, same price.



SYRINGES.



No. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



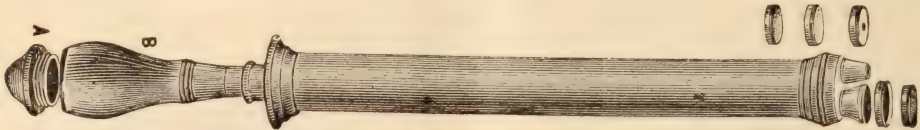
No. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel, as shown in cut. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



No. 3, \$5.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



No. 4, \$6.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



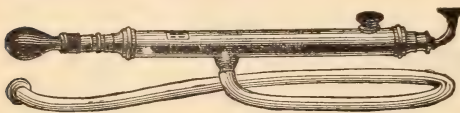
No. 5, \$6.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses. This syringe is in general use with horticulturists in the United States and Europe. With side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



No. 6, \$7.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Goose-Neck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.



Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.



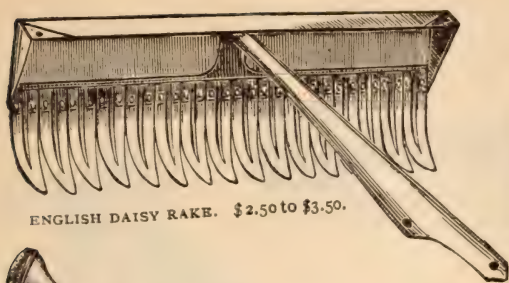
Rubber Sprinkler, Angle-Neck. \$1.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.—This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cents. Large size syringe, \$7.75; fixed elbow joint, \$1.

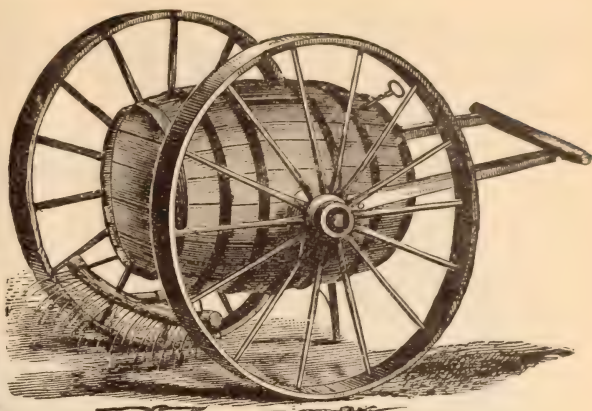
Rubber Sprinkler, for florists' use and window gardening, \$1.

Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler, \$1.

Woodason's Atomizer, for the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



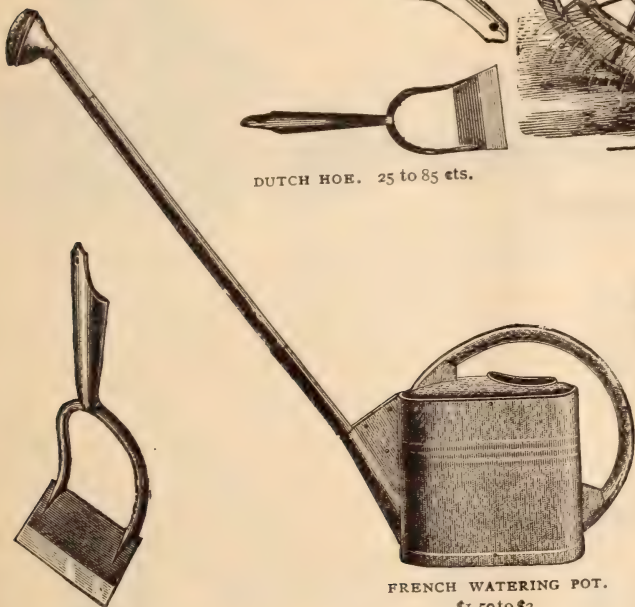
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



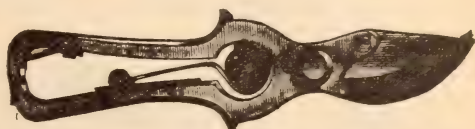
SPRINKLING BARREL. \$38.



DUTCH HOE. 25 to 85 cts.



FRENCH WATERING POT. \$1.50 to \$2.



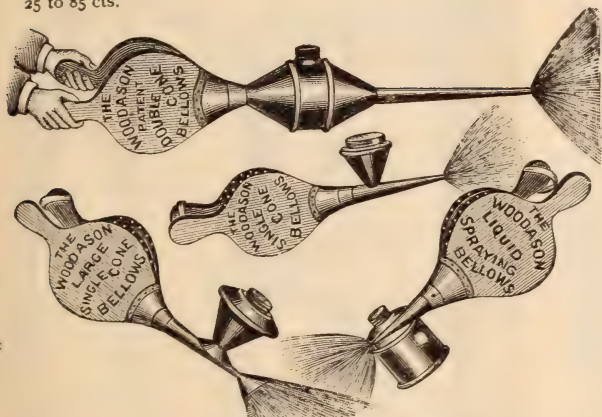
WATCH-SPRING PRUNING SHEARS. \$1.25 and \$1.50.



SCUFFLE HOE. 25 to 85 cts.



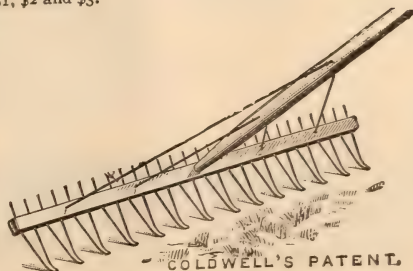
EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



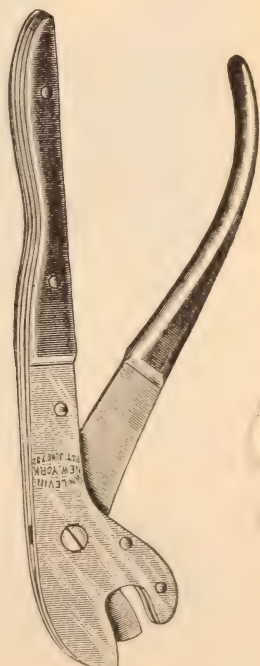
WOODASON'S BELLOWS. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



DIBBLE. 35 cents.



COLDWELL'S PATENT. LAWN AND SCARIFYING RAKE. 75 cents.



THE LEVIN PRUNER. \$1.



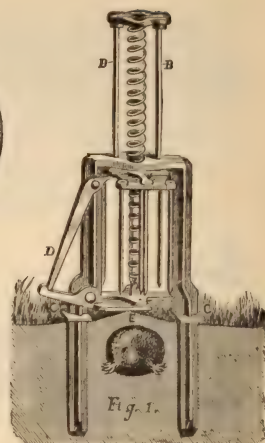
TEBB'S "UNIVERSAL" FUMIGATOR.
\$1.50 to \$2.



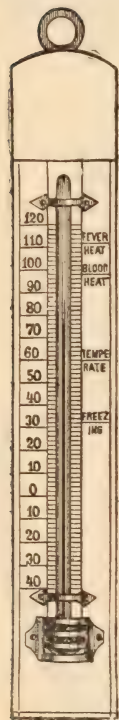
THE "STOTT" PATENT SPRAYER. \$1.



LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED FORK. 60 cts. to \$1.



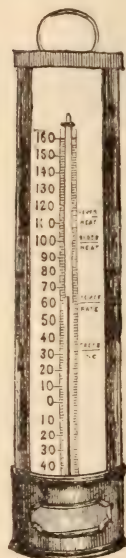
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.50



PORCELAIN
THERMOME-
TER. \$1.



SELF-REGISTER-
ING THERMOME-
TER. \$2.50.



TIN CASE, FIG. 1
THERMOMETER.
30 cents.



HOT-BED THER-
MOMETER. \$2.50.



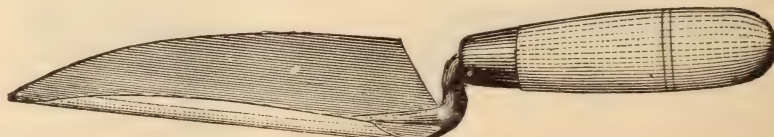
GOULD'S PORTABLE
BRASS AQUAJECT. \$6.



BORDER SHEARS.
\$2.25 to \$2.75.



TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST-STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

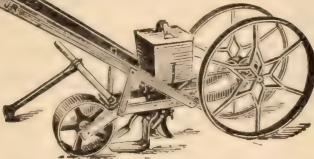
THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

These perfect tools are famous the world over. We cannot illustrate the whole line, which includes Horse Hoes, Harrows, Celery Hillers, Potato Diggers, etc., but will send free a finely illustrated book. It is invaluable to every grower of seeds. Send at once for it.

The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

This newest member of the "Planet Jr." family is the most reliable and accurate seed sower on the market. It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow perfectly in Drills but also in Hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. This is a most important feature, as it saves seed, insures a regular, vigorous crop, and saves an immense amount of tedious hand labor in thinning out. Everybody who wants the best Seed Drill obtainable should buy this Drill. **Price, \$11.**

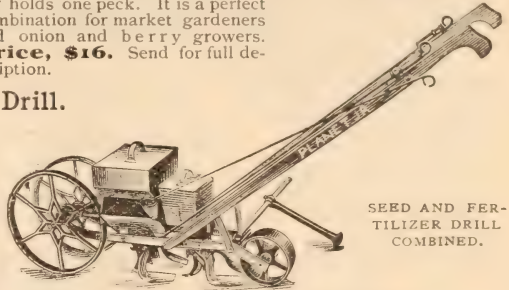
HILL-DROPPING
SEED DRILL.



The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

This machine does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$16.** Send for full description.

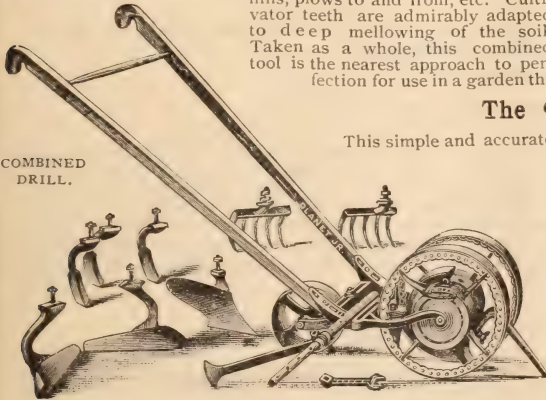
SEED AND FER-
TILIZER DRILL
COMBINED.



The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

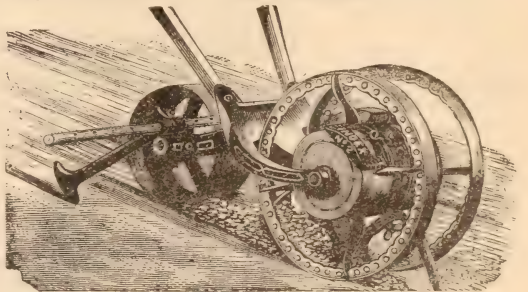
This is unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. It has all the tools shown in the cut. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. Cultivator teeth are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. Taken as a whole, this combined tool is the nearest approach to perfection for use in a garden that can be devised in a single implement. **Price, \$10.**

COMBINED
DRILL.



The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

This simple and accurate Drill has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. This machine and the "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe make an excellent combination for market gardeners, and especially for onion growers. **Price, \$7.50.**

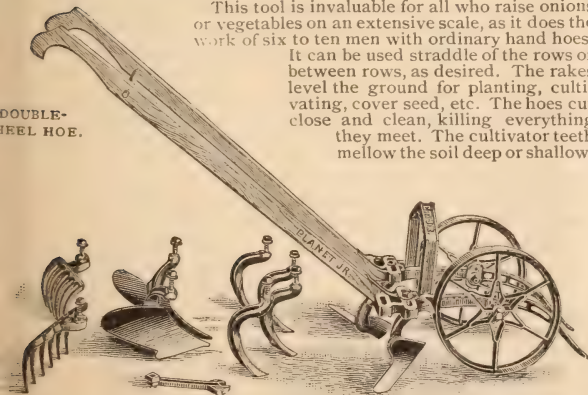


NO. 2 DRILL.

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

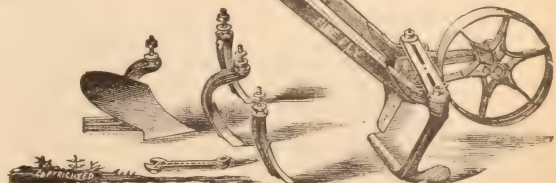
This tool is invaluable for all who raise onions or vegetables on an extensive scale, as it does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used straddle the rows or between rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow.

DOUBLE-
WHEEL HOE.



The Fire-fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations and variety of attachments are striking features of this favorite. The full equipment is shown in the cut. The wheel has an extra broad face and is readily raised or lowered and can be attached one side of the frame, so that one can cultivate both sides of the row at one passage. It is the best Single-wheel Hoe on the market. **Price, \$4.50.**



FIRE-FLY SINGLE-WHEEL HOE.

They are useful for marking out. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it.

Price complete, \$7.00. Price plain (one pair of hoes only), \$4.

FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed.
Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.
Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cts.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.


Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.
This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.
Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

 Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.
" " No. 3 per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$40.
Crushed or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$45.
Guano, Peruvian 2-lb. boxes, 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$4; per bag or ton, according to market.
Unleached Wood Ashes per ton, \$22. In less quantities, \$2.50 per bag of 167 lbs.
Thorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food. Best Fertilizer for general use . . 2-lb. boxes, 25 cts.
Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Excellent for lawns. 5-lbs., 30c.; 25-lbs., \$1.25; 50-lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$45.

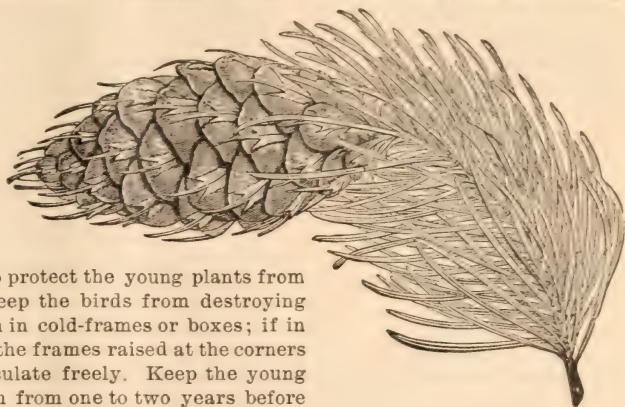
INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to twenty gallons of water . . . ½-pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4. Per lb.
Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box per lb. box, 50 cts. .
Hellebore White, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry by dusting on with bellows, or as a liquid mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water . \$0 30
Paris Green, Pure. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water it will prove effective against all chewing insects 30
Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—Greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon ½ gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50 .
London Purple. As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved 25
Slug Shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beetfly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use . 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100 lbs., \$4 .
Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. . . 10 lbs., 60 cts. . 10
Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. . . . per ½ lb. tin, 25 cts. .
Tobacco Dust. If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50 .
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly, etc. . 100 lbs., \$2; bales of about 250 lbs., \$4.
Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them . . . In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lb. keg, \$5.50.
Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. It is prepared as follows: Dissolve 6 lbs. sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in 6 gallons of hot water; in another vessel slake 4 lbs. of fresh lime in 6 gallons of cold water. When both are cool, pour the two mixtures together and add 10 gallons of water. This then, when all is thoroughly mixed, is ready for use, and may be applied at any time without injury to the foliage.
Price for blue vitriol varies from 10 cts. to 15 cts. per lb., in quantities.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or boxes; if in cold-frames the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.



PICEA DOUGLASII.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY-NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

☞ We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over twenty-five cents per ounce; of these, twenty-five cent packets may be ordered.

Under the new nomenclature some species formerly attached to *Abies* have been placed under *Picea*, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies			
balsamea	Balsam Fir	\$0 20	\$1 25
" amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high	50	5 00
" bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive, deep green foliage	1 00	14 00
" brachyphylla	Short-leaved Fir	60	7 00
" Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce	40	4 00
" concolor	California White Silver Fir	50	5 00
" firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35	3 50
" grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	35	3 50
" magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	60	6 00
" macrocarpa	The Great-coned Spruce of California	40	4 00
" Mariesii	A new Japanese Silver Fir	75	8 00
" Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	25	2 50
" nobilis	Noble Fir, from California	60	7 00
" pectinata	European Silver Fir	10	60
" Pinsapo	Spanish Fir	25	2 50
" sachalinensis	A tall pyramidal species from Japan	80	10 00
" Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree, upwards of 100 feet high	75	8 00
Arctostaphylos			
glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	20	1 50
" pungens	Erect Manzanita	20	1 50
" tomentosa		30	3 00
" uva-ursi	Bear-berry	40	4 00
Azalea			
arborescens	Smooth Azalea	60	7 00
" calendulacea	Flame-colored Shrub (in pods)	40	4 00


EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Azalea	Vaseyi	A beautiful native variety from North Carolina (pods) . . . \$1 00	
"	viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40 \$4 00
Buxus	sempervirens	Evergreen Box	20 1 50
Cedrus	Atlantica argentea	Mount Atlas Cedar	30 3 00
"	Deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	40 4 00
"	Libani	Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each . . .	40 4 00
Chamaecyparis	(Retinospora) obtusa	Japan Cypress. 70 to 100 feet	60 6 00
"	pisifera	Japan Cypress. A much smaller variety than the above . . .	60 6 00
Cotoneaster	buxifolia	Hardy evergreen Box-leaved shrub	30 3 00
Cryptomeria	Japonica	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to great height . .	20 1 50
Cupressas	horizontalis	Horizontal Cypress	20 1 50
"	Guadalupensis	From California	40 4 00
"	Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40 4 00
"	Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cupresses . .	40 4 00
"	MacNabiana	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form .	30 3 00
"	macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy . .	20 1 25
"	sempervirens	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	20 1 25
"	thyoides	White Cedar (pods)	30 3 00
Juniperus	communis	European Juniper	10 50
"	oxycedrus	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10 1 00
"	prostrata	Prostrate Cedar	10 50
"	Virginiana	Red Cedar	10 50
Libocedrus	decurrens	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree . .	40 4 00
Picea	Ajanensis	A beautiful Japanese Fir	1 00 10 00
"	Alcoquiana	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75 8 00
"	Douglasii	Douglas' Spruce	30 3 50
"	Engelmannii	Engelmann's Spruce	75 9 00
"	excelsa	Norway Spruce	15 1 00
"	Menziesii	Menzie's Fir; most graceful	50 5 00
"	nigra	Black Spruce	35 3 50
"	polita	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree .	75 9 00
"	pungens	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	60 7 00
"	taxifolia	Washington Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	Williamsonii (Pattoniana)	Williamson's California Spruce	60 7 00
"	Yessoensis	From Japan	1 00 12 00
Pinus	Aleppica	French Pine	20 2 00
"	australis	Yellow Pine	40 4 50
"	Austriaca	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; somber and massive aspect .	15 1 25
"	Canariensis	Canary Island Pine	30 3 00
"	Cembra	Cembran Stone Pine	10 40
"	Cephalonica vera	Greek Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	contorta	Twisted Pine	75 8 00
"	Coulteri	Coulter's California Pine	40 4 00
"	densiflora	Japan Pine. Rapid-growing and hardy; very beautiful . .	40 4 00
"	excelsa	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	40 4 00
"	flexilis	Graceful Pine of California	75 8 00
"	insignis	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height . .	30 3 00
"	Jeffreyi	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40 4 00
"	Koraiensis	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage .	1 00 10 00
"	Lambertiana	Sugar Pine	30 3 00
"	Laricio	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	20 1 50
"	Llaveana	Llav's Mexican Pine	40 4 00
"	maritima	Seaside Pine	10 40
"	Massoniana	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	30 3 00
"	muricata	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	60 7 00
"	parviflora	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery .	60 6 00
"	Pinea	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10 40
"	ponderosa (Benthamiana)	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high . .	40 4 00
"	rigida	Northern Pitch Pine	35 3 50
"	Sabiniana	Sabine's Nut Pine	25 2 50
"	Strobis	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	20 2 00
"	sylvestris	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color . . .	25 1 25
"	Torreyana	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	30 3 00
"	tuberculata	Tuberclad Pine of California	60 6 00
Sciadopitys	verticillata	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall conical tree, 100 ft. high .	75 8 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Sequoia gigantea	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	\$1 00	\$12 00
“ sempervirens	California Redwood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00
Taxus baccata	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	25	1 50
“ cuspidata	Japanese Yew	1 00	10 00
Thea viridis	The Tea Plant	20	2 00
Thuja aurea	Golden Arbor-vitæ	20	1 50
“ articulata	Jointed “ The Arar Tree	75	
“ occidentalis	American “	25	2 50
“ orientalis	Chinese “	15	1 00
“ compacta	Compact “	20	2 00
“ gigantea	Giant Oregon Arbor-vitæ. 150 feet high	60	6 00
“ Tatarica	Tartarian Arbor-vitæ	30	3 00
Thujopsis dolabrata	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	7 00
“ Standishii	From Japan	1 00	10 00
Torreya Californica	California Nutmeg	25	2 00
“ nucifera	Japanese Nutmeg	40	4 00
Tsuga Sieboldii	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
Yucca baccata	Berry-bearing Yucca	40	4 00
“ filamentosa	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
“ gloriosa	Mound Lily	50	5 00
“ Whipplei	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over twenty-five cents per ounce; of these, twenty-five cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer campestre	European Field Maple	\$0 10	\$0 50
“ circinatum	Round-leaved Maple	20	1 50
“ glabrum	Oregon Maple	20	2 00
“ Japonicum	Japanese Maple	60	6 00
“ macrophyllum	Large-leaved Maple	10	75
“ platanoides	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	50
“ pseudo-platanus	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	50
“ rubrum	Red Maple	20	2 00
“ spicatum	Mountain Maple	20	2 00
Actinidia arguta	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
Esculus flava	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye		25
“ glabra	Ohio Buckeye		25
Ailantus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	1 25
Alnus communis	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	15	75
“ incana	Smooth White Alder	15	75
“ Oregona	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
“ viridis	Green or Mountain Alder	40	4 00
Amelanchier Canadensis	Shad-bush (Service-berry)	20	2 00
Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	20	1 00
Ampelopsis Veitchii	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	20	1 50
“ quinquefolia	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	20	1 50
Amygdalis vulgaris	Hard-shell, Sweet Almond		30
Andromeda arborea	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood)	40	4 00
“ ligustrina . . . . .	. . . . .	20	
“ Mariana	Stagger-bush (pods)	20	
“ racemosa	Pepper-bush (pods)	20	
Anona squamosa	The Sweet Sop	15	1 50
Arbutus Menziesii	Madrona Tree	30	3 00
“ Unedo	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	2 00
Asimina triloba	Papaw or Custard-apple	15	75
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel-tree. 6 to 12 feet high (in pods)	30	3 00
Berberis aquifolium	Holly-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
“ nervosa	Nerve-leaved Barberry	60	6 00
“ Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	1 00	10 00
“ vulgaris	Common Barberry	15	1 00
“ purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	20	2 00
“ alba	White European Birch	15	50
“ lenta	Mountain Mahogany; Sweet or Cherry Birch	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$2 00
Betula populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	20	2 00
“ papyracea	Paper Birch. The Indians used its bark for making canoes	25	2 50
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	25	2 50
Calycanthus Floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice	15	1 00
“ occidentalis	Western Allspice. Larger-growing than the above	50	5 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 25
Carpinus Americana	Blue or Water Beech	20	1 50
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine spreading tree	10	75
“ Americana	American Chestnut		35
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 25
“ speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	15	75
“ Teas' Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	25	2 50
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Red Root	50	
“ integerrimus	Entire-leaved Redroot	50	
“ thyrsiflorus	California Lilac	50	
“ velutinus	Soft-leaved Redroot	50	
Celastrus scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bitter-sweet	15	1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle-tree	20	1 00
“ occidentalis	Sugarberry or Hackberry	20	1 50
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush	15	1 00
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	15	1 50
“ siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	20	1 00
Ceratonia Siliqua	St. John's Bread	15	1 00
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe-tree	40	4 00
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	25	2 50
Cladrastis tinctoria	Yellow-wood. Beautiful and ornamental lawn tree	75	7 00
Clematis viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower. One of the best old sorts	20	1 50
“ flammula	White Virgin's Bower	20	1 50
“ vitalba	Traveler's Joy	20	1 50
“ Virginiana	Virgin's Bower	20	2 00
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper-bush (pods)	20	2 00
Colutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	20	1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	20	1 50
“ brachypoda	Japanese Dogwood	30	3 00
“ Californica	Californian Dogwood	30	3 00
“ Florida	Flowering Dogwood	10	60
“ mascula	Cornelian Cherry	10	1 00
“ Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	20	2 00
“ paniculata	Panicled Cornel	15	1 50
“ sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood	10	1 00
“ sericea	Silky Cornel	15	1 50
“ stolonifera	Osier Dogwood	15	1 50
Coronilla Emerus	Scorpion Senna	30	3 00
Cratægus coccinea	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	10	75
“ Crus-Galli	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 50
“ Oxyacantha	Hawthorn	10	50
“ tomentosa	Black Thorn	10	1 00
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine or Scotch Laburnum. Grows rapidly to 30 or 40 feet	20	1 50
“ Laburnum	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereon	50	
Deutzia scabra	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	30	3 00
Diervilla sessilifolia	Bush Honeysuckle. From North Carolina	2 00	
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon	10	1 00
“ Kaki	The Keg-fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 50
“ Mexicana	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	15	75
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey	20	2 00
Eriobotrya (Photinia) Japonica	Japan Medlar	20	2 00
Erythea armata (Brahea armata)	From California	30	3 00
“ edulis (Brahea edulis)	From California	30	3 00
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue-gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	40	4 00
Euonymus alata	From Japan	25	2 50
“ Europæa	European Burning-bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
Fagus sylvatica	European Beech	10	30

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Fagus <i>sylvatica</i> <i>purpurea</i>	Purple European Beech	\$0 15	\$1 50
Fraxinus <i>alba</i> <i>Americana</i>	White American Ash	10	40
“ <i>acuminata</i>	Yellow American Ash	10	75
“ <i>excelsior</i>	The Common or European Ash. Grows 80 to 100 feet.	10	50
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	Weeping Ash	10	50
“ <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Ash	20	2 00
“ <i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10	60
“ <i>sambucifolia</i>	Black or Water Ash	10	60
Gaultheria <i>procumbens</i>	Creeping Wintergreen	20	2 00
“ <i>Shallon</i>	California Winterberry; edible fruit	40	4 00
Gaylussacia <i>dumosa</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>frondosa</i>	Blue Dangleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	30	3 00
Genista <i>scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50
“ <i>tinctoria</i>	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer	20	1 50
“ <i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers	10	1 00
Ginkgo <i>biloba</i> (See <i>Salisburia</i>).			
Gleditsia <i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges	10	40
“ <i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns	15	1 00
“ <i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Honey Locust	30	3 00
Gymnocladus <i>Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage	10	75
Halesia <i>tetraptera</i>	Silver-bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	30	3 00
Hamamelis <i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Witch-hazel	25	2 50
“ <i>Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall	40	4 00
Hedera <i>Helix</i>	English or Hardy Ivy	15	1 00
Hibiscus <i>Syriacus</i> <i>fl. pl.</i>	Double Rose of Sharon	15	1 25
Hydrangea <i>radiata</i>	Wild Hydrangea, from North Carolina	25	2 50
Idesia <i>polycarpa</i>	A new tree from Japan	75	
Ilex <i>aquifolium</i>	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	20	75
“ <i>monticola</i>	Deciduous Mountain Holly	50	5 00
“ <i>opaca</i>	American Holly	20	75
“ <i>verticillata</i>	Black Alder or Winterberry	15	1 50
Indigofera <i>tinctoria</i>	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
Itea <i>Virginica</i>	Virginian Willow. Dense spikes of small white flowers	25	2 50
Juglans <i>cinerea</i>	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50 .		
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50 .		
“ <i>Sieboldi</i>	From Japan	10	75
“ <i>cordiformis</i>	From Japan	10	75
“ <i>regia</i>	English Walnut, or Madeira Nut	10	40
Kalmia <i>angustifolia</i>	American Laurel (pods)	25	
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush	1 00	10 00
Kœlreuteria <i>paniculata</i>	Chinese Bladder-nut. Very handsome when in flower	20	1 00
Larix <i>Americana</i>	Black American Larch	1 00	10 00
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Larch	20	1 00
“ <i>leptolepis</i>	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	75	8 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Larch	1 50	
Laurus <i>Benzoin</i>	Spicewood	20	1 50
“ <i>nobilis</i>	Sweet-Bay	10	75
Leucothœ <i>recurva</i>	Attractive shrub from North Carolina	40	4 00
Ligustrum <i>Japonicum</i>	Japan Privet	15	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	15	1 00
Liquidambar <i>styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum tree. Of very elegant appearance	30	3 50
Liriodendron <i>tulipifera</i>	Tulip-tree. Fine, tall pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	50
Maclura <i>aurantiaca</i>	Osage Orange	10	50
Magnolia <i>acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 00
“ <i>Fraseri</i>	Ear-leaved Magnolia	50	5 00
“ <i>hypoleuca</i>	From Japan	20	2 00
“ <i>tripetala</i>	Umbrella Tree	20	2 00
Melia <i>Azedarach</i>	Pride of China, or China Tree	15	1 00
Menispermum <i>Canadense</i>	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	1 00	10 00
Morus <i>alba</i>	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	20	1 25
“ <i>Moretti</i>	Dandolos Mulberry	25	2 00
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	25	2 00
“ <i>alba fructo-nigra</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	25	2 00
“ <i>nigra-vera</i>	Black Mulberry. The Sycamore tree of the Bible	60	6 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Myrica asplenifolia	Sweet Fern	\$50	\$5 00
“ Californica	Bayberry or Wax-Myrtle of California	40	4 00
“ cerifera	Candleberry-Myrtle. The fruit yields a wax used for candles	15	1 00
“ rubra	From Japan	75	
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	15	1 50
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	20	2 00
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	30	3 50
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum tree, or Tupelo	15	50
Olea Europæa	Wild Olive	10	75
Oreodaphne Californica	Californian Laurel	25	2 00
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	15	60
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
Paulownia imperialis	Pawlonia, or Empress-tree	15	1 25
Philadelphus coronaria	Mock-Orange, or Syringa	25	2 50
Photinia arbutifolia	California Maybush. Numerous white flowers	20	1 50
“ (Eriobotrya) Japonica	Japan Medlar or Loquat	20	2 00
Pistacia vera	Pistachio-nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
Platanus occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane-tree	10	50
Populus alba	Abele Tree	20	1 50
“ tremula	Aspen Poplar	20	1 50
Prunus Caroliniana	Cherry Laurel	40	4 00
“ Lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	10	75
“ maritima	Beach Plum. 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00
“ mollis	Oregon Wild Cherry	25	2 50
“ Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry	20	2 00
“ serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10	40
“ Virginica	Choke Cherry	10	75
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop tree	20	1 00
Pyrus arbutifolia	Chokeberry	30	3 00
“ rivularis	Oregon Crab Tree	1 00	10 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10	1 00
“ Carolinus	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	10	1 00
“ Californicus	Californian Buckthorn	50	5 00
“ Purshiana	From Washington	40	4 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	1 00	12 00
“ maximum	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	75	8 00
“ punctatum	Small Pink Rhododendron from North Carolina	1 00	10 00
“ Washingtonianum	Washington Rose-Bay	1 50	
Rhus Cotinus	Smoke-tree or Venetian Sumach. 6 feet	25	2 00
“ copallina	Dwarf Sumach	20	1 50
“ glabra	Smooth Sumach. Gray foliage and red berries	20	1 50
“ integrifolia	California Sumach. 5 to 10 feet	20	1 50
“ Laurina	From California	20	2 00
“ venenata	Poison-Sumach. Also called Poison-Elder	20	1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
“ cereum	From Washington	60	6 00
“ Lacustre	From Washington	60	6 00
“ sanguineum	Red Flowering Currant	60	6 00
Robinia pseud-acacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower; fine for hedges	10	40
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	40
“ blanda	Early Wild Rose	10	1 25
“ Caroliniana	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	10	1 25
“ rugosa	White Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	1 00	10 00
“ lucida	Dwarf Wild Rose	15	1 50
“ rubiginosa	Sweetbriar. Delightfully fragrant leaves	15	1 50
“ setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose. Pale rose flowers	15	1 50
“ hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40	4 00
“ gymnocarpa	From Washington	40	4 00
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	1 00	10 00
“ leucodermis	White-skinned Raspberry	60	6 00
“ vitifolius	From Washington	60	6 00
“ spectabilis	Showy Raspberry	1 00	10 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage . .	\$0 15	\$1 00
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	20	1 00
“ alba	White Willow	20	1 00
Sambucus Canadensis	Common Elder	20	1 50
“ glauca	Californian Elder	30	3 00
“ Thunbergiana	From Japan	30	3 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15	1 00
Schinus Molle	Pepper Tree of California	20	1 50
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora. Large tree with elegant foliage	15	1 00
“ pendula	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15	1 00
“ speciosa	From Arizona	20	1 50
“ affinis	From Texas	40	4 00
Spiræa Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub . .	60	6 00
“ aræfolia	Tall California Spiræa	60	6 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15	1 25
Sterculia platanifolia	Chinese Parasol	30	
Stuartia monadelphæ	From Japan	50	5 00
“ pentagyna	Beautiful shrub from North Carolina	1 50	
Styrax Californica	Fine California shrub	25	2 50
“ Japonica	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese shrub	25	2 50
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	20	1 50
“ Japonica	New species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long .	1 50	20 00
Taxodium distichum	Deciduous Cypress	10	50
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet-Creeper	25	2 50
Tilia Americana	American Linden	10	75
“ argentea	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	75
“ Europæa	European Linden or Lime tree. Very stately, 60 to 100 feet .	10	75
“ grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above . . .	10	75
“ pubescens	Soft-leaved Linden	15	1 50
Ulmus campestris	Common Elm. Height, 125 feet	15	1 25
“ modiolina	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ Montana	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
Ulex Europæa	Furze, Gorse or Whin	10	60
Ungnadia speciosa	Texas Horse Chestnut	20	1 50
Vaccinium corymbosum	Common or Swamp-Blueberry	30	3 00
“ Pennsylvanicum	Dwarf Blueberry	30	3 00
“ macrocarpum	Cranberry	15	1 00
Viburnum dentatum	Arrow-wood	20	2 00
“ Lantana	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	1 00
“ latanoides	Hobble-Bush or Bear Haw	25	2 50
“ lentago	Sweet Viburnum	20	1 50
“ nudum	Withe-Rod	30	3 00
“ odoratissimum	From Japan	40	4 00
“ Opulus	Gelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	15	1 50
“ Tinus	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	10	1 00
Virgilia lutea	See Cladrastis		
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste-tree	10	1 00
Wistaria frutescens	Shrubby Wistaria	20	2 00
“ Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	40	4 00
“ alba	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety	75	8 00
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 25
Zanthoxylum fraxineum	Toothache Tree	25	2 50

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Vitis Aestivalis</i>	\$0 20	\$2 00
" <i>Californica</i>	20	2 00
" <i>candicans</i>	40	4 00
" <i>cordifolia</i>	25	2 50
" <i>Labrusca</i>	25	2 50
" <i>Lincecumii</i>	20	2 00
" <i>monticola</i>	20	2 00
" <i>riparia</i>	20	2 00
" <i>vulpina</i>	30	3 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Black Pearl	\$0 15	\$1 50
Clinton	10	1 00
Concord	10	1 00
Cynthiana	20	2 00
Elvira	15	1 25
Herbemont	15	1 50
Ives' Seedling	10	1 00
Lenoir or Jacques	20	2 00
Marion	10	1 00
Noah	15	1 50
Norton's Virginia	15	1 25

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FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends



PANSIES.

the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before

they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border, in a warm and sunny spot as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mold or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mold may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set

the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mold in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done.



SWEET PEAS.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mold is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.



CINERARIA.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown in doors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come in to flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots

blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the varying characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.



SINGLE DAHLIA.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information:

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The **third column** gives in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible in our varied extent of climate to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late* flowering sorts. Thus:

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 “ *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 “ *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OF CHARACTER**, and **HARDINESS**.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P “ *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S “ *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g “ *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu “ *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

.. designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (+) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way:

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh “ *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t “ *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below:


ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. “ black	car. “ carmine	ptd. “ painted	spot. “ spotted.
br. “ brown	cr. “ crimson	pur. “ purple	stri. “ striped.
tri. “ tricolor	sul. “ sulphur	var. “ variegated	ver. “ vermilion.


The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation, *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.


The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail at any post office.


The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.

FLOWER SEEDS.

 Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

 See explanation of figures and signs on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2065	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light sandy soil.
2066	—grandiflora					5	
2067	arenaria			yel.		10	
2075	Abutilon Thompsonii fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	Free growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	Firefly			d. red		25	
2082	Mixed			mixed		25	
2085	Acacia dealbata	1		yel.	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	armata					10	
2087	decurrens					10	
2088	Farnesiana				10	5	
2090	melanoxylon				6	10	
2092	mollissima floribunda				7	25	
2104	Fine Mixed			mixed		10	
2107	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	The leaves of 2107 gave origin to the capital of the Corinthian pillar.
2108	spinous	2		pur.		10	
2118	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)			blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2120	Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25 c.		hA	scar.	1	5	
2121	æstivalis " 25 c.	1		crim.		5	
2122	vernalis		hP	yel.	1½	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus		tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	Ageratum conspicuum	2 3		white		5	Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths; used much for bedding and edging.
2130	Lasseauxi			rose		5	
2132	Mexicanum per oz., 40c.		hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	—album " 50c.			white		5	
2138	—Dwarf Blue " 60c.			blue	¾	5	
2140	—Dwarf White " 60c.			white		5	
2142	—Little Dorrit " \$1			blue		10	
	Agrostemma						See Rose Campion and Rose of Heaven.
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3		scar.	2	5	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hot-bed, and plant out early in May.
2149	—alba			white		5	
2150	linifolia			scar.	1½	5	
2153	myrtifolia				2½	5	
2155	Warscewiczii				2	5	See Hollyhock.
2157	Alstroemeria pulchella	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	Brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed			mixed		10	
2159	Alyssum maritimum . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. A. saxatile is a fine perennial, with silky foliage and golden yellow flowers.
2160	—compactum " 50c.					5	
2163	saxatile compactum " 60c.		hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argenteum " 60c.	1 3			½	5	
2167	* Amarantus Abyssinicus	2 3	hA	d. red.	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. 2168a is an exceedingly handsome plant, with beautiful pendulous, wavy leaves, variegated with bright red.
2168	*bicolor ruber			red	2	5	
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather)			d. red	3	5	
2182	*Henderi		tA	cr. & y.	4	5	
2190	*melancholicus ruber			red	2½	5	
2192	*salicifolius			pur.		5	
2196	*sanguineus nanus			scar.		5	
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat)			mixed	diff.	5	
2197a	*—giganteus				6	5	
2197b	*—splendens				3	5	
2198	*atropurpureus			dk & p. r.	2	5	
2:99	*Fine Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
Collection of Amaranthus, including 12 varieties, choicest sorts.						50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2202	Amethyst , Winged	2	tA	blue	2	10	(Browallia.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting.
2204	White			white		10	
2220	Anagallis , in varieties	1 3	hhA	mixed		5	Plant in sunny situation.
2233	Anchusa capensis	2	hP	pur.		5	Very attractive evergreen.
2230	Anemone coronaria	1		mixed		5	Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.
2231	Japonica rosea	3		rose		10	
2232	—alba			white		25	
2233	Pulsatilla	1		mixed	1½	5	
2237	syvestris			white		10	
2240	Angelonia grandiflora	3	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
	Antirrhinum						See Snapdragon.
2245	Aquilegia caryophylloides	1 3	hP	strip.	1½	25	(Columbine). Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. See also Columbine.
2249	chrysantha			yel.	3	10	
2253	cœrulea			blue		25	
2257	Canadensis	1 2		r. & y.	2	10	
	Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties					50	
2260	Aralia Seiboldi	2	hhP	white	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrub.
2265	Argemone grandiflora, per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA		2	5	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	—lutea " 40c.			yel.		5	
2268	Arnebia cornuta	3	hhA			50	Rich yellow maroon.
2273	Asclepias Cornuti	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	incarnata	2	hP	rose p.		5	Swamp Milkweed.
2279	tuberosa	3		orange	2	5	Very showy border plant.
2283	Asperula setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock work.
2285	odorata (Woodruff)		hP	white	½	5	
	Asters , <i>Chrysanthemum</i> -flow'd—						The name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the <i>Aster</i> has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i> , deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra large, perfectly formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double <i>Zinnia</i> . <i>Imbricated Pompon</i> are very handsome and most suitable for bouquets. In this latitude, <i>Asters</i> should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed or in pots or
2286	—Dwarf White	3	hhA		1	10	
2287	—Rose			rose		10	
2288	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2288a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2289	—Tall Mixed per oz., \$2				1½	10	
2290	Truffaut's <i>Pæony</i> Perfection, Snow White			white		10	
2290a	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2291	—Dark Blood Red			d. red		10	
2292	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2293	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2294	Washington, White			white	2	10	
2294a	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2295	—Peach Blossom			peach		10	
2296	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2296a	—Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
2297	Victoria, White			white	1½	10	
2298	—Apple Blossom			l. pk.		10	
2299	—Peach Blossom			peach		10	
2300	—Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2300a	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2301	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2302	—Dwarf White			white	1	10	
2303	—Rose			rose		10	
2303a	—Mixed per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
2304	Shakespeare, White			white	1½	10	
2305	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2306	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2306a	—Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
2307	Comet, Rose			rose		10	
2308	—Rose and White			ro. & w.		10	
2308a	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2309	—Mixed per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
2310	Imbricated Pompon, White			white		10	
2311	—Rose			rose		10	
2311a	—Sky Blue			blue		10	
2312	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2313	Bouquet Dwarf, Crimson			crim.	1	10	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
3314 Asters, Bouquet Dwarf, White	3	h h A	white	1	cts. 10	shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering. They can also be grown in pots successfully. Use fine and rich soil, and keep well watered.
2315 —Mixed per oz., \$2.			mixed		10	
2315a Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2316 —Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2317 Triumph, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		25	
2318 —Dark Scarlet and White			sc. & w.		25	
2319 Jewel, Apple-blossom			l. pink		10	
2320 Schiller, White			white	1½	10	
2321 —Mixed per oz., \$1.25			mixed		5	
2322 Mignon			white		10	
2322a Snowball					25	
2323 Dwarf Queen, White				¾	10	
2324 Lilliput-flowered, White					10	
2325 Mix'd Dw'f Germ'n, per oz., \$1.50			mixed	1	5	
2326 —Pyramidal 2.00				1½	5	
2327 —Crown 2.50				1	10	
2330 — Betteridge's Quil'd 75				1½	5	
2331 — Queen of the Market 1.50					10	
2332 — Victoria Needle 3.00				1	10	
2333 — Goliath 2.00				1½	10	
2334 — Giant Emperor 4.00					10	
2335 — Quilled or China 50					5	
2337 — Perennial		h P		1 to 2	10	

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered. These are put up in Germany, and contain only seed saved from the very finest plants, by men of long experience in selecting the best flowers. In each collection, the colors are separate; for instance, the collection of 24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection contains 24 separate and distinct colors or varieties of the class. We are confident that these assortments contain the finest obtainable seeds.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful)	\$0 35	8 Imbrique Pompon	\$0 50
6 Comet, New	40	6 " " " "	40
18 Double Quilled German	60	6 Lilliput-flowered	30
12 " " " "	45	12 Chrysanthemum-flowered	70
6 " " " "	25	8 " " " "	50
12 Double Dwarf German	50	6 " " " "	40
6 " " " "	30	18 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	90
12-Dwarf Bouquet	60	12 " " " "	65
8 " " " "	50	8 " " " "	50
6 " " " "	40	6 " " " "	40
6 Shakespeare	35	12 Large Rose-flowered	60
12 Dwarf Victoria	85	8 " " " "	50
6 " " " "	45	6 " " " "	40
12 Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet	60	6 Victoria Needle	45
8 " " " "	45	4 White-centered Crown	30
6 " " " "	35	18 Victoria Prize	1 25
12 Giant Emperor	80	12 " " " "	90
8 " " " "	60	8 " " " "	60
6 " " " "	45	6 " " " "	50
24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection	1 25	12 Uhland Globe	60
18 " " " "	1 00	6 " " " "	35
12 " " " "	75	8 Schiller	35
8 " " " "	55	6 " " " "	30
6 " " " "	45	6 Goliath	35
12 Imbrique Pompon	60	6 Washington	45



ASTER, CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED.



ASTER, POMPON.



ASTER, PÆONY-FLOWERED.



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.



CALENDULA OFFICINALIS "METEOR."



BARTONIA AUREA.



ADONIS AESTIVALIS.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.




CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII.



CANDYTUFT.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	trai.	10	} Resembl'g Alyssum in character; fine for rock-work or bedding. <i>Primula auricula</i> . Beautiful shades of color. Seed from finest varieties.
2341	<i>Græca</i>	3	..	..	..	10
2342	Auricula , finest	1	..	mixed	1/2	25	
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	} Magnificent summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. Of last year's introduction No. 2353, with its lovely creamy white flowers, and No. 2362, with elegant red stalks and dark shining, scarlet flowers, deserve special notice. Perhaps the finest of all, however, is No. 2354, now offered for the first time. It is of a beautiful white, exquisitely tinted with lilac.
2352	Balsams , D'ble Wh. per oz., \$1.50	..	hhA	white	..	10	
2353	—Cream White. " 2.00	..	..	cream	..	10
2354	—White tinted Lilac. " 1.50	..	..	white	..	10
2355	—Crimson. " 1.50	..	..	crim.	..	10
2356	—Lavender. " 90	..	..	lav.	..	10
2357	—"Defiance" Pink. " 1.50	..	..	pink	..	10
2358	—"Viol't sp'tt'd-w'ite " 1.50	..	..	v. & w.	..	10
2359	—Light Pink. " 1.50	..	..	l. pink	..	10
2360	—Rose. " 1.00	..	..	rose	..	10
2362	—Blood R'd (r'd st'lk) " 1.50	..	..	red	..	10
2363	—Apple Blossom. " 1.00	..	..	flesh	..	10
2364	—Scarlet. " 90	..	..	scar.	..	10
2365	—"Spotted. " 1.50	..	..	spot	..	10
2366	—"Striped. " 1.50	..	..	strip.	..	10
2380	—Violet spotted. " 90	..	..	spot.	..	10
2381	—Pomegranate. " 1.50	..	..	orange	..	10
2394	—Purple. " 1.00	..	..	purple	..	10
2398	—Solferino. " 75	..	..	mixed	..	10
2400	—Light Citron. " 1.50	..	..	citron	..	10
2401	—Camellia-flowered. " 1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
2402	—Finest Mixed. " 75	..	..	..	..	10
2403	—Common Mixed. " 40	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Balsams, includ'g—							
6 var. Improved Camellia-flow'd						65	
12 " Double Rose-flowered. . .						65	
6 " " " " " " " " " "						35	
Banana							See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
2418	Baptisia australis	hP	blue	..	5	} False Indigo; beautiful blue. Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
2420	Bartonia aurea . . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yel.	3	5	
2421	—nana. " 75c.	..	..	..	1 1/2	5
*Beet—							
2422	Brazilian, G'd'n-vein'd, per oz. 20c.	5	} Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
2423	*—Scarlet-veined. " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2423a	*—Crimson-veined. " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2424	*Chilian, Scar'l-rib'd. " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed. " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2437	*Victoria. " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2450	Begonia , Single Tuberous-rooted	1	3	gP	mixed	2	} Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free flowering and fine for bedding.
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted. . . . .	..	..	..	..	75
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved. . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	25
2452	semperflorens rosea. . . . .	..	..	rose	1 1/2	25
2452a	—alba. . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
Collection of Begonias, including 6 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs						1 00	
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2	3	hA	d. red	2	} Showy, like the Calliopsis. See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
2457	Blue Bottle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
2461	*Bocconia Japonica	white	4	5	} Ornamental habit and foliage. Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hot-bed.
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	
2465	—alba. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2469	—in vars. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Browallia elata							See Amethyst.
Cacalia							See Tassel Flower.
2473	Calandrinia discolor , per oz., 50c.	2	3	..	rose	1/2	} Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	speciosa. " 30c.	..	..	pur.	1/4	5
2480	umbellata. . . . .	..	hhP	violet	1/2	10
Calceolaria hybrida—							
2482	Large-flowered, self-colored.	gP	mixed	2	25	} Splendid greenhouse plants; flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. 2490 is an excellent bedding variety.
2483	—Dwarf, self-colored. . . . .	..	..	..	1	25
2484	—Tigered or Spotted. . . . .	..	..	..	2	25
2486	—Dwarf Tigered. . . . .	..	..	..	1	25
2488	—Tigered and Self-colored, Mixed. . . . .	..	..	..	2	25
2490	rugosa (shrubby).	50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2491	Calceolaria pinnata	2 3	gP	yel.	2	10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	scabiosæfolia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Calendula							
2493	officinalis plena . . per oz., 25c.	..	hA	orange	1	5	"Pot Marigolds." Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, very effective in back-grounds, beds or mixed borders.
2497	—"Nankeen" 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2499	—"Meteor" 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2500	—"Prince of Orange" . . 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
2505	pluvialis 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2506	Pongei fl. pl. 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
2507	Calla Æthiopica	3	gP	..	1½	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	Calliopsis marmorata, p'r oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	r. & y.	..	5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> is fine for cutting.
2510	grandiflora . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	3	10
2516	Drummondii . . . per oz., 30c.	..	hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2517	trichosperma	2	hB	yel.	3	10	
2518	elegans picta (Golden Wave) . .	..	..	..	..	..
	per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2518a	lanceolata \$2.	..	hP	yel.	1	10	
2519	Mixed 30c.	..	hA	mixed	2	5	
2519a	Mixed Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
	Collection of Calliopsis, including 8 var. choicest sorts					35	
2520	Callirhoe involucrata	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trai.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata per oz., 50c.	..	hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	Camellia Japonica . . per oz., 20c.	..	gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	Campanula carpatica	1	hP	blue	½	5	One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds.
2533	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2534	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2538	Medium calycanthema	2 3	hB	blue	2	5	
2540	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2541	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2543	nobilis alba	3	..	white	3	10	
2545	pyramidalis . . . . .	..	thhP	blue	4	5
2546	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
	Collection of Campanula, including 12 var. choicest sorts					60	
Candytuft—							
2547	Iberis affinis, Dwarf	1 2	hA	..	½	5	Showy Annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well: largely grown by florists, especially the white varieties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.
2548	—amara per oz., 25c.	..	..	..	1	5
2549	—coronaria, Rocket 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2550	—"Empress" 75c.	..	..	..	..	5
2553	—odorata 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2555	—umbellata 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
2557	—carnea 40c.	..	..	flesh	..	5
2559	—Dunnetti 25c.	..	..	d. car.	..	5
2561	—lilacina 30c.	..	..	lilac	..	5
2563	—carminea 40c.	..	..	car.	..	5
2565	—Dwarf Hybrid 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2567	—Mixed Annual 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2569	—sempervirens . . . . .	..	hP	white	..	5
2570	—Gibraltarica . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	10
	Collection of Candytuft, including 6 var. choicest sorts					30	
2571	*Canna , Dark-leaved, per oz., 50c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas or Indian Shot are very ornamental and much employed in sub-tropical gardening. With rich soil and a sheltered situation they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. <i>Antoin Chantin</i> has cerise
2572	*Fine Mixed 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties:							
2573	*Admiral Courbet . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3½	10
2573a	*Antoin Chantin . . . . .	..	..	cherry	3	10
2574	*Felix Crousse . . . . .	..	..	l. red	4½	10
2574a	*Francois Corbin . . . . .	..	..	l. yel.	3½	10
2575	*Jules Chretien . . . . .	..	..	cherry	3	10
2575a	*Menoreau . . . . .	..	..	verm.	3	10
2576	*Leon de St. Jean . . . . .	..	..	or. red	2½	10
2577	*Mad. Oriol . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
2578	*Mad. Cleveland . . . . .	..	..	l. red	3	10
2580	*Pierre Biorley . . . . .	..	..	y. & r.	2½	10
2581	*President Faivre . . . . .	..	..	d. red	4½	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Canna , continued—						cts.	
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties—							flowers beautifully shaded with salmon color. <i>Jules Chretien</i> is an extra fine variety with splendid foliage and cerise flowers shaded purple. <i>Presi-</i> <i>dent Faivre</i> is remarkable for its very dark foliage and fine dark red flowers. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.
2583	*Trocadero	1 3	gP	scar. o.	3½	10	}
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed, p'roz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	10
Collections of Cannas—							
	25 varieties (fine)					\$1 25	
	12 " " " " " " " " " " " "					75	
	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	}
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					60	
	2587 Canterbury Bells , Blue.	thB	blue	2	5	}
2590	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2593	Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2596	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2598	Double Blue	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
2600	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2603	—White	white	..	10	}
2605	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2608	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yel.	..	5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
Carnation (Dianthus)—							
2610	Common Single . . per oz., 60c.	2 3	hhP	mixed	2	5	}
2611	Common Double. . . " \$2.	..	..	..	..	10
2613	Double Extra	1 3	..	..	..	25
2618	Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	..	25
2620	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50
2622	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2626	Red Grenadine, double. . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2628	Self-colored . . . per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
2632	Early Dwarf Vienna " " 2.00	2	..	..	1	10
2634	Tall Early Margaret " " 1.50	..	thhP	..	1¼	10	
2635	Half Dwarf Margaret " " 3.00	..	..	..	1	10
2636	Dwarf Early Margaret " " 6.00	..	..	..	¾	25
Choice collections, including—							}
	50 var. Carnation and Picotee . .					3 00	
	25 " " " " " " " " " " " "					1 75	
	18 " " " " " " " " " " " "					1 25	
	12 " " " " " " " " " " " "					1 00	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	}
2638	Castilleja indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	
Castor Oil Plant							Ornamental plants, with beauti- ful bracts. See <i>Ricinus</i> .
2640	Catananche alba	hA	white	2	5	}
2644	cœrulea . . . . .	..	thP	blue	..	5
Catch-Fly							See <i>Silene</i> .
2646	Cedronella cana	pur.	..	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
2647	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage) .	3	tA	claret	..	5	}
2647a	Golden Feathered . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
2647b	Tall Crimson Feathered	2	..	crim.	..	10	
Celosia cristata							See Cockscomb.
2648	Centaurea Americana , per oz., 50c.	3	hA	pur.	3	5	}
2650	*candidissima . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00	..	hhP	white	1	25	
2651	*Clementei . . . " " .50	2 3	..	..	..	10
2655	*gymnocarpa . . . " " .50	2 3	..	..	..	10
2658	Cyanus (Corn-flower), p'roz., 30c.	2	hA	blue	1½	5	
2658a	—Emperor William . . . " 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
2659	—Mixed " 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2660	—Double Mixed	10	}
Collection of Centaurea , including 6 var. <i>C. cyanus</i> (Corn-flower) .						30	
2661	Centaureidium Drummondii	yel.	..	5	Pretty little Composite.
2663	Centranthus—						
	macrocephalus . . . per oz., 30c.	1 3	..	red	1	5	}
2665	—albus " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2668	—nanus " 30c.	..	..	red	½	5
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	thP	white	trail.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.



DOUBLE COLUMBINE.



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR BURRIDGEANUM.

CENTAUREA CYANUS.
(Corn Flower.)

DWARF MARGARET CARNATION.



HYBRID COSMOS.


NUMBER and NAME.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

2673	Cerinth retorta . . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	yel.	1½	5	Valuable for bees.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	pur.	2	10	Very pretty; bright color.
2676	—hybrida, Mixed . . per oz., 60c.			mixed		5	
2685	Chorizema varium	1 3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
	Christmas Rose						See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
	Chrysanthemum (Annual)						
2690	coronarium, Double White	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
2693	—Double Yellow			yel.		5	
2695	—Double Mixed			mixed		5	
2711	tricolor, Single White			white		5	
2712	—luteum, Single Yel.			yel.		5	
2712a	—atrococcineum			d.scar.		5	
2713	—Single "Eclipse"			br. ayl.	1	5	
2714	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2714a	—Double Mixed					5	
2715	—Burridgeanum			w. & r.		5	
2717	multicaule (fine bedder)			yel.	¼	5	For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or "Marguerite."
2718	inodorum, Double			white	1	10	
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy)					10	
2723	uliginosum (fine for cutting)					25	
	Choice collections, including—						
	12 var. Chrysanthemum, Annual					50	
	6 " " " " " "					35	
	Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—						
2730	Indicum grandiflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	Japonicum					10	
2732	—From finest flowers					25	
2733	—pompon				1½	10	
	Cineraria hybrida—						
2735	White	1	tgP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
2737	Azure Blue			blue		25	
2738	Crimson			crim.		25	
2739	Splendid Mixed			mixed		25	
2741	—Half Dwarf				1	25	
2745	—Large flowered Prize				2	50	
2750	—Double	2				75	
2753	Cineraria maritima, per oz., 50c.		hhP	yel.		5	
2755	candidissima 50c.		hhP			5	
	Clarkia—						
2758	elegans, Double . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5	Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2761	—purpurea, Double. " 40c.			pur.		5	
2763	—pulchella 30c.			rose		5	
2765	—alba 40c.			white		5	
2766	—marginata			bord.		5	
2768	—White Tom Thumb			white	¾	5	
2778	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
2779	Clary , Purple-top . . per oz., 25c.	1 2		pur.	2	5	(Salvia hominum.) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top 25c.			red		5	
2782	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	6	10	Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style.
2783	sesquiorgyalis		gA	pur.		10	
2785	Clianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	puniceus			crim.	6	10	
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
	Cockscomb—						
2797	Empress, Dwarf Crimson	2 3		crim.	¾	10	(Celosia.) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
2798	Dwarf Crimson					5	
2799	Queen of Dwarfs			rose	1½	10	
2800	Glasgow Prize			crim.	1	10	
2812	Japan Scarlet	3		scar.	3	5	
2813	Japan Golden			golden		10	
2823	Mixed per oz., \$1	2 3		mixed		5	
2833	Coleus (Fine hybrids)		gP		2	25	Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
	Choice collections, including—						
	12 varieties					1 25	
	6 " " " " " "					75	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia, p'roz., 50c.	1 2	hA	pur.	1	5	Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
2838	—bicolor " 25c.	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	—alba " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2840	candidissima " 30c.	2	..	..	1	5
2843	grandiflora " 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
2845	multicolor " 25c.	..	..	w.&ro.	..	5
2847	—marmorata " 25c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
2850	verna " 50c.	1 3	..	bl.&p.	1½	5	Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2852	Mixed " 25c.	..	..	mixed	2	5
2854	Collomia coccinea " 25c.	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	
2856	grandiflora " 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
Columbine—							
2858	Common Double . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	mixed	..	5	These are very free flowering. See also <i>Aquilegia</i> .
2860	White . . . . . " . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2862	Commelyna coelestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba . . . . . " . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2868	—*variegata . . . . . " . . . . .	..	..	var.	2	5
2870	Convolvulus tricolor, per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.
2872	—White " 25c.	..	..	white	..	5
2875	—unicaulis " 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
2876	—Crimson Violet " 25c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
2877	—Rose " 25c.	..	..	rose	..	5
2877a	—Mixed " 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice collections, including—							
8 varieties <i>Convolvulus minor</i>						35	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	* Cordyline australis	3	..	white	3	10	Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10
Coreopsis							See <i>Calliopsis</i> .
Corn-flower							See <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> .
2887	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	Cosmos bipinnatus purpureus	2 3	..	pur.	3	5	Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.
2891	—hybridus, Large-fl'd, oz., \$1.00	..	..	mixed	..	10
2891a	—White " 1.25	..	..	white	..	10
2892	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)	tA	yel.	..	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2894	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	1½	10	Favorite spring flower.
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	pur.	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	Cuphea miniata	3	+hhP	crim.	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2906	purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	5	
2907	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1½	10
2908	Rozlii	1 3	..	yel.&r.	1	10	
2909	strigulosa . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10
Cyclamen giganteum—							
2911	—album "Mont Blanc"	1	gbu	white	¾	25	The seed of the "giganteum" varieties here offered is of the magnificent strain of the German Imperial Gardens and was collected for us expressly. The seeds produce bulbs, from which lovely flowers are produced in twelve months' time; very fine for pot culture in parlor or conservatory. 2916a is a splendid new double variety.
2912	—atropurpureum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	25
2913	—superbum . . . . .	..	..	w. & r.	..	25
2914	—robustum . . . . .	..	..	w.&d.r.	..	25
2914a	—hybridum . . . . .	..	..	c. & w.	..	25
2915	—roseum, bright rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
2916	—"Emperor William II." (colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
2916a	—atropurpureum splendens, Double . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	75
2917	Persicum . . . . .	..	..	mixed	¼	10
2917a	—splendens . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10
2918	Dahlia , Fine Double, per oz., 75c.	3	+hhP	mixed	6	10	These are too well known as favorites to need a description. All the varieties are fine; 2921a and 2921b have oddly shaped
2919	Double Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2920	Single, fine strain . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	..	..	10
2921	Jules Chretien, very Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25

NUMBER and NAME.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at
\$1 per oz. and over.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
Dahlia —continued.						cts.	
2921a	Cactus Dahlia, Scarlet	3	thhP	scar.	3	25	flowers. <i>Jules Chretien</i> is a new very dwarf variety, growing from 10 to 15 inches high. The beautiful single sort's flower first season from seed.
2921b	— — White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
Choice collections, including— 12 var. beautiful Single Dahlia . 6 " " " " " " " "						1 00 60	
2922	Daisy , Double White. per oz., \$6	1	thP	..	1/4	10	(Bellis.) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers.
2923	Double rose (Longfellow) . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25	
2925	D'ble finest collection, per oz., \$6	..	..	mixed	..	25	
2927	Double Snowball . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
Paris Daisy							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
2933	Daphne Mezereum . . . . .	..	hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering and scented.
2935	Datura metelloides	1 2	hhA	w.&br.	..	5	Very showy and large, trumpet-shaped flowers.
2940	fastuosa, Double Mixed . oz., 40c.	..	..	pur.	..	5	
Delphinium (Larkspur)—							
2942	Brunonianum	2 3	thP	blue	..	25	Handsome plants for large gardens; vary in color from pale to deepest blue. For others sorts see Larkspur.
2944	cardiopetalum . . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	..	1	5	
2744a	cardinale	2	hP	scar.	2	25	
2945	Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	blue	3	10	
2946	formosum per oz., \$1	..	..	..	..	10	
2948	nudicaule . . . . .	..	..	scar.	1	10	
Choice collection, including 6 var. Delphinium hybridum fl. pl.						75	
Dianthus							See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.
2956	Dictamnus Fraxinella	1 2	hP	red	2	10	Curious dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor.
2958	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
2960	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
Digitalis							See Foxglove.
2962	Dodecatheon Clevelandi. . . . .	..	..	p.&or.	1	25	D. Meadia is the "American Cow-slip."
2963	Meadia . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
2964	* Dracæna Draco	2	gP	white	10	25	See <i>Cordylina</i> . Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.
2966	*indivisa lineata, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
	100 seeds, 20c.; 1,000 seeds, \$1	..	..	..	..	25	
2968	*rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	5	25	
2970	*Veitchii . . . . .	..	..	white	3	25	
2972	Dracocephalum Moldavicum	3	thP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
2972a	Echeveria retusa nana	2	gP	yel.	1/4	25	Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are largely used for "carpet" bedding.
2974	secunda . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
2975	metallica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
2976	superba . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
2978	Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free blooming, like a Heath.
2980	Erica (Heath), Finest Mixed	2 3	..	..	2	25	Charming evergreen shrub.
2983	Erinus alpinus	2	hP	blue	1/4	10	Beautiful for baskets.
Erysimum —							
2986	Arkansanum . . . per oz., 30c.	1 2	hA	yel.	1 1/2	5	Free flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.
2988	Peroffskianum . . . " 30c.	..	..	orange	..	5	
2989	Eryngium coelestinum	2 3	hP	blue	..	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
Eschscholtzia —							
2990	Californica . . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	..	yel.	1	5	Large vase-shaped flowers of bright colors, continuing long in bloom; excellent for borders or bedding, and the doublesorts are very showy. Are also fine when grown in pots.
2990a	—alba " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5	
2991	—Rose Cardinal . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10	
2992	crocea per oz., 40c.	..	..	orange	..	5	
2995	—plena " 75c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2998	tenuifolia " 50c.	..	..	yel.	..	5	
3000	Mandarin " 60c.	..	..	o.r.cr.	..	5	
3001	Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Very graceful little plant.
3005	Eucnide Bartonoides . . . . .	..	tA	yel.	2	10	Fine for rockeries or for pots.
3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	hP	white	..	5	No. 3010 is fine for cutting.
3011	ageratoides . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5	"Boneset." A fine wild flower.



FOUR-O'CLOCKS



FORGET-ME-NOT.



ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.



GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.



FOXGLOVE.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3014	* <i>Euphorbia marginata</i> , per oz., 30c.	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	cts. 5	} Very pretty leaves; showy.
3016	<i>corollata</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	3	5
3020	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i>	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	<i>viscida</i>	1 3	hA	blue	. .	5	
3026	<i>Wrangeliana</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
3030	<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	1 2	. .	rose	1/4	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
Ferns —Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts						\$1 25	} Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.
Feverfew							See <i>Matricaria</i> .
Flax							See <i>Linum</i> .
Forget-me-not —							
3046	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i> , per oz., 80c.	. .	thhP	blue	traï.	10	} All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.
3048	— <i>alba</i> \$1.00	. .	. .	white	1/2	10
3049	— <i>elegantissima</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	. .	10
3049a	— <i>Victoria</i> (fine for pots) . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25
3050	<i>Azorica</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	d. blue	. .	10
3054	— <i>cœlestina</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	l. blue	. .	25
3056	<i>dissitiflora</i> . . . . .	. .	1	blue	. .	10
3058	<i>palustris</i> per oz., \$4.00	1 2	thP	b. & w.	3/4	10	
3062	<i>sylvatica</i> " 1.25	. .	. .	blue	1	10
3065	Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White	2	. .	white	2	5	} <i>Digitalis</i> —from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for back-grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	. .	l. y.	1 1/2	5	
3072	Rose . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	5
3075	Purple . . . . .	. .	. .	pur.	. .	5
3076	Mixed per oz., 30c.	. .	. .	mixed	div.	5
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	. .	white	3	5	
3079	—Purple . . . . .	. .	. .	pur.	. .	5
3080	—Rose . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	5
3082	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
Choice collection, including— 12 varieties Foxglove						40	
3089	Four O'Clock , Hybrid, per oz., 20c.	. .	tA	. .	2	5	} (<i>Mirabilis</i>). Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba " 25c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5
3091	Variegated-leaved " 20c.	2 3	. .	mixed	. .	5	
3091a	Tom Thumb, White " 30c.	. .	. .	white	1	5
3091b	" " Mixed " 30c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
Choice collections, including— 12 var. Four O'Clock 8 " " " " " " " " " " 6 " " " Strip'd-lv'd						45 30 30	
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	traï.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	Freesia refracta alba	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3094	Fuchsia procumbens (for vases)	1 3	gS	blue	traï.	50	} "Ladies' Ear-Drop." Well known greenhouse plant. They require a firm, rich soil.
3095	Finest Mixed. . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	div.	50
Collection of Fuchsias, including 12 choice varieties						75	
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	thhP	fine r.	2	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good light soil.
3097	<i>picta</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	yel.	. .	5
3098	— <i>Lorenziana</i> per oz., 50c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
3099	— <i>Aurora Borealis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	sc. ay.	. .	5
3102	—Salmon Red . . . . .	. .	. .	salmon	. .	5
3103	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
Collection of Gaillardia, including 6 choice varieties						40	
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Tall ornamental plants, suitable for borders.
3110	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
3112	Gamolepis tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	1	5	Fine for beds.
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	Gardoquia Betonicoidea	3	thhP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Worthy of cultivation.
3118	Gaura Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	Flowers freely all summer.



GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE.



LEPTOSIPHON ANDROSACEUS.



LOVE-IN-A-MIST.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM.




ROCKET LARKSPUR.




GILIA TRICOLOR.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3120	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	hP	d. b.	1/2	10	Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of the flowers.
3120a	<i>Andrewsii</i>	2	..	blue	1	25	
3121	<i>campestris</i> . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	1	10
3124	<i>cruciata</i> . . . . .	..	hP	blue	1	10
3126	<i>crinita</i>	3	hA	..	..	25
3129	<i>Geranium</i> (Zonale), per oz., \$1.50	1 3	gP	scar.	1 1/2	10	Saved from fine named varieties; especially fine colors. See also <i>Pelargonium</i> .
3132	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3138	sanguineum . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	1	50
3139	Apple-scented . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	25
3141	<i>Gesnera Macrantha</i>	1	gP	scar.	1/2	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	<i>Geum</i> Chilense coccineum pl.	hP	scar.	1 1/2	5	Blooms freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
3146	—atrosanguineum fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3152	<i>Gilia capitata</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3153	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3154	laciniata . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5
3156	linifolia (for borders) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3158	nivalis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3160	tricolor . . . . .	..	..	tri.	..	5
3167	rosea splendens . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3169	Mixed per oz., 20c.	mixed	..	5	
3171	<i>Glaucium luteum</i>	2 3	thP	yel.	2	5	Horned Poppy. Showy border plants, with gray foliage.
3172	<i>Fischeri</i> . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	10
3173	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	2	gP	blue	1/2	10	A very handsome plant.
3174	<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3175	—crassifolia erecta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3177	—horizontalis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3178	—grandiflora "Defiance" (new) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50
3179	—French Tigered and Spotted . . . . .	..	..	spotted	..	50
3182	<i>Godetia rubicunda splendens</i>	hA	p. r.	1	5	All the varieties are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; it makes a splendid pot plant. No. 3184 is of a beautiful, bright carmine color; very effective.
3183	Princess of Wales . . . . .	..	..	d. cr.	1 1/2	5
3184	Lady Satin Rose . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5
3188	The Bride . . . . .	..	..	w. & c.	..	5
3189	Duchess of Albany . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3190	Lady Albemarle . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3190a	Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3190b	Bijou . . . . .	..	..	blush	2	5
3190c	Whitneyi . . . . .	..	..	d. rose	1 1/2	5
3191	—Brilliant . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5
3194	Schamini	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5	
3195	Mixed per oz., 30c.	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties.						30	
Golden Feather							See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .
3196	<i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>	2	hhA	yel.	1/2	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3200	<i>Gutierrezia gymnospermoides</i>	2	hP	..	1	5	For baskets; yellow flowers.
3206	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> , per oz., 30c.	1 2	..	white	..	5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	—rosea " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
3211	muralis " 50c.	..	hA	pink	1/2	5	
3213	paniculata " 40c.	..	hP	white	2	5	
3218	<i>Hawkweed</i> , Bearded	3	hA	yel.	..	5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
3222	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3223	Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3225	<i>Helenium Douglasii</i>	2 3	hP	yel.	..	5	Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10	Heliotrope. These well known favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil.
3235	Chieftain (dark) . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	..	10
3242	Voltaireanum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3244	Fine Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
Collections Heliotrope, including 12 choicest varieties						90	
6 "							

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
8 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	cts. 10	{ Christmas Rose. Desirable; spring flowering.
	Hesperis						See <i>Rocket</i> .
3252	Hibiscus Africanus , per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	yl.&br.	2	5	{ Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers. The Rose of Sharon. Large, showy flowers.
3253	militaris	2	hP	rose	3	10	
3260	Syracus, Double . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
3263	Californicus	2 3	hP	w. & p.	6	10	
3264	Moscheutos roseus	2 3	..	rose	3	10	
	Hollyhock, Double—						
3265	White per oz., \$1.25	3	thP	white	4	10	{ (<i>Althæa rosea</i> .) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have en- tirely revolutionized the popu- lar estimation of the Holly- hock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable.
3265a	Black, White Margin " 1.25	..	..	b. & w.	..	10	
3266	Crimson " 1.25	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3266a	Salmon " 1.25	..	..	salmon	..	10	
3267	Canary Yellow " 1.50	..	..	yel.	..	10	
3267a	Light Lavender " 1.25	..	..	lav.	..	10	
3268	Magenta " 1.25	..	..	mag.	..	10	
3268a	Rosy Pink " 1.50	..	..	pink	..	10	
3269	Mixed " 1.00	3	..	mixed	..	10	
	Choice collections, including—						
	12 var. Hollyhocks, Double Prize					\$1 00	
	8 " " " "					75	
	6 " " " "					60	
3272	Honesty (<i>Lunaria annua</i>)	2 3	thB	pur.	2	5	{ Pretty plants. with curious sil- very silicles.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	{ Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots first season.
3275	—albida . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	{ Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans . . . . .	..	hBu	white	2 to 3	10	{ A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1½	10	{ Bright green leaves; large showy flowers.
	Iberis						See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>) . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	¼	5	{ Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1½	5	{ Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free blooming.
3287	Sultani (fine plant)	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25	
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10	{ Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	ttB	orange	1½	5	{ Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	..	scar.	3	5	
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	..	1½	5	
3300	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	3	5	
3303	Iris Kämpferi	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	{ Beautiful Japan Iris.
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	{ Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder . . per oz., 30c.	2	hP	blue	..	5	{ Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3312	Jacobæa, White Senecio	2	hA	white	1	5	{ The Senecios are all free-flower- ing plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	
3320	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	Collection of Jacobæas, including 5 varieties Dwarf Double.					35	
3322	* Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	{ See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	{ Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3327	—atroviolacea . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5	
3332	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	v. red	..	5	
3333	—Mixed per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3334	Lantana, Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	..	2	5	{ Rapid growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceed- ingly free in bloom.
	Choice collection, including— 6 varieties of Lantana					50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3336	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, oz., 30c.	2 3	thB	mixed	1	5	Very ornamental, free blooming, hardy plants, of erect, branching habit; they are quite effective in masses or mixed borders, being very rich and varied in colors. The taller sorts are fine for shrubberies and the dwarf varieties for beds. They are easily cultivated, but for special attention they return splendid results. The soil should be dug deep and a liberal supply of well-rotted manure incorporated to obtain the best growth. For other sorts see <i>Delphinium</i> .
3337	Tall Rocket " 30c.	..	..	..	2	5
3338	Chinese " 50c.	..	..	..	2	5
3342	Branching " 50c.	..	hA	..	2	5	
3343	Ranunculus-flowered " 50c.	..	thP	..	1	5	
3346	Bee Blue " 40c.	..	..	blue	3	5
3346a	Bee Mixed Hybrid " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3347	Imperial Branching, Rose . . . . .	..	hA	rose	2	10
3347a	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
Choice collections, including—							
12	var. Dwarf Rocket	50	
6	" " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30
12	" Tall Rocket . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
6	" " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30
6	" Dwarf Candelabra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	35
6	" New Emperor . . . . .	..	..	..	..	35
6	" Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30
8	" Tall Branching . . . . .	..	..	..	..	35
6	" " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	..	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	..	red	2	5	Showy and free flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3352	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3352a	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3353	arborea variegata	hhP	red	3	10	
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hP	yel.	½	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss" of the Swiss Mountains.
3358	Leptosiphon aureus	2	hA	orange	..	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.
3360	androsaceus . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5
3361	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3365	densiflorus . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3374	hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3375	Mixed per oz., 50c.	5	
3378	Liatris pycnostachya	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10	Blazing Stars. All handsome plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3379	spicata . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10
3380	scariosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	½	5	
3391	Maroccana . . . . .	..	..	rose	¾	5
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy) . . . . .	..	hP	violet	trail.	5
3394	Linum flavum	thhP	yel.	¾	10	Flax. Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum, p'roz., 20c.	..	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3394b	Lewisii variegatum " 50c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1½	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
3398	tricolor . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5
Lobelia—							All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. spectosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet Geraniums. They should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye.
3399	cardinalis	2	hP	scar.	2	10	
3400	syphilitica	3	..	blue	..	10	
3401	ramosa . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10
3402	Erinus (gracilis)	1 3	thhP	..	trail.	5	
3404	—speciosa . . . . .	..	..	..	½	10
3406	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	trail.	10
3407	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3408	—Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3410	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	10
3412	—erecta, "Crystal Palace" . . . . .	..	..	blue	½	10
3413	—Royal Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
3414	—Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
Choice collections, including—							
12	vars. Lobelia	60	
6	" "	40	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
80 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	cts.					Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.
3430	tetragonolobus . . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	3/4	5					
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding , per oz., 20c.			crim.	3	5					{ (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2		blue	1	5					
3435	White Double			white		5					{ (<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish			blue		5					
3438	White Spanish			white		5					
3439	Mixed Spanish			mixed		5					
3444	Lupinus albus	2 3		white	2	5					A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	atroviolaceus		hP	v. & w.		5					
3450	Cruikshankii			var.	3	5					
3452	Dunnettii superbus					5					
3454	Hartwegii			b. & pk.		5					
3456	—albus			white		5					
3458	cœlestinus		hA	l. blue		5					
3460	hirsutus			blue	2	5					
3460a	—ruber			rose		5					
3463	hybridus insignis			d. red		5					
3465	luteus			yel.		5					
3470	mutabilis		hP	var.	3	5					
3472	nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1 1/2	5					
3479	polyphyllus		hP	blue	5	5					
3480	—Mixed per oz., 30c.			mixed		5					
3483	pubescens		thB	violet	3	5					
3484	subcarnosus		hP	white	2	5					
3489	sulphureus		hA	sul.	1	5					
3493	tricolor elegans		hP	o. & ro.	3	5					
3498	Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 20c.		hA	mixed		5					
Collection of Lupins, including— 12 choicest varieties						40					
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5					Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the origin of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest colors.
3505	—alba			white		5					
3506	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5					
3507	fulgens	1	tP	scar.	1	10					
3509	Haageana hybrida		hP	mixed		10					Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3513	Madia elegans . . . per oz., 50c.	2	hA	yel.	2	5					
3517	Malope grandiflora	2 3		red		5					Mallow-like flowers, very pretty; sow early.
3520	—alba			white		5					
3522	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5					
3524	Malva miniata (<i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i>)		gP	scar.	4	5					Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530	Marigold, African . per oz., 50c.		hA	lemon	2	5					
3531	—Mixed			mixed		5					{ (<i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3532	—El Dorado			yel.		5					
3533	—Nugget of Gold			gold		5					
3534	Dwarf Striped			strip.	1 1/2	5					
3535	—Gold Striped					5					
3537	French			orange	1	5					
3538	—Mixed			mixed		5					
3540	Ranunculus			strip.	1 1/2	5					
Choice collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, Double French						35					
6 " " " " " "						25					
6 " " " " " African						25					
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5					Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	probovidea per oz., 30c.			vio. sp.		5					
3550	lutea			yel.		5					
3552	formosa					5					
3553	fragrans per oz., 40c.			crim.		5					
Marvel of Peru											See Four O'Clock.
3556	Matricaria eximia plena		hA	white	2	5					Feverfew. Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a	capensis plena					5					
3557	Mathiola bicornis		hhA		1/2	5					Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
3560	Melilotus cœrulea	3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5					
											Ornamental; like the Lotus.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<div>3701 Nertera depressa 2 3 gP white cr. cts. 25</div> <div>3702 Nicotiana affinis (fragrant) hhA . . . 3 5</div> <div>3702a colossea .</div>							

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
38 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3830	*Perilla Nankinensis, per oz., 20c.	2	hhA	pur.	1 1/2	5	Ornamental - leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	*laciniata " 30c.					5	
3840	Persicaria, Red	3	hP	red		5	Showy for backgrounds.
3842	White.			white		5	
Petunia hybrida—							
3848	Large-flowered, White	2 3	+hhA	white	1 1/2	10	These are very ornamental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form. 3867 is a dwarf bushy variety, with regularly striped flowers, and is very effective, either in masses or in pots. 3853 is a splendid variety with very large tigered throat. "Titania" is a lovely new sort, of a velvety purple color, with a broad, white band round the edges of the petals. "Lady-of-the-Lake" is a most charming double fringed pure white variety. The collections of Large-flowering and Double Fringed here offered contain only the finest varieties.
3849	—Intus aurea			yel.		25	
3850	—Crimson			crim.		25	
3851	—Purple			purple		25	
3852	—Rose			rose		25	
3853	—Superbissima, tigered throat			mixed		50	
3855	—Superb, single, mixed					25	
3856	—Fringed White			white		25	
3857	—Crimson			crim.		25	
3858	—"Titania"			purple		50	
3860	—Mixed			mixed		25	
3862	—Double Mixed					50	
3863	—Fringed Mixed					75	
3864	—"Lady-of-the-Lake"			white		75	
3866	Countess of Ellesmere			pr. & w.		10	
3867	Inimitable Dwarf			mixed	3/4	10	
	Venosa (veined)				1 1/2	10	
3870	Mixed Single per oz., \$1.25					5	
Collections of Petunia, including:							
12 vars. Fine Large-flowering						1 00	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						60	
12 " Double Fringed						1 50	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						80	
12 " Double Large-flowering						1 50	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						80	
3872	Phacelia congesta	2	hP	pur. bl.		5	Excellent for bees.
3873	Phlox Drummondii alba	2 3	hA	white	1	5	The name is from <i>phlox</i> , flame, in allusion to the general brilliancy of the flowers. This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the prettiest colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and given plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.
3875	—atropurpurea striata			strip.		5	
3880	—Black Warrior			d. red		5	
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea			pur.		5	
3893	—Leopoldi			w. cr.		5	
3900	—Radowitzii			white		5	
3901	—rosea			rose		5	
3903	—oculata alba			w. & l.		5	
3906	—Hortensiaeflora			rose		5	
3916	—coccinea			scar.		5	
3917	—cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg) per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet per oz., \$1.50			crim.	3/4	10	
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball			white	1/2	25	
3925	—Dwarf Fireball			fire		25	
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mix'd oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
3927	—Mixed " .60				1	5	
3931	—grandiflora, Chamois Rose			rose		10	
3932	—Eclipse (blue-veined)			blue		10	
3933	—Dwarf Blood Red			d. red		10	
3934	—Clevelandii			w. & sc.		10	
3935	—coccinea			scar.		10	
3936	—alba			white		10	
3936a	—rosea			rose		10	
3937	—splendens per oz., \$1.			sc. & w.		10	
3939	—stellata splendens			crim.		10	
3940	—Mixed per oz., \$1.00			mixed		10	
3942	—Double White			white		10	
3943	—Double Red			red	3/4	25	
3944	hybrida superba (perennial)		hP	mixed	3	10	
Collection, including—							
10 varieties Phlox Drummondii						50	
3947	Picotee, White Ground		hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground			y. & sp.		50	
3951	Slate Ground			slate		50	
3957	Mixed			mixed		10	
3960	—Extra Fine					50	



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.



ZINNIA ROBUSTA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



POPPY, THE SHIRLEY.



"TOM THUMB" NASTURTIUM.



ROMNEYA COULTERI.



PINK, DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.

NUMBER and NAME.

50- ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering		Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
	Time of	Flowering					
Pink—						cts.	
3963 <i>Dianthus</i> — <i>Chinensis</i> , Double Mixed . . .	2	3	thB	mixed	1	5	(Dianthus). Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mould and well-decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965 ———Double White . . .				white		5	
3967 ——— <i>dentatus hybridus</i> . . .				lilac		10	
3969 ——— <i>Heddewegii</i> , Single, oz., \$1.00 . . .				mixed		5	
3971 ———Double Mixed " " 1.50 . . .						10	
3973 ——— <i>diadematus</i> , D'ble " 1.50 . . .						10	
3975 ——— <i>laciniatus</i> , Single " .75 . . .						5	
3977 ———Double Mixed " 1.25 . . .						10	
3979 ——— <i>imperialis</i> , Double Mixed . . .						5	
3981 ———Double Dark Red . . .				red		5	
3983 ———Dwarf Double White . . .				white	¾	5	
3986 ———Dwarf D'ble Mix'd, oz., 60c. . .				mixed		5	
3988 ——— <i>Plumarius</i> , "Pheasant's Eye," fringed . . . per oz., 50c. . .					1	5	
3995 ———Semi-double Grass Pink . . .						10	
Collections of Pinks, including—							
12 vars. Fine China . . .						50	
8 " " " . . .						40	
6 " " " . . .						30	
4014 <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> . . .	1	2	gS	w. & y.	3	10	Pale green, wavy leaves; fragrant flowers.
4016 <i>Platystemon Californicus</i> . . .	2	3	hA	yel.	1	5	
4018 <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i> . . .		2	hP	blue	2	10	Large Chinese Bell flower; very fine flowering plants.
4019 ——— <i>album</i> . . .				white		10	
4022 <i>Podolepis chrysantha</i> . . .	2	3	hhA	yel.	½	5	Curious and pretty.
4023 ——— <i>affinis</i> . . .						5	
4025 ——— <i>gracilis</i> . . .				red		5	
Polomonium . . .							See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030 <i>Polyanthus</i> . . .	1	3	thP	mixed		10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033 ———Finest . . .		1				25	
4034 ———Gold-laced . . .						25	
Poppy—							
4035 <i>Papaver bracteatum</i> . . .				red	2	5	(Papaver.) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4037a is a magnificent variety of recent introduction, unsurpassed for beauty of coloring and gracefulness of form. 4037b is a superb, large, single white variety, growing about three feet high; very valuable for cut-flowers. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy" on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips. 4050 is of very dwarf, compact and robust habit and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white
4036 ——— <i>Mephisto</i> (scarlet and black spots, with other shades) . . .			hA	mixed		5	
4037 ——— <i>Oriental</i> . . .			thP	d. red		10	
4037a ———"The Shirley" (a fine and distinct race) . . . per oz., 75c. . .			hA	mixed		10	
4037b ———Flag of Truce (large, single white) . . . per oz., \$1.25 . . .				white	3	10	
4038 ——— <i>glaucom</i> (<i>Tulip Poppy</i>) . . .				scar.	1½	10	
4039 ——— <i>nudicaule</i> . . .			thP	yel.	2	10	
4040 ——— <i>aurantiacum</i> . . .				orange		10	
4041 ——— <i>album</i> . . .				white		10	
4042 ——— <i>umbrosum</i> . . .			hA	crim.	1½	5	
4044 ——— <i>Danebrog</i> . . .				sc. & w.		5	
4046 ———Double White . . .				white		5	
4047 ———Fringed . . .						10	
4048 ———Scarlet . . .				scar.		5	
4049 ———"Mikado" . . .				w. & cr.		5	
4050 ———"American Flag" . . .				sc. & w.	2	10	
4052 ———Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c. . .				mixed	1½	5	
4054 ——— <i>Pæony</i> flowered " 20c. . .						5	
4055 ——— <i>Ranunculus</i> -flow'd " 30c. . .						5	
Collections of Poppies, including—							
12 vars. Double Carnation . . .						50	
12 " <i>Pæony</i> -flowered . . .						50	
6 " D'ble Dwf. <i>Pæony</i> -fl'd . . .						30	
6 " <i>Ranunculus</i> -flowered . . .						30	
4067 <i>Portulaca splendens</i> . . .	2	3	tA	pur.	½	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling
4069 Red Carnation-striped . . .				strip.		5	
4070 <i>Thellusonii</i> . . .				scar.		5	
4071 Pink . . .				pink		5	
4072 <i>albiflora</i> . . .				white		5	
4074 <i>aurantiaca</i> . . .				orange		5	
4089 <i>Thorburni</i> . . .				yel.		5	
4090 <i>rosea striata</i> . . .				ro.str.		5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
8- 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Portulaca (continued) —						cts.	
4092	Mixed per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	mixed	1/2	5	miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4097	Large-flowered Rose			rose		5	
4100	—Salmon			salmon		5	
4107	—Striped			strip.		5	
4111	Double Scarlet			scar.		25	
4114	—Orange			orange		25	
4117	—Carnation-striped			car. st.		25	
4118	—Salmon			salmon		25	
4120	—White			white		25	
4127	—Purple			pur.		25	
4130	—Mixed			mixed		10	
Collections, including —							
12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful						60	
6 " " Double						60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4137	Mixed			mixed		5	
Collection, including —						75	
6 varieties Potentilla, choicest							
4138	Primula obconica	2	tgP	white	1 1/2	25	The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." <i>P. obconica</i> makes a beautiful pot plant, remaining long in bloom.
4140	cortusoides		hP	red	1	10	
4141	Cashmeriana			rose	1 1/4	25	
4143	Japonica			mixed	1	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose			yel.		10	
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	3/4	25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers or for house and window culture; a cool placesuits them best. Theseeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
4157	—Bright Red			b. red		25	
4158	—alba			white		25	
4159	—punctata atropurpurea			pur. sp.		25	
4161	—cœrulea			blue		25	
4161a	—kermesina splendens			crim.		25	
4161b	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4163	—filicifolia alba			white		25	
4169	—rosea			rose		25	
4170	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4171	—globosa rubra			red		25	
4174	—alba			white		25	
4176	—Finest Mixed			mixed		25	
4190	—plena rubra			red		75	
4193	—alba			white		75	
4195	—Mixed			mixed		75	
Collections Primulas, including —							
12 vars. Chinese Fringed						1 50	
10 " " " "						1 25	
8 " " " "						1 00	
6 " " " "						75	
6 " " Double						1 25	
Primrose, Evening —							
4203	<i>Oenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The <i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubbery borders; <i>O. acutis</i> has large, shining white flowers quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4205	—Drummondii	1 3		yel.	1	5	
4207	—grandiflora	2 3	bB		3	5	
4210	—Lamarckii				1 1/2	5	
4220	—rosea Mexicana . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	1/2	5	
4222	—taraxacifolia alba or acutis	2 3	hA	white		5	
4227	—tetraptera					5	
4230	—Mixed Annual . per oz., 40c.			mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum		hP	dk. sc.	1	5	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4235	Tchihatchewii	1 3		white		5	
4237	Parthenium aureum	2 3		yel.	1 1/2	5	
4237a	—"Golden Gem"					5	
4254	Rheum palmatum	1	hP	white	3	5	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4255	Collinianum					5	
4258	Rhododendron arboreum		hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis , per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil Plants are free growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted
4270a	Africanus			div.	8	5	
4275	Gibsoni			violet	5	5	
4276	macrophyllus			d. pur.	6	5	
4277	Cambodgensis (dark), per oz., 60c.				5	5	
4278	cœruleus			blue	6	5	
4280	macrocarpus			d pur.	5	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
Ricinus (continued)—								
4288	sanguineus	2	hhA	red	6	5	singly on lawns; also much used for centers of sub-tropical beds. 4277 is the handsomest and most graceful Ricinus, with foliage and stem nearly black.	
4289	purpureus (species from the Philippines)			pur.		5		
4289a	Mixed per oz., 15c.			mixed	6 to 8	5		
	Collections, including— 12 vars. Ricinus, choicest sorts					50 30		
	6 " " " " " "							
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.	
4294	Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP			10	California Tree Poppy. Fine flowers resembling a Poppy.	
4295	Rocket , Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.		thP	w.&pur.		5	Free blooming and very sweet scented.	
4300	White " 20c.			white		5		
4325	Rose Campion	2		rose	1	5	Free blooming and exceedingly pretty.	
4327	White			white		5		
4328	Dark Blood-Red			red		5		
4329	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5		
4330	Rose of Heaven . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose		5	(Agrostemma.) Free-flowering and easily grown.	
4333	White			white		5		
4334	Flos Jovis			rose		5		
Rose of Sharon . . per oz., 40c.							See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .	
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	hP	yel.	3	5	Showy, large yellow flowers, with brown cone.	
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.	
4360	coccinea			scar.		5		
4366	Dwarf Mixed			mixed	1½	5		
4367	Tall Mixed per oz., 60c.				1	5		
	Collections, including— 8 vars. Salpiglossis, Tall 8 " " Dwarf 6 " " " " " "					40 40 35		
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy. 4390 and 4391 are novelties of great beauty.	
4380	patens	2	thP	blue		25		
4387	Roemeriana		hP	crim.	1	5		
4388	splendens per oz., \$1.50	3	thhP	scar.	2	10		
4389	—grandiflora					25		
4390	—New Apple-blossom			l. pk.		25		
4391	—New Cherry Red			cherry		25		
4392	—compacta erecta, dark			d.scar.		10		
4394	Sanguinaria Canadensis	2 3	hP	white	½	10	Pretty Composite for beds.	
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.		hA	yel.		5		
4400	Saponaria Calabrica , per oz., 40c.			red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.	
4403	—alba			white		5		
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5		
4414	Saxifraga aizoon	2		white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.	
4415	Huetiana		hA		½	25		
4417	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3			2½	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil.	
4418	—Double Snowball					5		
4420	—Mixed Tall per oz., 40c.			mixed		5		
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed " 50c.				1½	5		
	Collections Scabiosa, including— 8 vars. Dwarf Double 6 " " " " " " 8 " " Tall Large-flowered 6 " " " " " "					35 30 35 30		
4425	Schizanthus Grahamei		hhA	s. & o.	2	5		Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, they become fine foliage plants, with mass of blossoms.
4427	pinnatus			p. v.	1½	5		
4430	porrigens papilionaceus			bk eyd.		5		
4433	retusus			r. & o.	2	5		
4436	—albus			white		5		
4440	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed	div.	5		
	Collection, including— 6 varieties Schizanthus.					30		
4443	Schizopetalon Walkerii	1 2	hA	white	¾	10	Curious fringed fragrant flowers	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4450	Sedum cœruleum	2	hA	blue	1 ½	10	} (Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4453	Maximowiczii . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	1	10	
4454	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	¾	10	
	Senecio elegans						See <i>Jacobæa</i> .
4455	Sensitive Plant . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	(<i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.
4460	Silene Armeria	1 2	hA	red	1	5	} (Catch-Fly.) Bright colored free-flowering annuals suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
4461	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4462	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4463	orientalis . . . . .	..	hP	rose	2	5	
4464	pendula . . . . .	..	hA	red	1	5	
4467	—ruberrima . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	{ For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
	Snapdragon—						
4480	Delila, carmine and white	2	†hP	c. & w.	1 ½	5	} The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them.
4483	Galathee, crimson and white . . . . .	..	..	cr. & w.	..	5	
4485	Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5	
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white . . . . .	..	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490	Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
4492	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4493	Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5	
4495	Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed " 50c.	..	..	..	½	5	
4498	Tom Thumb " " \$1.	..	..	..	..	5	
	Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Snapdragon, Finest Tall					50	
	6 " " " "					30	
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
4502	Spiræa ariæfolia	2	hS	white	3	10	} Beautiful shrubs, flowering profusely.
4504	Aruncus	1 2	hP	..	3 to 4	10	
4507	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	{ Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1 ½	5	} See Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	..	5	
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	5	
4516	candidissima . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4518	Stenactis speciosa . . . . .	..	hP	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	Stephanophysum longifolium . . . . .	..	hhP	scar.	1 ½	25	{ An Acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
4525	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	..	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.



SALVIA SPLENDENS.



SNAPDRAGON.

NUMBER and NAME.

8- 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet
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General Observations.

Stocks (German Ten Weeks)—

					cts.
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing . . .	1 2	hhA	white	1 25
4529	White Dresden Perpetual . . .				25
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3				1 1/2 10
	Dwarf Large-flowering—				
4531	—White . . . per oz., \$4				1 10
4532	—Canary Yellow . . .			yel.	10
4533	—Crimson . . . per oz., \$4			crim.	10
4534	—Chestnut . . .			brown	10
4535	—Blood Red . . .			blood	10
4536	—Carmine . . .			car.	10
4537	—Rose . . .			rose	10
4538	—Light Blue . . . per oz., \$4			l. blue	10
4539	—Shining Purple Carmine . . .			d. red	25
4539a	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed	10
4540	Giant Perfection, White . . .			white	25
4541	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$4			mixed	10
4542	Wallflower-leaved, White . . .			white	10
4543	—Crimson . . .			crim.	10
4544	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed	10
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet . . .				1 10
4546	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$2.50				10
4547	Ordinary Mixed . . . 1.00				1 1/2 5
Stocks (Autumnal, etc.)—					
4548	Intermediate White	2 3	hhB	white	25
4549	—Crimson			crim.	25
4550	—Mixed			mixed	25
4551	Emperor Large-flowering, White			white	25
4552	—Crimson			crim.	25
4553	—Mixed			mixed	25
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter . . .			scar.	25
4556	—White Winter			white	25
4558	—Mixed Winter			mixed	10
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter			crim.	25
4562	Queen, Purple			pur.	5
4564	—White			white	5
4567	—Scarlet			scar.	5
4573	—Mixed			mixed	5

(*Mathiola*.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bedding, massing, edging or pot culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form and richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude, Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS.

24 Dwarf German	\$1 25
18 " "	1 00
12 " "	75
8 " "	50
6 " "	40
12 Large-flowering Emperor . . .	85
6 " "	50
12 Dwarf Bouquet	75
6 " "	40
24 " Large-flowering	1 10
18 " "	1 25
12 " "	85
8 " "	60
6 " "	50
10 Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering . .	60
6 " "	50
8 Tree or Giant	65

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.

6 Tree or Giant	\$0 50
8 Giant Perfection	60
6 " "	50
8 Wallflower-leaved	60
6 " "	50
6 Dwarf Perpetual	40
8 Intermediate German	60
6 " "	50
4 East Lothian Autumn	40
12 Fine Winter	80
8 " "	60
6 " "	50
6 Dwarf Bouquet Winter	50
6 Corcadeau Winter	50
12 Double German Wallflower	1 00
8 " "	75
6 " "	50



DWARF GERMAN STOCK.



WALLFLOWER-LEAVED STOCK.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations
82 ¼ oz. at. oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4573a	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	10	} Bell shaped flowers, followed by white berries; fine.
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	pur.	1½	5	
4577	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4580	Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4582	Mixed	mixed	..	5	} (Centaurea.) Pretty border an- nuals, with fragrant flowers.
Sunflower (Helianthus) —							
4583	Single Russian . . per oz., 10c.	3	..	yel.	5	5	
4584	Single "Henry Wilde" . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4585	—Primrose-colored	5	} Derives its name from the popu- lar supposition that its large heads of flowers follow the sun in its course. Showy for back- grounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds. The large flowers are very rich and effective. No. 4589 has sil- very foliage and very handsome small flowers.
4586	macrophyllus giganteus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-leaf'd.	2 3	..	..	3	5
4589	argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen"	3	..	..	4	5
4590	California Double . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	..	d. y.	2 to 5	5	
4591	Globe-flowered Double " 20c.	3	..	yel.	3	5	
4592	Green-centered Double " 20c.	..	..	y. & gr.	..	5
4593	Dwarf Double " 20c.	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4594	-- Variegated foliage	3	..	var.	..	5	
4597	Swainsonia atrococcinea . . . . .	..	gP	red	2	25
Swan River Daisy							} See <i>Brachycome</i> . See <i>Lathyrus</i> .
Sweet Peas							
4598	Sweet William, Mixed, per oz., 25c.	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	} (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .) A very popu- lar free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beau- tiful colored flowers. Very ef- fective for bedding.
4598a	Pure White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4598b	Auricula-flowered . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4598c	Dunnettii . . . . .	..	..	d. crim.	..	5
4600	Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William						30	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	gP	scar.	10	25	} Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yel.	1	5	
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	5	} Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2	..	scar.	2	5	
4612	Orange	orange	..	5	} The Cacalias are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.
4613	Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4614	Thermopsis Caroliniana	1 2	hP	yel.	1½	25	} Pretty leguminous plant. "Tiger Flower."
4614a	Tigridia Seed	2	hP	mixed	1	10	
4615	Torenia Fournieri	2 3	tA	pur.	1	25	} For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4615b	Bailloni . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	25
4616	Trachelium coeruleum	2	thP	blue	1½	5	} Very showy when in flower. Interesting plant.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10	
4617a	pilosa	hP	..	2	10	
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	trai.	5	} An ornamental clover.
4619	Tritoma uvaria	3	hhP	or. red	3	10	
4620	corallina	25	} Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	..	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet scent- ed flowers.
4626	rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
4627	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	} Pretty. (<i>Specularia</i> .) Pretty; good edg- ing plant.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass . oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	
4633	White	white	..	5	} A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4635	Venus' Navelwort (<i>Omphalodes linifolia</i>)	2	..	..	1	5
Verbena hybrida —							} All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flow- ering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will pro- duce healthy plants, with flow- ers of fine colors.
4637	Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	trai.	10	
4640	Scarlet Defiance . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	10
4641	Blue Black, white eye . . . . .	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10
4643	candidissima (pure white) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4644	auriculæflora . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
4646	Italica striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	10
4648	coerulea . . . . .	..	..	d. b.	..	10
4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4650	Finest Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
4651	Mammoth Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
Collection, incl'g 6 vars. Verbena						50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
465 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4653	Veronica , Mixed.	2	hP	mixed	½	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4653a	Vesicaria (Alyssum) sinuata			yel.	1	10	
4654	Vicia Gerardi	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white)		tP	white		10	Fine for conservatory, parlo-
4662	rosea			rose		10	windows, and border or beds;
4663	—alba			ro. & w.		10	very pretty.
4665	Violets , Sweet-scented.	1 2		blue	½	10	(Viola.) All have great beauty
4667	The Czar					10	and fragrance. The seed takes
4669	White			white		10	a long time to germinate.
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen			pur.		10	Fine and early flowering. See
4675	—alba			white		10	Violets.
4676	pedata		hP	blue		10	
4677	Virginian Stock . . per oz., 20c.		hA	red	1	5	(Malcolmia maritima.) Early flow-
4680	White " 20c.			white		5	ering and fine.
4680a	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3		sc. & w.	1½	5	Abundant blooming hardy an-
4681	oculata			rose	¾	5	nuals, very effective in massing.
4681a	—alba			white		5	They are easily grown, and
4681b	Mixed			mixed	1	5	succeed best in light, rich loam.
4682	Wallflower per oz., 50c.	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	Favorite sweet-scented flowers,
4684	Mixed " 50c.			mixed		5	of fine colors; useful as spring
4686	German Double					10	bedders.
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora, per oz., 40c.		hA	pur.		5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-
4689	—alba " 40c.			white		5	flowering.
4692	gloxinioides " 40c.			b. & w.		5	
4693	Worms	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4694	Wigandia Vigieri		ttP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696	Yucca baccata		hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	Very showy, attractive plants for
4701	brevifolia				15	10	the sub-tropical garden, with
4703	gloriosa				4	10	numerous large white flowers.
4705	Whipplei				2	10	
4706	Zauschneria Californica	2 3	hhP	scar.	1	25	"California Fuchsia" or "Hum-
	Zinnia , Double—						ming-bird's Trumpet."
4707	Tall Carmine . . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	car.	2	5	
4707a	—Crimson " 40c.			crim.		5	
4708	—Flesh-colored " 40c.			flesh		5	
4708a	—Lilac " 40c.			lilac		5	
4709	—Purple " 40c.			pur.		5	Fine bedding and border plants,
4709a	—Rose " 40c.			rose		5	blooming long and abundantly.
4710	—Scarlet " 40c.			scar.		5	Beds of these are greatly ad-
4710a	—Violet " 40c.			violet		5	mired. The colors are varied
4711	—White " 40c.			white		5	and bright, and the plants
4712	—Yellow, Sulphur " 40c.			yel.		5	easily grown. Should be more
4713	—Golden " 40c.					5	extensively cultivated, as the
4714	—Mixed " 30c.			mixed		5	varieties have been much im-
4714a	—Pompon " 75c.					5	proved of late. 4721 and 4721a
4715	—Large Robust " 75c.					5	are very dwarf double varieties,
4716	Dwarf Crimson " 50c.			crim.	1¼	5	forming compact, free-flower-
4716a	—Purple " 50c.			pur.		5	ing bushes; fine for edgings.
4717	—Salmon " 50c.			salmon		5	4715 has most magnificent, ex-
4718	—Scarlet " 50c.			scar.		5	tra-large blossoms of rich col-
4718a	—Variegated Foliage " 50c.					5	ors. 4723 is a splendid new
4719	—White " 50c.			white		5	dwarf variety of the color of
4719a	—Yellow, Sulphur " 50c.			yel.		5	the Jack Rose. The collections
4720	—Golden " 50c.					5	here offered will be found very
4720a	—Mixed " 40c.			mixed		5	choice, and are sure to give
4721	—Tom Thumb, Mix'd \$1.00				½	10	satisfaction. Zinnias succeed
4721a	—White " 1.50			white		10	best in a rich, deep, loamy soil,
4722	—Haageana, Double " 1.25			yel.	1	10	and in a sunny situation.
4723	—Gen. Jacqueminot			d. red		10	
Collections of Zinnia, including—							
10 vars. Beautiful Double						50	
6 "							



BALSAM PEAR.



THUNBERGIA.



TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM.



IPOMOEA LIMBATA.



MINA LOBATA



BALLOON VINE.



COBÆA SCANDENS.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small> 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over. </small>							
4725	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4726	<i>Apios tuberosa</i>	3	hP	..	6	5	Graceful twining perennial.
4727	<i>Aristolochia siphon</i>	2	..	br.&yl.	30	25	The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i>	1	..	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	<i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w.&gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary-bird Flower</i> , per oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	25	For description, see Novelties.
4756	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	1 2	..	white	15	5	Virgin's Bower; very fragrant.
4758	Large-flowering hybrids	mixed	var.	10	For other sorts see Tree Seeds.
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	hB	blue	15	10	Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i>	white	..	10	
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	ttP	pur.	20	10	Rapid growing; fine summer climbers.
4769	— <i>alba</i>	white	..	10	Start in the house.
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	hhA	gold	5	10	Pretty and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776	major (Morning Glory) oz., 15c.	..	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780	<i>Mauritanicus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	blue	tra.	10
Cypress Vine							See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . per oz., 15c.	..	gP	pur.	10	5	(Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid growing and free flowering; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i> 15c.	..	..	white	..	5
4785	— <i>gigantea</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4786	—Mixed per oz., 15c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4790	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	3	thB	red	3	5	French (Bush) Honeysuckle. Flowers sweet-scented.
4792	— <i>album</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	tA	green	15-20	10	Climbing Hop; pretty.
4798	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i> . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	These are very beautiful free blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon Flower." No. 4817 is very similar to the Moon Flower, but blooms thirty to forty-five days earlier. Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers.
4800	— <i>lutea</i> 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i> . . . . .	..	tP	rose	15	25
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	tA	blue	..	5
4810	— <i>marmorata</i> . . . . .	..	..	mar.	..	5
4812	<i>Nil</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
4814	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	v. & w.	5	5
4816	<i>Mexicana grandiflora alba</i>	3	..	white	15	10	
4817	— <i>hybrida</i> (very early)	2 3	..	..	..	10
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night) per oz., 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
4822	<i>hybrida</i> , "Heavenly Blue" . . . . .	..	..	blue	10	25
4824	<i>Learii</i> . . . . .	..	gP	v. b.	15	25
4826	<i>rubro-cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. r.	8	10
4828	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4835	<i>Quamoclit</i> (Cypress Vine)	<i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well known Cypress Vine; has very beautiful, bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.
4836	— <i>White</i> 30c.	..	tA	scar.	10	5	
4836a	— <i>Rose</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4837	— <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4840	<i>sinuata</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4842	<i>pandurata</i>	hP	white	..	10	These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
Collection, including 12 varieties						50	
4845	<i>Kennedya Comptoniana</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	
4854	<i>Marryatæ</i>	1 3	..	scar.	4	25	
4855	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
Lathyrus—							See also Sweet Peas, page 106. Handsome perennials, producing beautiful flowers.
4882	<i>White Everlasting Pea</i>	2	hP	white	8	10	
4883	<i>Scarlet</i> " " oz., 50c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
4884	<i>Blue Lord Anson's</i> " " oz., 15c.	1 3	..	blue	6	5	
4885	<i>White</i> " " " 15c.	white	..	5	Trumpet shaped flowers.
4886	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	2 3	tP	d. ro.	8	10	
4887	<i>Manettia Vine</i>	hP	sc.&y.	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4888	<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i>	1 3	tgP	pur.	10	10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	<i>Barclayana</i> . . . . .	..	..	bl.&w.	..	10
4892	<i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4894	<i>Emeryana rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
4895	<i>purpurea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
4900	<i>Mixed</i>	mixed	..	10	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
4901	<i>Mina lobata</i> . . . . .	..	tA	wh.&r.	15	10
Moon Flower							See <i>Ipomœa Mex. grandiflora alba</i> .

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4964	Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
	Balsam Pear and Apple						See Momordica, below.
4966	Benincasa cerifera			yel.		10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa		2	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinia Indica	2 3			6	10	Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd)		hhA	yel.	8	5	
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)		2			5	
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3			10	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4975	cylindrica				6	5	
4976	grossulariæformis (Gooseberry Gourd)		2		6	5	
4978	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon)					5	
4979	Sooly qua					5	
4980	perennis (very fine)	2 3	hhP		15	5	
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens	2	hhA		8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis lobata			green	12	10	Wild Cucumber.
4981b	Epopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds —						
4982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	
4983	Egg-shaped				10	5	
4984	Apple-shaped					5	
4986	Pear-shaped					5	
4987	Onion-shaped					5	
4988	Hercules' Club				15	5	Excellent for covering verandas or trellis work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4989	Sugar Trough					5	
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd)					5	
4991	—Miniature					5	
4992	Powder horn					5	
4993	Dipper					5	
4994	Melopepo (Miniature)				10	5	
4996	—Striped				12	5	
4997	Mixed				10-15	5	
	Collection, including 12 varieties Gourds, small					50	
5007	Melothria scabra	3	hhA	l.b.	10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008	Momordica balsamina	2 3		yel.		5	
5009	involucrata					25	The well known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple.
5010	charantia					5	
5012	Elaterium					5	Squirting Cucumber.
5014	Mukia scabrella	3				10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	Scarlet Runner Bean.
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white		25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-Plant		tA		1	5	
5024	Scarlet Egg-Plant			scar.		5	
5025	Striped Egg-Plant			strip.	2	5	
5038	pseudoc-apsicum nanum		gP	white	1	10	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid		tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	robustum	2 3		pur.	3	10	
5046	capsicastrum		gP	yel.	2	10	
5047	Hendersoni			purple		10	
5047a	Warscewiczoides			white	3	10	
	Collection, including 6 varieties Solanum					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See Momordica Elaterium.
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3			4	10	



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

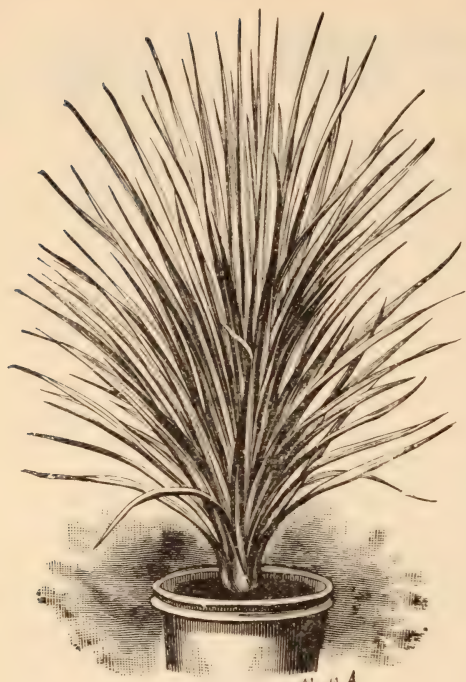
For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
8 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5054	Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & o.	1	cts. 5	Exceedingly graceful plants with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decoration. The flower heads should be gathered when young if wanted for preservation.
5056	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5057	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5058	—Double Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
5059	—Double White	white	..	10	
5060	Ammobium alatum	hhP	..	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5062	Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5066	—carnea . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
5070	—striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
5071	—nana compacta . . . . .	..	..	v. red	1/2	5
5073	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	5
5075	aurea superba . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
Collection, including 6 vars. Globe Amaranths						30	
5076	Helichrysum bracteatum	yel.	2	5	"Eternal Flowers." All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward, in a cool shed. Succeed best in a rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5079	—atrosanguineum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	1	10
5081	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5082	macranthum . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5098	monstrosum, Double . . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	5
5100	—Dwarf, Double . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5
Collections Helichrysum, including 12 vars. Double						50	
10 " "						45	
8 " "						40	
6 " "						30	
6 " Dwarf						30	
5107	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108	corymbiflorum . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5110	Rhodanthe maculata	2 3	..	r. & w.	..	10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5115	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
5118	Manglesii . . . . .	..	..	r. & w.	1/2	10
5120	Xeranthemum annum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5125	—multiflorum . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5
5126	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
Collection, including 6 vars. Xeranthemum						30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>See</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5128	* <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
5132	<i>minutiflora</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
5136	* <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP	.	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138	<i>Arundo Donax</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	10	5
5140	*—fol. variegata . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
5142	* <i>festuoides variegata</i>	4	10	} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental in habit.
5144	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	.	3	5	
5150	<i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	.	.	1	5	
5152	<i>gracilis</i>	5	} Quaking Grass. No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5154	<i>maxima</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	1½	5
5158	<i>Brizopyrum siculum</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
5160	<i>Bromus brizæformis</i>	hP	.	2	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass. No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
5164	<i>madritensis</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
5165	<i>Ceratochloa pendula</i>	2 3	.	.	.	25	} Elegant for bouquets.
5165a	<i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>	2	tP	.	.	25	
5166	<i>Chloris barbata vera</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	1	5
5168	<i>truncata</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5170	<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i> . . . . .	.	hA	.	1	5
5172	<i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	.	.	1½	5	
5174	<i>aurea zebrina</i>	10	} Job's Tears; so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum Richardsonii</i>	2	.	.	2	10	
5175a	<i>Cynosurus elegans</i> . . . . .	.	hP	.	.	5
5176	<i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	.	1	5	} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a	<i>corocana</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
5176b	<i>Indica</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
5178	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	hP	.	4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd.
5180	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	.	1	5	
5182	<i>amabilis</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i>	5	} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5184	<i>maxima</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
5185	<i>suaveolens</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	.	10	5	} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190	*—foliis variegatis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
5192	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	5	10
5196	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	2	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5198	<i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i> . . . . .	.	tP	.	.	10
5202	<i>latifolia</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	8	10
5205	* <i>Gynierium argenteum</i>	5	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207	*—fol. variegatum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
5207a	*—roseum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
5208	<i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
5212	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	hA	.	2	5	} Squirrel-tail Grass.
5213	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
5216	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2 3	hA	apet.	2	5	
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i>	hP	.	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.



DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



KENTIA CANTERBURYANA.



ARECA BAUERI.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>See</i> ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5225	Panicum virgatum	2 3	hA	apet.	4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	sulcatum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3	10	
5228	Pennisetum villosum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1½	5	Ornamental Grass.
5229	Poa amabilis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	2	10	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	Setaria macrochæta . . . . .	. .	hA	. .	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	* Stipa pennata	2	hP	. .	. .	5	} Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	elegantissima . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
5237	Tricholæna violacea.	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	Tripsacum dactyloides . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	4	5	Sesame Grass. Singular.
5248	Zea Japonica	2	hA	. .	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	

COLLECTIONS.

25 varieties Grasses, Ornamental	\$0 75
12 " " "	50

PALM SEEDS.

☞ Imported direct from Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and West Indies; fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, but mostly during the spring and summer.

	Pkt.	Per 100 seeds.		Seeds.	Pkt.	Per 100 seeds.
Areca Baueri (Norfolk Island Palm)	12	seeds, \$0 25	Dracæna indivisa lineata	25	\$0 10	\$0 25
" lutescens	12	" 25 1 25	Geonoma Schottiana	8	" 25	2 50
" rubra	12	" 25 1 25	Kentia Belmoreana	10	" 25	2 00
" sapida	8	" 10 1 00	" Forsteriana	10	" 25	2 00
Brahea edulis	4	" 25 5 00	" Canterburyana (Um-			
" filifera (Washingtonia)	25	" 10 30	brella Palm	10	" 50	4 00
Caryota sobolifera	10	" 25 2 00	" Morei	10	" 50	4 00
Chamærops Canariensis	8	" 10 1 00	Latania Borbonica	12	" 10	50
" elegans	10	" 25 1 50	Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Ba-			
" argentea	12	" 25 1 25	nana)	10	" 25	2 00
" excelsa	25	" 10 30	Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm)	8	" 10	1 00
" humilis	20	" 10 40	Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine).	15	" 25	1 25
Cocos australis	8	" 25 2 50	Phoenix Canariensis	12	" 10	60
" Bonnettii	8	" 25 2 50	" dactylifera (Date			
" campestris	10	" 25 2 25	Palm)	12	" 10	50
" plumosa	10	" 25 2 25	" reclinata	15	" 25	1 25
" flexuosa	10	" 25 2 25	" rupicola	10	" 25	2 00
" Weddelliana	8	" 25 2 50	" tenuis	8	" 10	1 00
Corypha australis (Cabbage			" pumila	8	" 10	1 00
Palm)	10	" 10 60	" paludosa	8	" 10	1 00
Dracæna Australis	20	" 10 25	Ptychosperma Alexandræ	12	" 25	1 50
" indivisa (per 1,000			Seaforthia elegans	8	" 10	1 00
seeds, 75 cts.)	50	" 10 15	Thrinax argentea	12	" 25	1 25

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INDUSTRY & LOST, GAINING IN VALUE THE FUTURE FORTUNE OF THE FUTURE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY.

Sow in Hot-Bed.
Early Beans.
Broccoli.
Early Cabbage.
Forcing Carrot.
Early Celery.
Cucumber.
Egg Plant.
Early Lettuce.
Parsley.
Pepper.
Radish.
Tomato.

MARCH.

Sow in Hot-Bed.
Early Beans.
Early Beet.
Broccoli.
Brussels Sprouts.
Early Cabbage.
Forcing Carrot.
Cauliflower.
Celery.
Cucumber.
Egg Plant.
Kohlrabi.
Lettuce.
Melon.
Parsley.
Peas.
Pepper.
Potatoes.
Radish.
Tomato.

APRIL.

Sow in Hot-Bed.
Sweet Corn.
Cucumber.
Egg-Plant.
Melon.
Pepper.
Tomato.
Sow in Open Ground.
Asparagus.
English Beans.
Beet.
Broccoli.
Brussels Sprouts.
Early Cabbage.
Carrot.
Cauliflower.
Celery.
Cress.
White Endive.
Kale.
Kohlrabi.
Lettuce.
Onion.
Parsley.
Parsnip.
Peas.
Potatoes.
Radish.
Spinach.
Early Turnip.
Sage.

MAY.

Sow in Open Ground.
Artichoke.
Asparagus.
Beans, Bush and Running.
Beet.
Broccoli.
Brussels Sprouts.
Late Cabbage.
Carrot.
Cauliflower.
Celery.
Sweet Corn.
Cress.
Cucumber.
White Endive.
Kale.
Kohlrabi.
Lettuce.
Onion.
Parsley.
Parsnip.
Peas.
Potatoes.
Radish.
Rhubarb.
Salsify.
Spinach.
Tomato.
Early Turnip.
All Herbs.

JUNE.

Sow in Open Ground.
Beans, Lima and all other sorts.
Beet.
Broccoli.
Brussels Sprouts.
Early Cabbage.
Carrot.
Cauliflower.
Sweet Corn.
Cress.
Cucumber.
Endive.
Kale.
Kohlrabi.
Lettuce.
Melon.
Nasturtium.
Olera.
Early Peas.
Potatoes.
Pumpkin.
Radish.
Salsify.
Spinach.
Squash.
Herbs.

JULY.

Sow in Open Ground.
Beans.
Beet.
Carrot.
Sweet Corn.
Corn Salad.
Cress.
Cucumber.
Endive.
Cherikin.
Kale.
Kohlrabi.
Lettuce.
Nasturtium.
Olera.
Early Peas.
Pumpkin.
Radish.
Spinach.
Squash.
White Fr. Turnip.
Ruta-Baga.

AUGUST.

Sow in Open Ground.
Beans, Bush.
Tuberous Chervil.
Corn Salad.
Cucumber.
Endive.
Lettuce.
Welsh Onion.
Early Peas.
Radish.
Spinach.
Turnip.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow in Open Ground.
Cabbage for Cold Frames.
Cauliflower for Cold Frames.
Tuberous Chervil.
Corn Salad.
Cress.
Siberian Kale.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Winter Radish.
Spinach.
Turnip.

THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER

Is the Surest and Finest of all Sorts.

Sow in Open Ground.
Bean, B. Windsor.
Long Pod.
Mazagan.
Beet.
Carrot.
Cress.
Leek.
Onions.
Peas.
Potatoes.
Radish.
Spinach.
Early Turnip.

**THORBURN'S
STONE HEAD
RED DUTCH
CABBAGE.**

**THORBURN'S
Extra Early Market Peas
ARE THE BEST.**

THORBURN'S EARLY REFUGEE WAX BEANS.

A Great Acquisition.
Don't Fail to Plant Them.

THORBURN'S LEMON-BLUSH TOMATO.

The nearest approach to a perfect Tomato that has been produced up to this time.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., SEEDSMEN, 15 JOHN STREET, N. Y.

FOR THE LAWN.

Established 1802.

M. Thorburn & Co's

Annual

Descriptive Catalogue of

SEEDS

The Largest Collection
in the World.

1894



15 John Street
New York.

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

FOR THE FARM AND NURSERY.

Shipped from New York.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES ON SEEDS.—If Prepaid, many Express Companies now take Flower, Tree and Garden Seeds and Bulbs, when done up in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, at the rate of ten cents for each one and a-half pounds or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a four-pound package of seeds may be sent to California for thirty cents if prepaid; otherwise it would cost eighty cents.

QUANTITY.	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota, N. & S.	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming		
Packages of 1 lb. or less	25	25	40	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	25	25	25	25	25	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Over 1 lb. to 2 lbs.	30	30	50	35	25	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	25	25	30	30	30	30	45	30	25	30	30	45	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
" 2 " 3 "	45	45	60	45	25	45	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	40	30	45	45	45	45	60	45	35	40	45	45	55	45	40	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
" 3 " 4 "	60	60	80	60	30	60	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	45	35	60	60	60	60	75	50	40	45	60	55	75	45	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 4 " 5 "	70	70	100	80	35	75	40	70	70	65	65	70	75	65	75	65	50	40	70	75	70	70	75	95	55	45	50	65	65	90	50	40	70	70	75	55	65	65	65	65	65	65
" 5 " 7 "	90	95	150	100	35	100	45	95	95	75	75	90	100	75	100	75	55	45	90	100	95	95	100	140	65	50	55	75	70	125	55	45	85	90	100	65	75	75	100	100	100	100
" 7 " 10 "	100	115	200	150	40	135	50	115	115	90	90	100	125	90	120	90	60	50	100	120	115	115	125	180	75	55	60	90	75	175	60	50	100	100	150	75	90	90	120	150	150	150
" 10 " 15 "	115	135	300	215	40	175	60	135	135	100	100	115	160	100	150	100	70	60	115	150	135	135	160	275	80	60	70	100	85	260	70	60	110	115	200	80	100	100	150	200	200	200
" 15 " 20 "	130	165	400	275	45	200	65	165	165	115	115	130	200	115	175	125	80	65	130	175	165	165	200	300	90	70	80	115	100	340	80	65	125	130	250	90	115	115	175	250	250	250
" 20 " 25 "	150	185	500	350	50	250	70	185	185	130	125	150	225	130	200	145	90	70	150	200	185	185	225	450	100	75	90	130	110	425	90	70	150	150	300	100	125	125	200	325	325	325
" 25 " 30 "	175	210	600	400	55	300	75	210	210	150	145	175	275	150	250	150	100	75	175	250	210	210	275	540	110	85	100	150	125	510	100	75	160	175	325	110	145	145	250	375	375	375
" 30 " 35 "	200	250	700	475	55	350	80	250	250	160	150	200	325	160	275	165	100	80	200	275	250	250	325	630	120	90	100	160	135	595	100	80	180	200	375	120	150	150	275	425	425	425
" 35 " 40 "	225	275	800	525	60	400	85	275	275	175	165	225	350	175	325	175	100	85	225	325	275	275	350	720	125	100	100	175	145	650	100	85	200	225	425	125	165	165	325	475	475	475
" 40 " 45 "	250	300	900	585	65	450	90	300	300	200	175	250	400	200	350	175	100	90	250	350	300	300	400	810	125	100	100	200	150	765	100	90	225	250	475	125	175	175	350	525	525	525
" 45 " 50 "	250	300	975	650	70	450	100	300	300	200	175	250	400	200	350	175	100	100	250	350	300	300	400	875	125	100	100	200	150	840	100	100	225	250	490	125	175	175	350	550	550	550

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s SEEDS.

IN ISSUING our Ninety-third Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; see table of express tariff on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT OR MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we will choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.


SHIPMENTS by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are, a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

JAMES M. THORBURN, }
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John Street, New York.

 In February we publish a list of GLADIOLUS AND SPRING BULBS, and in September a catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

To Prepare a Cold-Frame.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a cold-frame in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

Aster, Mignon.

The Mignon Aster is now a well-established favorite, and this year we have two new colors added to those formerly introduced. The plants are semi-dwarf, and bear, when well grown, 40 to 50 flowers of beautiful shape, and unsurpassed for cutting. Flowers of three distinct shades of color are borne at the same time by one plant, the blossoms on first appearing being pure white, those half developed white changing to rose or lilac, and finally the full-blown flowers are of a beautiful pure rose or lilac. White, changing to rose, per pkt., 25 cts.; white, changing to lilac, per pkt., 25 cts.



MIGNON ASTER.

Aster, Comet, Snow-White.

The flowers of this splendid new class are very large and extremely double, with incurved petals, giving them the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. We have pleasure in offering this year a beautiful *snow-white* variety, which we believe will become the leading variety of this class. It is perhaps the *whitest* of all Asters, and the flowers are perfect in form. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Aster, Paeony-flowered Deep Mauve.

The flowers are very large, perfect in form and of a most exquisite, rich, deep mauve color. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Canna, Madame Crozy.

Of the many fine varieties of the celebrated Crozy Cannas, this is undoubtedly the grandest. It is of erect and compact habit, attaining a height of about 3 feet; it is extremely floriferous, and the large flowers, which are of a splendid bright vermilion, edged with golden yellow, are produced uninterruptedly until frost. The light green foliage is also very handsome. Per pkt. of 20 seeds, 10 cts.

Carnation, Double Margaret.

Probably no plant of recent introduction is destined to be so generally useful as this new race of perennial Double Carnations. Seed sown in spring will flower all summer, and seed sown in the fall and kept under glass will flower freely all winter. For cut-flowers they are simply invaluable, as they come into flower so soon after sowing, and produce such an abundance of blooms. They are equally suitable for open air or pot-culture, being of very vigorous growth and extremely dwarf and compact in habit. Per pkt., 10 cts.

New Celosia, "Ostrich Feather."

This new Feathered Celosia produces very large crimson plumes, which are exquisitely curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather. The plant grows about 3 feet high, is of handsome pyramidal form, and the numerous massive plumes waving gracefully above the foliage make it one of the most effective ornamental plants for either pot or out-door culture. It is of easy cultivation, requiring the same treatment as the ordinary Cockscomb. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Clematis paniculata.

A magnificent climbing plant, producing myriads of white, star-shaped flowers, an inch or more in diameter. They are produced in such abundance as almost to hide the foliage, and they have a delicious hawthorn fragrance. At Eastman Cottage, Wellesley College, there is a plant covering nearly the whole of one side of a gable roof, and more than four hundred square feet. Seeds sown in the autumn and wintered over in a frame or cool greenhouse commence to germinate in spring. Per packet, 10 cents.

Datura Cornucopia. (The "Horn of Plenty.")

The plant is of robust habit, and, while it is not hardy, assumes the proportions of a good-sized shrub in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green, and the stem is brownish purple, with a shining surface. The flower is immense, often 10 inches long and 5 inches wide at the mouth, and conical, having three cones, one within the other, each with spreading, wavy margin. The color is fine purple and French white, the former predominating outside, and the latter within the throat and the tube of the flower. Per pkt., 25c.



NEW CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM. Medal awarded at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum.

We invite particular attention to our unequaled strain of this large flowering Cyclamen. An assortment of seven different single varieties, and also a new double dark purple variety, will be found on page 85 of this catalogue. The seeds are collected for us expressly from the celebrated collection in the German Imperial Gardens in Berlin. The plants will flower in twelve months from time of sowing the seed

Heuchera sanguinea.

One of the finest hardy perennials of recent introduction, and recommended as an excellent plant for furnishing cut-flowers. It is allied to the Saxifragas, and is of a neat, bushy habit; the flowers are of a rich, bright crimson color, the leaves light green and slightly hairy. The graceful flower-spikes are excellent for bouquets. Per packet, 25 cents.

Petunia, California Large-flowered Hybrid.

This new strain of single Petunia is remarkable in many respects. The flowers are extremely deep-throated and very large, some of them measuring five inches in diameter. The colors are varied, many of them intense, and some of them in combinations quite new in Petunias; some specimens are exquisitely pencilled, and others are self-colored and beautifully fringed. The seed we offer is from plants selected for excellence in size, form, fringe and marking. Per packet, 25 cents.

Dahlia, "Jules Chretien."

A new very dwarf single strain, growing only from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering profusely through the summer from June to October. It is also fine for pots. The flowers are produced in great variety of color, and stand well above the foliage.

Per pkt.

Intense Scarlet \$0 25
Mixed All Colors 25

New Hibiscus, "Crimson Eye."

The flowers are very large, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the center. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground. Per packet, 25 cents.

Tulip Poppy. (Papaver Glaucum.)

This splendid decorative annual is a native of Armenia, whence it was recently introduced. The plant grows from 12 to 14 inches high, and produces from 50 to 60 large flowers of the most vivid scarlet color. The intensity and brilliancy of the color remind one of the well-known Scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulip, hence the appropriateness of the popular name "Tulip-Poppy." It is specially suited for the formation of brilliant masses of color, or for imparting brightness to more somber plants. Per packet, 10 cents.

Ricinus Zanzibarensis.

This entirely new and distinct variety of Castor-Oil Plant is a native of East Africa. It surpasses in size and beauty all varieties hitherto known. The leaves are light green with whitish ribs, and measure from 2 to 2½ feet across. In regard to appearance, the plant may be compared to a gigantic *Aralia Sieboldii*, and for large groups or single specimens it is an exceedingly striking and effective ornamental foliaged plant. It will serve well, also, as a center for beds of tropical foliage plants. Per packet, 20 cents.



RICINUS ZANZIBARENSIS.



DAHLIA, "JULES CHRETIEN."

Saintpaulia Ionantha.

An exceedingly charming little stove plant, of the order of Gesneriaceae. It was discovered on the Usambara mountains in Central Africa by Mr. Saintpaul Illaire. The leaves, which are dark green and of downy surface, form a flat rosette, from the center of which rise numerous flower stems, 2 to 3 inches in length and crowned with numerous beautiful deep blue flowers, resembling both in color and shape the sweet-scented violet. The clear violet blue of the corolla gradually shades darker towards the center, where the anthers form a compact golden cluster, contrasting beautifully with the delicate hue around them. It is very free flowering, and begins to bloom while the plant is yet quite young. Per packet, 30 cents.

Eckford Sweet Peas—Two Superb New Varieties.

Primrose. Among the extraordinary diversity of coloring exhibited by the Eckford varieties of Sweet Pea, this is the *only yellow*. The blossoms are very large, and the tint is a lovely pale primrose yellow, quite unique in Sweet Peas. *Awarded First-Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society.* Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents.

Mrs. Sankey. The purest white, the most perfect form, the largest size, and the most profuse bloomer. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents.

See page 106 for all other sorts.

Mammoth Verbena.

This is a superb large-flowered extra-selected strain. Seed saved from the very largest and finest flowers only, and will give the highest satisfaction. Per packet, 25 cents.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Asparagus, Columbian Mammoth White.

This variety is a sport from Conover's Colossal, and originated on the farm of a prominent Asparagus grower of Long Island. It produces pure white shoots, and requires no artificial blanching. On this account it brings in the market a much higher price than any other sort. It is a strong grower, and comes remarkably true from seed—not more than 10 per cent. reverting to the type. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Thorburn Extra-Early Market Bean.

An American gentleman, interested in horticulture, while traveling in Europe two years ago, noticed this Bean in an out-of-the-way corner of Germany, and was so impressed with its merits that he brought some home with him. It seemed to him to possess in a marked degree the qualities most desired by our market-gardeners here. As it was there grown only locally, and not catalogued by any seedsman, he justly considered himself to be the introducer, and has sold us the entire two years' product of the Beans brought over in 1891. During the past two years it has been most carefully tried, and the original expectations entertained of it have been more than confirmed.

It is an exceedingly vigorous and healthy grower and enormously productive, the pods being borne in thick clusters, and as many as 35 to 40 on each plant. In earliness of ripening it is some days ahead of the Mohawk, and fully a week before the Best of All. It is rust-proof to a remarkable degree. Out of a lot left in an open vessel for eight days, not one was found to be yellow or rusty. The seeds being black, it is likely to remain true to its character longer than light or different colored beans. The pods are of a light green color, long and perfectly round, solid-fleshed, and of very soft marrow and texture. For earliness, productiveness, solidity of flesh and roundness of pod, it excels any now in cultivation. Per packet of 25 beans, 10 cents.



THORBURN EXTRA-EARLY MARKET BEAN.

Thorburn Dwarf Lima Bean.

(Kumerle Strain.)

This unique and remarkable Bean is a *dwarf* form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Pole Limas. For the following special merits we commend it to our customers:



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

1st. It is a veritable *dwarf* Lima, growing only from 12 to 18 inches high, perfectly fixed in habit, and with hardly any inclination to run to vine. It is consequently more easily cultivated and takes up less room than the ordinary running sorts. It is also considerably earlier in bearing.

2nd. It possesses in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima—a merit which, in a Dwarf Lima, is exclusively its own. In this it differs from all other Bush Limas.

3rd. It is exceedingly productive, a single bush brought into our office here bearing no less than 47 pods. Some of these contained two, some four, but most of them three beans, all as large as those of the ordinary Challenger Lima. The pods are short and unusually thick, and display the seeds inside by prominent knobs as shown in our illustration. They should be planted two feet apart and one foot in the row. One plant only should be allowed to grow in a hill. Per packet, 10 cents; per pint, 40 cents; per quart, 75 cts.; ½-pk., \$2.50.

Three New Snap Beans.

TRIUMPH OF THE FRAMES. A dwarf green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is better suited than any other for growing in frames. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

MARVEL OF PARIS.—Pods long and slender. It is early, very vigorous, and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

NETTLE-LEAVED BAGNOLET.—Grows 12 to 15 inches high, and is exceedingly productive. The pods are straight, long and very green. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

Cucumber, Japanese Climbing.

A new climbing Cucumber from Japan, suitable for growing either in frames or in the open air. It is very early and exceedingly productive. The fruit is excellent, either for table use or pickling, being of a medium size, netted, dark green, very tender and fine-flavored. Admirably adapted to outdoor cultivation. Per pkt., 10 cts.



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSKMELON

Musk-Melon, Long Island Beauty.

A splendid new variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the *earliest* of all. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

Pepper, Elephant's Trunk, or County Fair.

This new variety is distinguished for its unusually long, glossy, scarlet fruits. They grow from 8 to 11 inches in length and 2 to 2½ inches in breadth, and resemble in shape the trunk of an elephant. Of mild and pleasant flavor, and valuable for use in the green state; attractive from the novel form. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Pea, "Exonian." (New.)

An extra early new wrinkled marrow Pea. It is not a selection from any existing variety, but an entirely new sort. The pods, which are produced in great abundance, contain 6 to 8 and many of them 9 good-sized peas of a capital dark green color, and of excellent flavor. The Royal Horticultural Society of England recognized its merits by awarding it a first-class certificate, after testing it against many other varieties. Per pt., 35 cts.; per qt., 60 cts.

Pea, "Duke of Fife." (New.)

Remarkable for the immense size of its pods, which sometimes attain six inches in length and contain from twelve to fourteen large peas, closely set and of splendid flavor. It grows from three to four feet high, and is of robust and vigorous constitution. It will probably be a valuable acquisition. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Pea, "Station." (New.)

A very early green, wrinkled Pea, growing about 20 inches high. The pods are well-filled, containing 6 to 8 large peas each. They are well held up from the ground, and produced very abundantly. It gives more full pods at the first picking than any other variety of equal earliness. The quality and flavor are unsurpassed, and it will be of great value to market-gardeners, as giving a large crop at a time when prices are remunerative. Per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

Thorburn Terra-Cotta Tomato.

This unique cross-bred variety might well be mistaken for a distinct species of Tomato, owing to its peculiarities of color, form, skin, flesh and quality. The color is a *pure terra-cotta*—quite unlike anything ever seen in a Tomato before. The skin is lusterless and slightly downy, like that of the "Peach." In form it is also unique. It is rarely acutely or deeply lobed or seamed. The surface is slightly wavy and the undulations gradual or obscure. The flesh, too, is peculiarly arranged. Just underneath the flesh of the skin are the pulp cells, in which all the seeds are imbedded. The central portion is solid flesh of a mealy, tender consistency and of mild flavor, peculiarly agreeable to those who prefer raw Tomatoes. The vines are marvels of productiveness, beginning to bear early, and continuing to ripen an abundant crop of fruit until frost. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 60 cts.; per lb., \$6.

Thorburn Lemon-Blush Tomato.

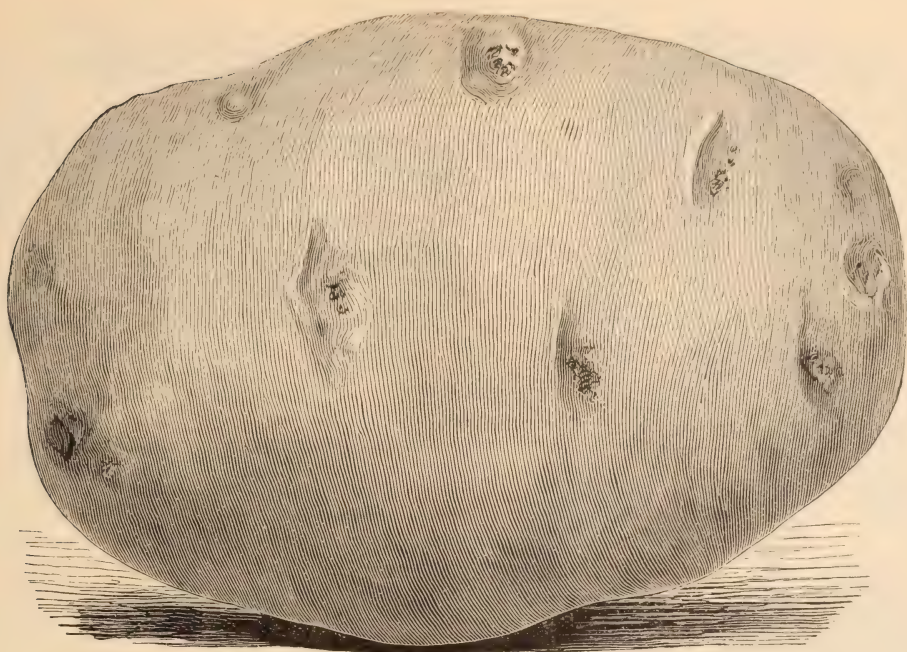
This is the nearest approach to a perfect Tomato that has been produced up to this time. The skin and flesh are a bright lemon-yellow, with a faint rose blush or light crimson tint diffused over part of the surface opposite the stem. Its average size is larger than the "Acme," in shape somewhat broader than deep, and absolutely free of seams, lobes or irregularities. The seeds are notably small and few, the cell walls thick, tender, crystalline and melting—the quality being less acid than that of the red varieties, yet without the insipidity which characterizes the yellow kinds in general. The plant is a vigorous grower, ripening its fruit abundantly in mid-season. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 60 cts.; per lb., \$6.

Tomato, "Northern Light."

The plant is very dwarf, with upright stem. The fruits are apple-shaped, of a brilliant carmine color, and contain very few seeds. The flesh is solid and fine-flavored. The habit of growth commends this variety no less than its excellent fruit. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Tomato, "Meteor."

Another dwarf and strong-stemmed variety which will doubtless become popular. The plant grows about 12 to 16 inches, and needs no support. The fruits are very large, fine flavored, almost smooth, and of an intense scarlet-red color. A valuable novelty. Per pkt., 10 cts.



THE NEW POTATO—"Carman No. 1."

In 1889 we introduced the **Rural New-Yorker No. 2**, a potato whose merits are now universally appreciated. The long line of experiments with seedlings, of which this was one valuable result, has been since continued, and the **Carman No. 1**, which we have now the honor to introduce, is another triumph of the methods of the experienced originator whose name it bears.

The **Carman No. 1** is a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations, with the object of developing good and suppressing undesirable qualities. It is intermediate in ripening, and resembles the **Rural New-Yorker No. 2** in shape, and also in having very few and shallow eyes. The flesh is peculiarly white and the quality perfect.

We have watched it carefully under ordinary culture during the past two years, and the following are our grower's reports upon it:

1. Report of September 6, 1892: "Although I planted but a single eye of the **Carman No. 1** in each hill, I never saw a nicer growth of tops. This has been the very poorest Potato season I ever knew, the blight having struck them when the tubers were not more than half grown, but this new variety **blighted the least of any** I had on my trial grounds or on the farm. I have cooked only one, and that was as **white as flour** and **very dry**. It is the most promising variety I have seen in a long time."

2. Report of September 16, 1893: "In regard to the **Carman No. 1**, I cut the tubers to single eyes, so as to make the seed go as far as possible. They made the most luxuriant growth I ever saw from so little seed. This variety is proving to be an enormous producer of very handsome tubers. Their table quality cannot be excelled. They grow very large. In fact, there are scarcely any small ones among those I shall have this year. In my opinion, this new potato will make a great sensation among growers as soon as its enormous productiveness and superior table qualities are known."

PRICES.

Per barrel	\$26 00	4 pounds for	\$1 50
Per bushel	10 00	2 pounds, by mail, postage paid	1 00
Per half bushel	5 50	1 " " " " " "	75
Per peck	3 00	Per pound	50
Per half peck	2 00	<i>Not less than 1 lb. sold.</i>	

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

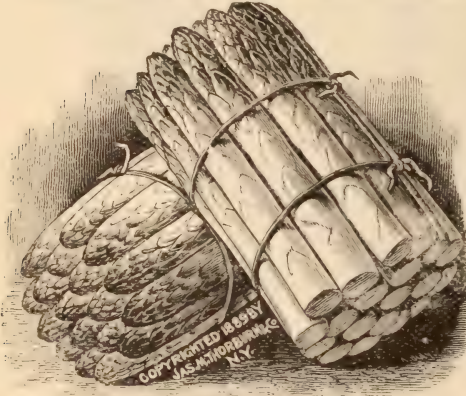
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 44 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.



ASPARAGUS.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.50 .		
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	10	20	60
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50 .		
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color	10	20	60
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50 .		
18	Columbian Mammoth White. (See Novelties, page 7.)	30	1 00	3 00

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichöfe.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable, and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. These excellent varieties are by no means so largely grown as they deserve to be.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

- | | Per oz. | Per ¼ lb. | Per lb. |
|--|---------|-----------|---------|
| 21 French Globe. The standard and best variety; pkt., loc. | \$0 30 | \$1 00 | \$3 50 |
| 23 Large Paris. A selection of the French Globe; pkt., loc. | 30 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| 24 Jerusalem Artichoke. | | | |
- See page 49.



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THORBURN REFUGEE WAX. (See page 12.)



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN. (See page 12.)

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
30	Thorburn Extra Early Market Bean. (See Novelties.) Pkt. 25 beans, 10c.				
31	Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet. (See Novelties, page 7.) . . . packet, 10 cts. . .	\$0	75		
32	Marvel of Paris. (See Novelties, page 7.) . . . packet, 10 cts. . .		75		
34	Triumph of the Frames. (See Novelties, page 7.) . . . packet, 10 cts. . .		75		
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	30	90	1 50	5 00
40	Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	25	75	1 25	4 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod bean. . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 50
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing.	25	75	1 25	4 50
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; earliest and most productive variety yet raised.	30	90	1 50	5 00
52	Round, Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk," save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality.	25	75	1 25	4 50
55	The Shah. A black bean; enormous, long, green pods; very productive . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
60	Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods.	25	75	1 25	4 50
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods. .	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
62	Thorburn Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	25	75	1 25	4 50
64	Refugee or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 50
65	Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
66	Green-Seeded Flageolet. Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	90	1 50	5 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

Perqt. ½ pk. Perpk. Perbu.

68	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods.	\$o 35	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 50
69	Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
70	Challenge Black Wax. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
71	Algerian Black Wax. Very productive; round pods.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
72	Bismarck Black Wax. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
74	Date Wax. Very early; long, yellow, stringless pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
76	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive.	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
80	Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round, golden pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
82	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
84	Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. The earliest wax bean in cultivation. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. A twin brother of No. 62.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
86	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust.	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
88	White Wax. Flat, yellow pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
90	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality.	50	1 50	2 50	9 50

WHITE BEANS.

91	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). For a complete description, see Novelties, page 7.	75	2 50	4 50	15 00
92	Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established.	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
93	Dwarf Sieva (Henderson's Bush Lima). Productive.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
94	White Valentine. Round pod.	30	90	1 50	5 50
95	Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
96	Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early.	30	90	1 50	5 00
97	Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort of upright growth.	25	75	1 25	4 50
98	White French Flageolet. Used as a shell bean in the green state; fine.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
99	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe.	25	75	1 25	4 50
100	White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell bean.	20	65	1 00	3 50

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* *Große Bohnen.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

Perqt. ½ pk. Perpk. Perbu.

106	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class.	\$o 30	\$o 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
107	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good.	30	90	1 50	
109	Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor.	30	90	1 50	5 00
110	Green Nonpareil. A green "Long-Pod".	30			
112	Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan.	25	75	1 25	4 50



TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.

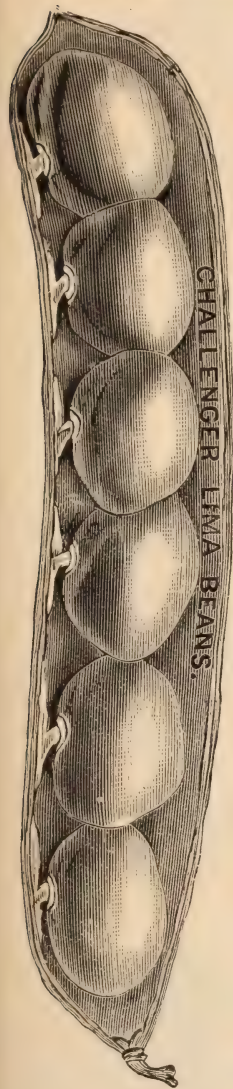


TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangenbohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
114 Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50
115 Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
120 King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
124 Dreer Lima. Thick and of fine quality	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
126 Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
128 Horticultural Lima. A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. It matures much earlier than the Lima	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
130 Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
132 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy and excellent, either as a snap or shell bean	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
133 Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
134 Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
135 Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	90	1 50	5 50
136 Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole-bean; very ornamental	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
137 Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
153 White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
154 Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long; a very prolific variety	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
155 Golden Andalusia. (New.) Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
156 White Algerian Wax.	60			
157 Black Algerian Wax.	60			
162 Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
165 Flageolet Wax Pole.	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
173 Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
175 French Asparagus.	75			
179 French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush per gill, 25 cts.		1 00		

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja.* Borretsch.

The young leaves of this annual, which smells somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
183 Borage	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 50

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Pimpernell.

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
191 Garden	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* *Salatrüben.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach. Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.



VARIOUS BEETS.

192	Columbia. (New.) A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality. . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 85
193	Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf-growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender and very early. . .	10	25	75
195	Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape.	10	20	60
197	Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark-red. . . .	10	20	60
200	Lentz Extra-Early Turin. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain.	10	20	60
206	Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market. . .	10	20	60
208	Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet.	10	20	60
212	Early Bassano. Early, flat, light color.	10	20	60
213	Edmand Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality.	10	20	60
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive.	10	20	60
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender.	10	25	75
224	Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain.	10	25	75
226	Black Queen. Very dark, half-long root, and leaves almost pure black.	20	50	1 50
228	Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage.	15	30	1 00
230	Victoria. Metallic red.	15	35	1 25
232	Dell. Black-leaved.	15	30	1 00
234	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety.	10	20	60

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the Leaves only are used; very Ornamental.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian.	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$1 25
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian.	15	35	1 25
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian.	15	35	1 25
250	Golden-Veined Brazilian.	15	35	1 25
252	Scarlet-Veined Brazilian.	15	35	1 25
253	Dracæna-Leaved.	15	40	1 50

These are
grown exclu-
sively for their
handsome
foliage.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runkelrüben.


CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt, per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping



ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—CONTINUED.

situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

 Prices for large quantities on application.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

262	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 40 cts. per lb.	\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 50
263	Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	20	50
264	Mammoth Golden Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain	10	20	50
266	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	40
268	Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort	10	20	50
270	Golden Tankard Mangel - Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	20	50
274	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	20	50
276	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well.	10	20	50
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar-making or stock-feeding	10	15	40
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding	10	15	40
293	Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as sugar-producing Beet.	10	20	50
294	Austria Electoral Wohanka Sugar Beet. This variety is said to contain more saccharine matter in proportion to bulk than any other sort; it is worthy of careful trial in this country where beet-sugar is being produced.	10	15	40



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* *Spargelfoh!*

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
300 Early White.	\$o 30	\$o 80	\$3 00
303 Early Purple	30	80	3 00
305 Early Walcheren.	50	1 50	5 00
307 Early Purple Cape	50	1 50	5 00
311 Snow's White	50	1 50	6 00
312 White Sprouting	30	80	3 00
313 Purple Sprouting	30	80	3 00
314 Veitch Self-Protecting	50	1 50	5 00
315 Sulphur-colored	30	80	3 00
316 Chapel Cream	30	80	3 00

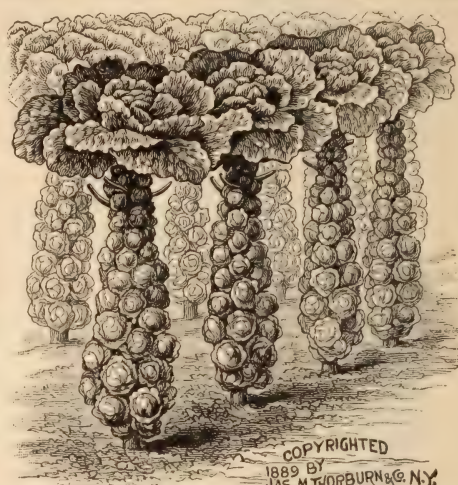


BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brussels.* *Rosenfohl.*

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable; few people appreciate them at their full worth.



	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
318 Best French or Roseberry. Very good.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
319 Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	30	80	3 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality			

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

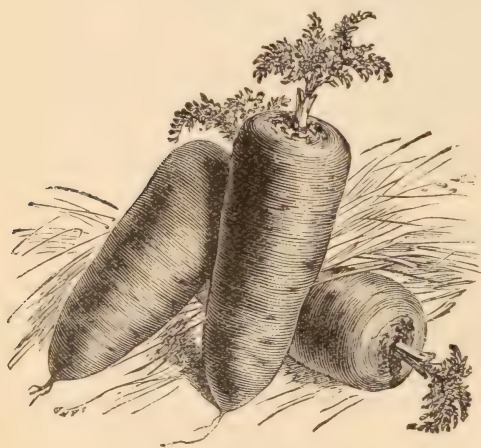
Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* *Möhre.*

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July.

For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



DANVERS CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
320a Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames.	15	30	1 00
322 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or out-door	15	30	1 00
323 Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short.	15	30	1 00
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots.	15	30	1 00
326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort.	15	30	1 00
328 James Intermediate. A very productive half-long pointed strain, quite popular in some sections.	15	30	1 00
330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	15	30	1 00
332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	15	30	1 00
334 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	15	30	1 00
338 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	15	30	1 00
340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive.	15	30	1 00
342 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	15	30	1 00
344 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding.	15	30	1 00
346 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive	15	30	1 00
348 Long White. Very large; for stock	10	20	60

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
352	Small Early White French. A very early flat-head variety of very fine quality. . .	\$o 20	\$o 60	\$2 00
353	Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads.	20	50	1 50
354	Early York. The standard English sort.	20	50	1 50
358	Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early.	30	80	3 00
360	Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety.	20	60	2 00
362	Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good.	20	50	1 50
364	Early Ulm Savoy. Small, round, deep green heads; very early.	20	50	1 50
368	Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Most valuable for market.	30	80	3 00
370	Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality.	30	80	3 00
372	Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373	Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort, on the style of All-Seasons.	30	80	3 00
374	Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed-Head	25	75	2 50
376	Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late.	25	60	2 00
378	Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop.	25	75	2 50
380	Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market.	25	75	2 50
382	Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort.	25	75	2 50
384	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market.	30	80	3 00
386	Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring.	20	60	2 00
387	Thorburn New Stock Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain. . per packet, 10 cts. .	30	80	3 00
388	Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates.	25	60	2 00
390	Red Dutch. A useful sort for pickling.	25	60	2 00
392	Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage. per packet, 10 cts. .	35	1 00	3 50
394	Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	40	1 25	4 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.
480 Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines.	\$o 50

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumentohl.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold a tooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

- 482 **Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Short stem; very fine. pkt., 50 cts. . \$6 00
- 483 **Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Finest strain; . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . 2 50 \$8 50 \$33 00
- 485 **Ordinary Early Erfurt.** . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . 1 00 3 00 12 00
- 487 **Thorburn Early Snowball.** One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . \$2 50 \$8 50 \$33 00
- 488 **Thorburn Gilt-Edge.** Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . 2 50 8 50 33 00
- 489 **Extra-Early Paris.** Heads of medium size; first-class . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . 75 2 50 10 00
- 490 **Italian Taranto.** On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid 40 1 00 4 00
- 492 **Lenormand Short-Stem.** Has very large heads; white and firm . per pkt., 10 cts. . 75 2 50 9 00
- 494 **Large Algiers.** Popular market-gardeners' late sort, of enormous size " 10 cts. . 75 2 50 9 00
- 497 **Early London.** Large and hardy 40 1 00 4 00
- 499 **Thorburn Nonpareil.** For late planting per pkt., 10 cts. . 75 2 25 8 00
- 500 **Half-Early Large French.** Intermediate in maturing 40 1 25 5 00
- 501 **Stadtholder.** Intermediate in season; large and hardy 40 1 25 5 00
- 502 **Walcheren.** Very late and hardy 40 1 25 5 00
- 503 **Autumn Giant.** Vigorous in growth, and very large; late 40 1 25 5 00
- 504 **Ne Plus Ultra, or Giant of Naples.** 40 1 25 5 00



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THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Gentlemen—Thanks for the specimen of Thorburn's Gilt-Edge Cauliflower sent us. It arrived in first-class condition, showing its excellent shipping qualities. It is unsurpassed for quality and compactness of growth. You can truthfully claim that it is the best strain in the world. It does much better than the Early Snowball in the southern states. Yours truly,

H. G. HASTINGS & Co.

INTERLACHEN, FLA., Nov. 19, 1892.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plant good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (a must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the

CELERY—CONTINUED.

heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.



	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
514. Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market			
per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 40	\$1 00	\$4 00
516. Golden Self-Blanching. A grand, solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
518. Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market-garden. The heart is golden-yellow, and it is of superior quality.			
per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
520. The Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden-yellow heart; a fine keeper			
per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
522. Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use			
per pkt., 10 cts.	20	60	2 00
523. Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery	20	50	1 50
528. Boston Market. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit	25	75	2 50
532. Leviathan. Very large, white, solid	20	60	2 00
534. Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	25	75	2 50
540. Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid	20	50	1 50
542. Covent Garden Rose. Of good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are	30	80	3 00
545. Clayworth Prize Pink. Popular English sort	40	1 00	4 00
546. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews	25	75	2 50
548. " Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality	30	80	3 00
550. " Apple. Has small foliage and globular, smooth roots; small	25	75	2 50



IMPROVED WHITE PLUME CELERY.



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Bensenslauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.



CURLED CHERVIL.

- 552 **Curled.** The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 50
- 553 **Tuberous.** A variety which has edible roots 20 75 2 50



WITLOOF.

CHICORY.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*. \$0 15 \$0 35 \$1 25
- 556 **Witloof.** Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two or three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad, as well as a vegetable 15 35 1 25
- 557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce 15 50 1 50

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

- 559 **Georgia-grown** Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

CORN-SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Stedjhalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

- 561 **Large-Seeded** Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
- 562 **Small-Seeded** 10 25 75
- 564 **Green Cabbaging** 15 50 1 50
- 565 **Lettuce-Leaved** 15 50 1 50

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Arefje.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

- 569 **Curled or Pepper Grass** Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40
- 571 **Broad-Leaved** 10 20 50
- 573 **Broad-Leaved Winter** 10 25 75
- 575 **Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress** 75
- 578 **True Water Cress** 50 1 50 5 00



WATER-CRESS.

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1885.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.



EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained a wide popularity	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
581 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
582 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
583 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
584 Stabler Pedigree. An excellent market sort, noted for its earliness and great sweetness	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
585 Narragansett. Small ears; grains red when fully ripened	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

SECOND EARLY, OR INTERMEDIATE.

591 Early Golden Yellow. A very sweet corn, with golden yellow kernels	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
593 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain and quite early	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
599 Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
617 Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
619 Asylum. Thick, twelve-rowed	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large growing variety of very fine quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
625 Ruby. Ears large, pure white grain, fine flavored	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage					2 00

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 50.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

662 Thorburn Commercial Pickle.

A new and valuable sort of the White-spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling.

\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

663	Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler	10	25	75
664	Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand	10	25	75
665	Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler . .	10	25	75
667	Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	10	25	75
Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.				
668	Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
669	Early White-Spined. Early, and good for pickling or table use	10	25	75
670	Extra-Long White-Spined. Very fine shape for market	10	25	75
671	Improved White-Spined. Well-flavored and of medium size	10	25	75
672	Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth	10	25	75
673	Peerless. A fine strain of White-Spined	10	25	75
674	Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles	10	25	75
675	Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim	10	30	1 00
676	Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
678	Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size	10	25	75
679	Nichols Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	10	25	75
680	Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality . .	10	25	75
681	Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use . .	10	25	75
682	White Pearl	15	35	1 25
683	Small Gherkin. Very small burr; used for pickles	20	60	2 00



SMALL GHERKIN.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.



TELEGRAPH CUCUMBER.

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (especes Anglaise) pour Couches.

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hot-beds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and

CUCUMBERS—CONTINUED.

others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$0 25	704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
703 Swan's-Neck	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25



DANDELION.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardebium.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: Δ . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 50

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Eierpfanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	20	50	1 50
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good	25	75	2 50
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	40	1 00	4 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish-purple; has dark foliage	30	80	3 00
744a Large White (new). Fruit pure white; resembles the New York Purple in size and shape; fine quality . . . per pkt., 15 cts.			
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	40	1 00	4 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

*CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

- 754 **Large Green Curled (de Ruffee).** Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter 20 50 1 50
 755 **Imperial Curled.** Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter 20 60 2 00

- 750 **Green Curled Winter.** Standard sort for fall and winter crop . \$0 20 \$0 50 \$1 50
 751 **White Curled.** For early use 20 50 1 50
 752 **Lacinated.** A fine French sort 20 60 2 00
 573 **Broad-leaved (Escarolle).** A sweet variety; fall and winter 20 50 1 50

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼ lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE or BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Krausföhl.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

- 759 **Curled Dwarf Green Scotch.** Very dwarf and spreading; best strain \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00
 760 " **Tall Green Scotch.** A taller growth of the above 10 30 1 00
 768 " **Dwarf Brown.** Very hardy 10 30 1 00
 769 " **Tall Brown.** Very hardy 15 50 1 50
 773 " **Striped and Variegated.** For garnishing 20 60 2 00
 777 " **Siberian, Thorburn Improved.** Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy 10 25 75
 780 **Sea-Kale.** Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance 25 75 2 50
 783 **Pe-tsai.** (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop 40 1 25 4 00

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo. Kohlrabi.*

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

- 784 **Early White Vienna.** Handsome and delicate; white ball \$0 35 \$1 00 \$4 00
 789 **Early Purple Vienna.** Purple ball; a very good sort 35 1 00 4 00
 791 **Large White or Green.** Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive 30 80 3 00



VIENNA KOHLRABI.

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 798, 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hot-beds, in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties, except No. 844, which should be sown in September. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year, and transplant in a cold-frame, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly-rotted manure and well pulverized. The after culture should be close and careful to secure the best results.



TRIANON COS LETTUCE.

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, rather under-sized heads; for forcing or outdoors .	\$o 20	\$o 60	\$t 50
798	White Forcing Head. Very early; small, solid head; one of the best	25	75	2 50
799	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground . . .	25	75	2 50
800	Cold-frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners	20	60	2 00
801	Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large, white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground	20	60	2 00
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads	25	75	2 50
805	Drumhead or Malta. Heads large, pale green	15	30	1 00
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender	20	40	1 25
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	20	50	1 50
808	Burpee Hard-Head. A handsome and very early heading variety	20	50	1 50
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety either for early or late sowing	20	50	1 50
812	Boston Lettuce, for Forcing Under Glass. The popular winter-forcing variety	20	60	2 00
815	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	20	40	1 25
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	20	50	1 50
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	20	40	1 25
837	Golden Stone-Head. A handsome Head-Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing	20	50	1 50
840	Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections	20	50	1 50
841	Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain	30	80	3 00
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads	20	50	1 50
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender heads; one of the best for early forcing	20	40	1 50
846	Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	20	50	1 50
847	Silver Ball. Very firm, solid, compact heads of a beautiful silvery white color; a handsome and useful variety	20	50	1 50
850	Denver Market. An early variety for forcing or open ground. Large, solid heads; the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp and tender	20	50	1 50
852	Golden Nugget. Quick-growing, hard-heading early; rich yellow; fine flavor	20	50	1 50
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	20	50	1 50
861	Victoria Cos. An extra fine variety	20	50	1 50
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather	20	50	1 50
864	Balloon Cos. Very large; for late sowing, to come to perfection in the autumn	20	50	1 50

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchosa.*

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

866	Clean Seed	Perpkt. Peroz.
		\$o 05 \$o 40

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.



LEEK.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
869	Best Large Flag Winter.			
	Hardy and productive	\$o 3o	\$o 8o	\$3 oo
872	Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition	3o	8o	3 oo
873	Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	3o	8o	3 oo
874	London Summer	2o	6o	2 oo

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles.) *Gemsenhorn.*

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

	Per oz	¼lb.	Per lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$o 3o	\$o 75	\$3 oo
876 Proboscidea	3o	75	3 oo
877 Lutea	3o	75	3 oo



MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix in an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



MUSHROOM.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cts.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantalupen.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy rich, soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames, or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

878 **Long Island Beauty.** On the style of Hackensack. The earliest, the finest in quality, and the most beautiful of all Musk Melons . . . per pkt., 10 cts. \$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

879	Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet	15	25	75
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	15	25	75
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	15	25	75
882	Large White Prussian. Very large; flesh creamy white and fine flavored	15	30	1 00
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	15	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	15	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop	15	25	75
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing	15	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	15	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack	15	25	75
889	Osage (also called "Miller's Hybrid" and "New Princess"). Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality	15	25	75
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size; oblong; green flesh	15	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	15	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet	20	60	2 00
893	The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality	15	25	75
894	Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted, dark-green flesh; very early and fine-flavored	15	25	75
895	Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh	15	25	75
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality	15	25	75
897	Netted Beauty. Extra-early; densely netted; flesh pale green	15	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet	15	30	1 00
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green	15	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantalope. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north	15	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume	20	60	2 00
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach"). Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	15	50	1 50
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate, and exceedingly high-flavored	15	25	75
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled	15	50	1 50
920	New Superior. A very handsome, round, new variety; densely netted; flesh light green	15	25	75
921	New Giant. Round-shaped; light-green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained and not stringy	15	30	1 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

Per pkt.

928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Blenheim Orange	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. Zandia. Wassermelone.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to variety.

- 950 **Van Cluse Red-Seeded.** Very early; shape elongated, stem slightly inclined to point. Flesh bright crimson. One of the best of recent introductions. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 967 **Green and Gold.** Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green; early, and a unique sort. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.



WATER MELONS.			
	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
969 Ruby Gold. A seedling of Green and Gold; handsome and of good quality	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
970 Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper	10	25	75
970a Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh	10	25	75
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and thin rind	10	25	75
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed . .	10	25	75
976 Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well . .	10	25	75
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	25	75
980 Sibley Triumph. Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality . . .	10	25	75
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	25	75
983 Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; early . .	10	25	75
984 Johnson Christmas. Keeps late	10	25	75
985 Girardeau New Favorite. Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson and very sweet	10	25	75
986 Seminole. Very large, moderately early; quality first-rate	10	25	75
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality . . .	10	25	75
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	25	75
996 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	10	25	75
997 Jumbo. Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort	10	25	75
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier . . .	10	25	75
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; very early .	15	30	1 00
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh	10	25	75
1029 Apple-Pie or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	25	75
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. Mostaza. Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	25	75
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like spinach . .	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like root; used for salad . .	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. Maraneula. Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1041 Tall Scarlet.	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50	1042b Tall Yellow.	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
1042 Tall Orange.	15	40	1 50	1043 Tall Blood-Colored.	15	40	1 50
1042a Tall Striped.	15	40	1 50	1044 Tall Mixed.	15	35	1 25

ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring.

Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.

1045 **Adriatic Barletta.** A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all. Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.1047 **Queen.** Very early small white sort. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.1049 **Early White Nocera.** Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.1054 **Large White Portugal.** Standard sort, flat. Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.1055 **Large White Globe.** Large Southport strain. Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.1056 **White Pearl.** Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.1060 **White Maggiajola.** A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early. Per oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; per lb., \$2.1062 **Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling.** One of the best Onions for pickling . . . \$0 30 \$0 85 \$3 001063 **English White Pickling.** Also one of the best picklers . . . 30 85 3 001064 **Giant White Tripoli.** . . . 25 75 2 501064a **Mammoth White Garganus, or "Silver King."** Silvery white Italian . . . 35 1 00 3 501065 **Mammoth Red Garganus.** . . . 25 75 2 501066 **White Flat Bermuda.** Very early . . . 25 75 2 501068 **Red Flat Bermuda.** Very early . . . 25 75 2 501072 **Early Red Flat.** Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . . 20 60 2 001074 **Large Red Globe.** Southport strain . . . 20 50 1 501076 **Large Red Wethersfield.** Half-early, and a good keeper . . . 20 50 1 501078 **Giant Rocca, Light Red.** Productive and mild; of very large size . . . 20 60 2 001079 **Giant Rocca, Yellow.** Same as above, save in color . . . 25 75 2 501080 **Mammoth Pompeii, or "Copper King"** . . . 25 75 2 501082 **Globe Madeira.** Light red . . . 20 60 2 001083 **Flat Madeira.** Light red . . . 20 60 2 001084 **Yellow Danvers.** A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . . 20 50 1 501086 **Yellow Globe Danvers.** Of more globular shape; keeps well . . . 20 50 1 501087 **Large Yellow Globe.** Southport strain . . . 20 60 2 001090 **Yellow Globe Spanish or Prizetaker** . . . 30 1 00 3 501092 **Welsh.** The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . . 25 75 2 501093 **Imported Shallot Seed** . . . per packet, 20 cts. . . 75

ONION.

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per quart	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ peck	Per peck	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$1 25	\$4 50
White Onion Sets	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Red Onion Sets	25	80	1 25	4 50
Red Top Onions	25	80	1 25	4 00
White Potato Onions	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Yellow Potato Onions	25	80	1 25	4 50
Shallots	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Garlic Sets . . . per lb., 30 cts.				



TOP ONIONS.

OKRA or GOMBO.GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot-bed, and transplanted.



OKRA

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1097 Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1097a Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1098 Dwarf White	10	20	50
1099 White Velvet. Tender white pods	10	20	60
1100 Long Green	10	20	50

ORACH or FRENCH SPINACH.ARROCHE. *Armuelle.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinake.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.



PARSNIPS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1108 Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1109 Long White. Standard variety	10	20	60
1110 Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort	10	20	60
1111 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	10	20	60
1112 Early Round	10	20	60

PARSLEY.PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1115 Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1116 Moss Curled. Very pretty	15	30	1 00
1117 Fern-leaved. Fine curled	15	30	1 00
1118 Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment	15	50	1 50
1120 Plain. The ordinary form	10	20	50
1122 Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots much like Parsnips	15	30	1 00

MONTCLAIR, FLORIDA, Sept. 4, 1893.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

I had excellent results from the seed used in the spring and summer. Have had seeds from you for about seventeen years, and they were always satisfactory.

(Signed) J. C. C. DOWNING.

PEAS.

Pois. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Gröben.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble.



EXTRA-EARLY PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard Market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1142	Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1146	First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 25	4 25
1147	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1148	*Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine per pt., 35 cts.		60			
1151	*Alpha. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea; sow thick	3	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1153	Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	4 50
1161	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Best strain of extra-early; a favorite sort among market gardeners	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166	Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1168	Small Early French. (<i>Petit Pois.</i>) The true small French Pea, so exten- sively used in France for canning and for the table	4	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186	*McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1188	*Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper, and very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1200	*Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201	Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1203	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	90	1 50	5 50
1206	*Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thick	5	25	65	1 00	3 50
1210	*Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; a very superior Pea of quick growth, following Advancer	5	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1212	*Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1213	Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	30	90	1 50	5 00
1214	*Shropshire Hero. A valuable new variety; very productive and of fine flavor; long, handsome pods	2½	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1226	Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	50	1 50	2 50	10 00
1228	Mammoth or Giant Sugar. Immense pods	5	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
1229	*Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1231	Blue Imperial. A productive blue Pea	2½	20	50	85	3 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1237	*John Bull. On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop	2½	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1247	Telegraph. Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1248	*Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of first-class quality	4	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
1251	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256	Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

DWARF VARIETES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1259	*American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
1266	McLean Blue Peter. Early; pods long, peas large	¾	25	75	1 25	4 50
1268	*Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1271	*McLean Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1276	Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	30	85	1 50	5 50

Those marked * are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.

PUMPKIN.

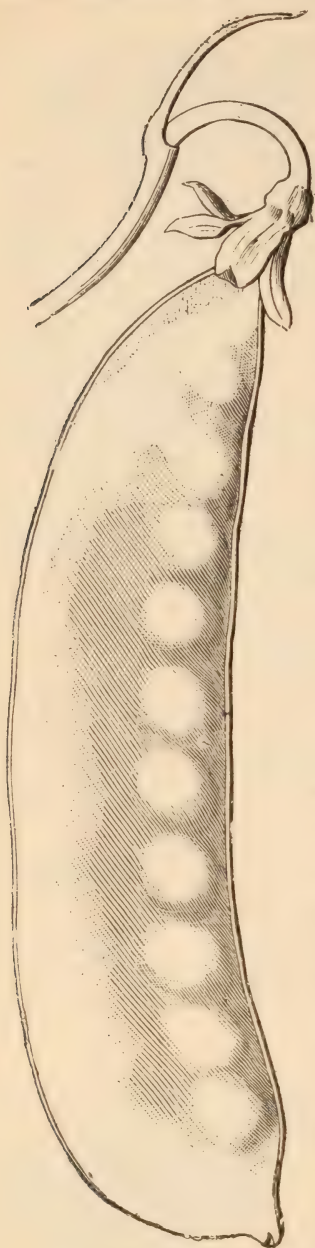
POTIRON. Calabaza. Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1320	Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321	Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1323	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324	Golden Oblong.	10	25	80
1324a	White Cushaw. A pure white, crook-neck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1324b	Improved Cushaw. White, light green stripe	10	20	60
1325	Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	50	1 50
1326	Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	10	25	75
1326a	Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	25	75
1327	Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	20	50	1 50
1328	Mammoth Tours. French	10	25	75
1329	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	25	75
1330	Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive		10	25

LARGE POTATO YIELD.

Mr. Edward Bonyge, of Stroud township, near Stroudsburg, planted about three pounds of "The Thorburn, earliest and best," this spring, and in 90 days he dug from this planting three bushels and some quarts of very fine, large potatoes. This variety is great in size and very nicely proportioned, and is considerably earlier than the Early Rose and much better for cooking.—*Monroe Democrat.*

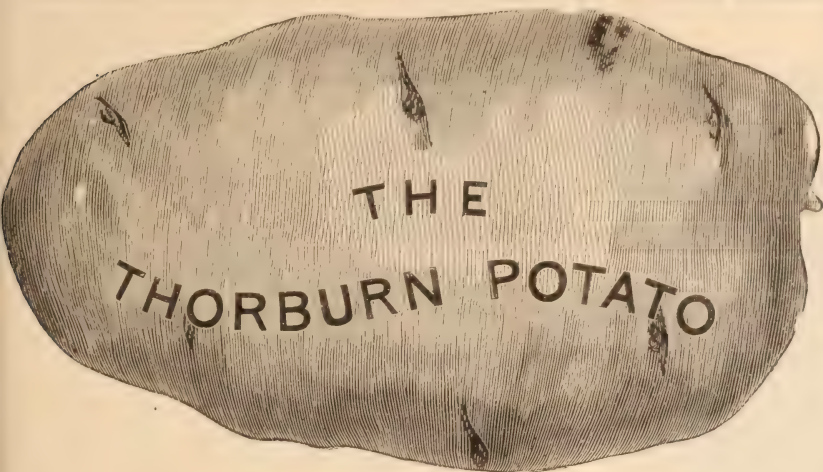


MAMMOTH SUGAR PEA.

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patata*. *Kartoffel*.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth



and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow

a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1348 Carman No. 1. Largest size, handsomest form, greatest yielder, finest table quality. For full description, see Novelties. Price, per barrel, \$26; bushel, \$10; half-bushel, \$5.50; peck, \$3; half-peck, \$2; 4 pounds for \$1.50; 2 pounds by mail, postage paid, for \$1; one pound by mail, postage paid, for 75 cts.; per pound, 50 cts. Not less than one pound sold.				
1349 The Thorburn. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$4 00
1350 Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation	40	60	1 75	4 00
1355 Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	40	60	1 75	4 00
1357 Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	40	60	1 75	4 00
1362 Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	40	60	1 75	4 00

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1366 Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder, and intermediate in ripening	40	60	1 75	4 00
1372 New Queen. In shape and color resembling White Elephant; fine quality	40	60	1 75	4 00
1382 State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior quality; fine late variety	40	60	1 75	4 00
1393 Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	40	60	1 75	4 00
1394 Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white, and in shape a little flattened; immense yielder	40	60	1 75	4 00
1396 Bright Red. The well-known Bermuda Potato	40	60	1 75	4 00
1401 Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first-rate quality, and an excellent keeper; medium to late	40	60	1 75	4 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1420 Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1421 Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1422 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1423 Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1424 Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1425 Large Bell. Large and mild	25	75	2 50
1426 Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	30	85	3 00
1427 Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor	30	85	3 00
1428 Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	40	1 25	4 00
1429 Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; very large	50	1 50	5 00
1430 Kaleidoscope. So called because the fruits are constantly changing in color, through all shades from light yellow to intense scarlet	25	75	2 50
1431 Cardinal. (New.) Grows about six inches long; very sweet and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored	25	75	2 50
1432 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	25	75	2 50
1433 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	25	75	2 50
1434 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	25	75	2 50
1434a Monstrous. Very large French sort	30	85	3 00
1435 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1436 Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1437 Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1437a Bird's Eye or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea	40	1 25	4 50

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Kübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1439 Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



RAMPION.

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos y Rabanitos.* Radies und Röttig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

			Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet.	Very early	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1442	" " " " *	Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about twenty days	10	30	1 00
1444	" " " " *	Deep Scarlet. Very early	10	25	75
1446	" " " " *	Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days	10	30	1 00
1448	" " " " *	Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors	10	35	1 25
1450	" " *	Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	15	40	1 50
1452	" " *	Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground	10	30	1 00
1454	" " *	Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved	15	40	1 50
1456	" " *	Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort	10	25	75
1458	" " *	White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	10	25	75
1460	" " *	Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market	10	25	75
1462	" *	Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	30	1 00
1464	" *	Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market	10	30	1 00
1466	" *	Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	10	30	1 00
1467	" *	Purple Summer. Very dark	10	25	75
1468	" *	Gray Summer. Good, solid summer sort	10	30	1 00
1468a	Round Scarlet China.	Valuable either as a winter or a summer radish; matures in six to eight weeks	20	50	1 50
1470	Olive-Shaped, Scarlet.	Flesh bright and crisp	15	30	1 00
1471	" *	Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality	10	30	1 00
1472	" *	White. Mild and fine for summer	10	25	75
1474	" *	French Breakfast. Pink and white; early	10	30	1 00
1476	* Long Scarlet Short-Top.	Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground	10	25	75
1477	" *	Bright Scarlet.	10	30	1 00
1478	" *	Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender	15	30	1 00
1480	" *	Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	10	25	75
1482	" *	White Naples. Slender; for summer use	10	30	1 00
1484	" *	White Vienna or Lady-Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	15	35	1 25
1488	* White Strasburg Summer.	Very large; the German's favorite	10	30	1 00
1490	" *	Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	10	30	1 00
1491	" *	Delicacy (new). Very early, half-long, snow-white. Fine for forcing	10	30	1 00
1492	* Winter Scarlet Chinese.	Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	15	30	1 00
1494	" *	Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	10	25	75
1496	" *	Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	10	30	1 00
1502	" *	Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	10	25	75
1504	" *	California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	10	35	1 25
1506	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; rat-tailed Radish).	Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled per packet, 10 cts.	40		



YELLOW TURNIP RADISH



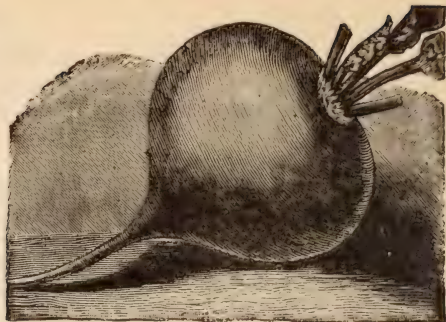
FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.



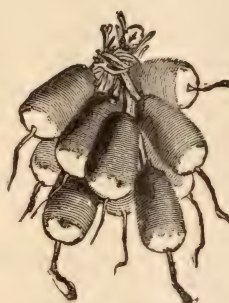
WHITE STRASBURG RADISH.



CHINA ROUND SCARLET RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.

FRENCH BREAKFAST
RADISH.

SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WOOD EARLY FRAME RADISH.



OLIVE SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.

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Wm. A. Burleigh
1892

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* Rhabarber.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart, and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds, where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1514 **Linnaeus.** The earliest \$0 20 \$0 40 \$1 25

1515 **Victoria** 20 40 1 25

☞ **ROOTS** each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* Haferwurzel.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1528 **Long White French** \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00

1530 **Mammoth Sandwich Island.** Large and superior 15 50 1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1535 **Scolymus.** \$0 20 \$0 60 \$2 00

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, and is excellent used as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1536 **Swiss Chard** . . . \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 24, under head of Kale.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1537 **Spring Sprouts, or English Rape** . . . per qt., 25 cts. .

1538 **Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved** \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera.* Scorzionwurzel.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1541 Scorzonera	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera.* Sauerampfer.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1544 Garden	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

	Per oz.
1546 Skirret	\$0 30

SPINACH.

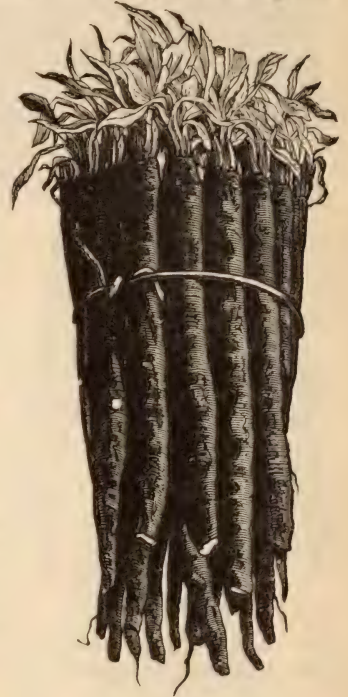
EPINARDS. *Espinaca.* Spinat.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds ¹/₂ in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1566 Round Viroflay (Thick Leaved). Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
1570 Round-Leaved. A standard sort	10	15	40
1571 Lettuce-Leaved. Popular French sort	10	15	40
1573 Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves; fine.	10	15	40
1575 Round Flanders. Excellent and productive	10	15	40
1577 Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved). Dark greer; the longest standing before running to seed	10	15	40
1578 Prickly. Vigorous and hardy.	10	15	40
1579 New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.



SCORZONERA.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 20, 1892.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Dear Sirs: Your stock of New York Improved Purple Egg-Plant is fine. I have the best Egg-Plants in our market, and but two plants in 150 that are not absolutely true to type. Yours truly,

GEO. ARNOLD, JR.

RICHMOND, IND., December 1, 1892.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Sirs: I am pleased to say that the Thorburn Longkeeper Tomato is the earliest, most productive and best quality of all the many sorts I have raised.

Respectfully,

W. H. WOLFER.

SQUASH.

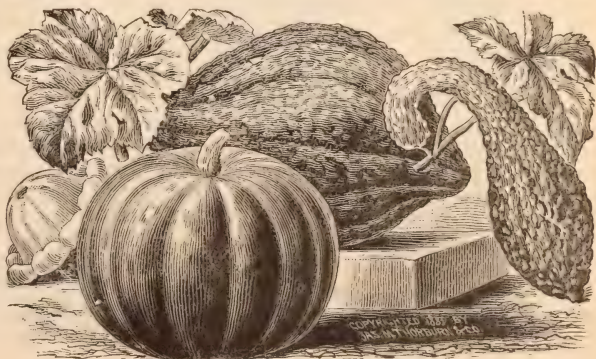
COURGE. Calabaza. Speife Kurbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



CANADA CROCKNECK SQUASH.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1583	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1585	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	25	75
1586	Early Mammoth White Bush. Very large	10	25	75
1587	Early Green Striped Bush, or Bergen. White, with green stripes; variegated	10	25	75
1588	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct, best for summer	10	25	75
1589	Summer Crookneck, Long Green Striped	10	25	75
1589a	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590	Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg-Plant	15	30	1 00
1590a	Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped; an excellent summer sort	10	25	75
1591	Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1592	Golden Custard. A valuable new bush variety; golden-yellow flesh; fine quality	10	25	75
1593	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1594	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1595	Pike's Peak. (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct sort, with thick, bright orange flesh. One of the finest winter varieties	10	25	75
1596	Turban. Orange-yellow flesh, of good flavor	10	25	75
1597	Low Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	10	25	75
1598	Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	75
1599	Salem Valparaiso. Large, oblong, bright orange fruit, of a delicate flavor	10	25	75
1601	Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1603	Red Japan Small Turban. Fine, small, bright red, winter sort	15	30	1 00
1604	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	15	30	1 00
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; fine-grained, and as dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606	Brazil Sugar. Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape, and a first-rate Squash for summer or fall	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden-yellow flesh, of good quality	20	50	1 50
1609	Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	15	30	1 00
1610	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort; green skin	10	25	75
Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.				
1611	Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1612	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	25	75
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow skin and flesh	20	60	2 00
1614	English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong, yellow fruit; tender flesh	15	30	1 00



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesapfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when weather is warm and settled, shading from sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.



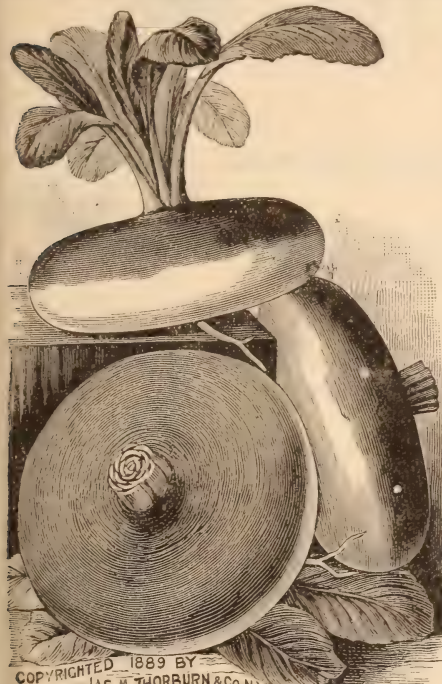
		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb
1620	Thorburn Terra-Cotta. See Novelties, page 8 per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 60	\$1 50	\$6 00
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush. See Novelties, page 8 per pkt., 10 cts.	60	1 50	6 00
1625	Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
1626	Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red	30	80	3 00
1626a	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation per pkt., 10 cts.	60	1 75	7 00
1627	Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	25	75	2 50
1628	Paragon. Bright red, round; very productive	25	75	2 50
1629	Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	25	75	2 50
1630	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early, and resembles the Acme in appearance	30	80	3 00
1631	Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1632	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	25	75	2 50
1632a	Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety	25	75	2 50
1633	Perfection. (Livingston.) Early, regular and productive; red	25	75	2 50
1634	Favorite. (Livingston.) Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper	25	75	2 50
1635	Beauty. (Livingston.) Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh, regular form	25	75	2 50
1635a	Stone. (Livingston.) One of the best introduced for years. It is very large, perfectly smooth, and of a fine bright scarlet color	25	75	2 50
1636	Hovey. Fine red variety; resembles the Acme, of which it is a selection	25	75	2 50
1637	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	25	75	2 50
1638	Puritan. Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	25	75	2 50
1639	Chemin. Of French origin. A fine, large, bright scarlet, smooth sort	25	75	2 50
1640	Early Advance. Bright red; medium-sized, smooth, solid; very early	25	75	2 50
1641	Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	30	80	3 00
1642	Royal Red. A first-class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red color	25	75	2 50
1643	Trophy, Large. Very solid, and good in every way; standard late sort, and grown very extensively for canning	25	75	2 50
1649	Lorillard. A splendid sort for forcing under glass, as well as for outdoor culture; bright glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow. Large, deeply ribbed	25	75	2 50
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality is excellent	20	60	2 00
1668	Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts	40	1 00	4 00
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	40	1 00	4 00
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	40	1 00	4 00
1678	Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	50	1 25	5 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots per pkt., 10 cts.	75	2 00	8 00
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, in clusters; used for preserves	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

1705 **Purple-Top Munich.** One of the earliest varieties Per oz. 1/4 lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75



1707	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	10	25	75
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth, pure white	10	25	75
1709	White Model. Shape perfectly globular; snow-white	10	25	75
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	30	1 00
1720	Cow-Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	10	25	75
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	20	50
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market. .	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid	10	20	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	10	20	50
1730	White Flat or Globe. Large English white variety	10	20	50
1733	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	25	75
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1742	Green Globe. Very large white-fleshed sort	10	25	75
1744	Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh	10	25	75
1748	Long White Tankard. A good keeper	10	20	50
1750	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	25	75

1751 **Yellow Globe.** Good and sweet; keeps fairly well 10 25 75
1753 **Yellow Stone.** Fine hard winter sort 10 25 75

Per oz. 1/4 lb. Per lb.

1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1763	Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	30	1 00
1764	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	25	75
1767	Montmagny. Yellow, purple-top; first-class sort	10	25	75
1769	Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific . .	10	20	50
1770	Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga	10	20	50
1772	White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	20	60
1774	Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	20	50
1776	Seven Top. For greens	10	15	40



RUTA BAGA.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

I have been very much pleased with the English and French Mushroom Spawn that I bought of you. I tried it with four other brands, and find yours the best. (Signed)

J. PELLIRUX, Manager,
Augte. Delmasure & Co.,
NEW YORK AND PARIS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1892.



SWEET BASIL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Per lb.
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 10	\$0 40	
Angelica, Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	5	10	75
Arnica. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	2 00	
Balm. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	5	30	
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	5	20	1 50
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	5	20	1 50
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhœa	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	5	20	1 50
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
Caraway. Seed aromatic	<i>Carum Carui</i>	5	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	50	5 00
Coriander. Seed aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	5	10	75
Dill. Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	5	10	75
" Mammoth		5	15	1 50
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	40	4 00
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	5	10	75
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	5	25	2 00
Fumitory. " " "	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	40	4 00
Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	5	20	2 00
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	30	3 00
Henbane. " " "	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5	20	1 50
Horehound. " " "	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	5	30	3 00
Hyssop. " " "	<i>Hyssopus officinale</i>	5	30	3 00
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	5	15	1 50
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	5	35	3 50
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	5	40	4 00
" Sweet. " " "	<i>Origanum Marjorana</i>	5	20	2 00
Mint (Peppermint).	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25	2 00	
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegoides</i>	10	60	6 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	5	50	5 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	5	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	5	10	1 00
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	5	25	2 50
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	5	25	2 50
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	5	20	1 50
" Winter. " " "	<i>Satureja montana</i>	5	30	2 50
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	5	40	4 00
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>	25		
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning		5	40	4 00
" French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	50	5 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	5	30	3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.


		Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed, American	per bushel, . \$6 .		\$0 25
" French Crab	per 100 lbs., \$30 .		35
Apricot Pits	" \$15 .		20
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	" \$35 .		40
" Black Mazzard	" \$12 .		20
" Domestic	" \$7 .		15
Currants, Red Dutch		\$0 20	1 50
" White Dutch		25	2 00
" Black		25	2 00
" Cherry		25	2 00
Gooseberry Seed, Red	per packet, 15 cents .	75	
" " Yellow	" 15 cents .	75	
" " Green	" 15 cents .	75	
Peach Pits (natural pits)	per bushel, \$2 .		10
Pear Seed		20	1 50
Plum Pits, Green Gage	per 100 pounds, \$15 .		20
" Damson, for grafting	" \$15 .		20
" Myrobolan	" \$20 .		25
" Domestic	" \$10 .		15
Quince Seed		20	1 50
Raspberry Seed	per packet, 10 cents .	20	1 50
Strawberry, Mixed	" 10 cents .	50	5 00
" Red Alpine	" 10 cents .	75	

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)


		Per lb.
Arbor-vitæ, American	Thuja occidentalis	\$2 00
Barberry, Common	Berberis vulgaris	1 00
" Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purpurea	2 00
Broom, Scotch	Genista scoparia	50
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus	1 00
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mascula	75
Furze or Gorse	Ulex Europæa	60
Hawthorn	Crataegus Oxyacantha	60
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos	40
" Yellow	Robinia pseudacacia	40
Norway Spruce	Picea excelsa	75
Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca	55
Privet, Japan	Ligustrum Japonicum	1 00
" Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare	70
Sheep-berry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium	1 05

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

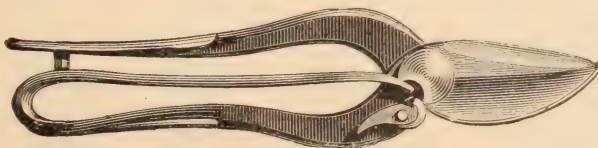
 Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
" Asparagus Pole.	Martynia.	" Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	" Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	" Queen, and others.	" Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	" Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	" Celestial.	" Peach.
Gherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

 For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amarantus Caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Lettuce.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Mustard.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	



Perfection Pruning-Shears—The Best of All.

	Each		Each
No. 1, 7 inches	\$2 00	No. 3, 9 inches	\$3 00
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	No. 4, 10 inches	3 50

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	No. 1. \$5. By Mail, \$5.75.	No. 2. \$10. By Mail, \$11.50.	No. 3. \$18. By Mail, \$21.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Golden-eyed Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Egyptian, Edmand,	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Half Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	All-Seasons	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn R. Dutch Stone-Head, for pickl'g	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	¼ oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large Seeded	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin				½ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled, Broad-Leaved	of each ¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Mkt. Gar. Private Stock	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Jenny Lind	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England, Heroine	of each 1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Long-Standing	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Perfect Gem	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Long-Keeper		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cardinal	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red-Top Strap-Leaf, Yellow Globe, of each	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.



FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE. For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass, Central Park Mixture. For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices per bus., \$3.50.

French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc.; this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50.

Write for our circular containing formulæ for permanent pastures and meadows to suit every kind of soil and situation.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location. Write for our circular containing formulæ to meet all requirements.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*)

A valuable grass for lawns. Sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) . . . \$0 25 \$20 00

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*)

Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) . . . 25 18 00

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*)

A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing

well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) . . . 15 8 00

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed . . . 25 14 00

Aira caespitosa. (*Hassock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . 25 20 00

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . 20 15 00

Alopecurus agrestis. (*Slender Fox-tail Grass.*) An annual late-flowering Grass. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . 30 25 00

Alopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass.*) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . 25 22 00

Ammophila arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts . . . 60 55 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre . . . 20 15 00

Avena elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.) . . . 25 18 00

Avena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre . . . Per lb. Per 100 lbs. \$0 80 \$70 00

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable), or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre . . .

Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **English.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis*.

" " **Texas.** See *Poa arachnifera*.

Bromus inermis. (*Awnless Brome Grass.*)

A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to acre . . . 35 30 00

Bromus mollis. (*Soft Chess.*) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality . . . 18 13 00



ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (*Sweet Vernal Grass.*)

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

Bromus pratensis. (*Meadow Brome Grass.*) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre \$0 25 \$18 00



CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.

Bromus Schraderi. (*Rescue Grass.*) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . 30 25 00

Calamagrostis arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value 40 35 00

Cynosurus cristatus. (*Crested Dog's-tail Grass.*) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre 40 35 00

Dactylis glomerata. (*Orchard Grass.*) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it

is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) \$0 20 \$14 00

Dog's-tail. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Festuca duriuscula. (*Hard Fescue.*) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre 20 12 00

Festuca elatior. (*Tall Fescue.*) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. 40 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Festuca heterophylla. (*Various-leaved Fescue.*) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00



FESTUCA PRATENSIS.

Festuca ovina. (*Sheep's Fescue.*) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to acre \$0 20 \$15 00

Festuca pratensis (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.*) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre 25 17 00

Per lb. 100 lbs.

Festuca rubra. (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted

for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . 25 18 00

Festuca tenuifolia. (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00

Fox-tail. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

Holeus lanatus. (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.) 20 16 00

Hungarian Grass. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

Johnson Grass. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 54.

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.
(Orchard Grass.)

Per lb. 100 lbs.
\$0 20 \$15 00

FESTUCA OVINA. (*Sheep's Fescue.*)

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

Lolium Italicum. (*Italian Rye Grass.*) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre \$0 18 \$13 00



LOLIUM ITALICUM.
(*Italian Rye Grass.*)

Lolium perenne. (*English Rye Grass.*) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre 15 10 00

Oat Grass. See *Avena elatior*.

Orchard Grass. See *Dactylis glomerata*.

Phalaris arundinacea. (*Reed Canary Grass.*) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre. 50 45 00

Panicum Germanicum. (*Hungarian Grass.*) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.) 10 3 00

Phleum pratense. (*Timothy.*) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.)

Price variable, from \$2.60 to \$3.50 per bus.

Poa aquatica. (*Water Meadow Grass.*) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre 35 30 00

Poa arachnifera. (*Texas Blue Grass.*) A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the south, lasting indefinitely. A much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. Has proved hardy as far as Kansas. The seed is very light; about 6 lbs. to the bus. Per oz., 25 cents 2 50

Poa compressa. (*Canada Blue Grass.*) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil 20 \$12 00

Poa nemoralis. (*Wood Meadow Grass.*) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre 45 40 00

Poa pratensis. (*Kentucky Blue Grass.*) It is also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. 2 bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed 20 12 00

Poa trivialis. (*Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.*) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Red Top. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. See *Agrostis canina*.

Rye Grass. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.

Sweet Vernal Grass. See *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

Timothy. See *Phleum pratense*.



PHEUM PRATENSE.
(*Timothy.*)

GRASS SEED MIXTURES

FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing many varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent. On application we will mail circular containing formulæ for the following conditions:

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

- No. 1. On good land, neither too dry nor too wet.
- No. 2. For high and dry land.
- No. 3. On wet, late land.

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

- No. 4. On good land, neither too wet nor too dry.
- No. 5. On dry land.
- No. 6. On wet land.

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa. (Lucerne.) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre \$2 20 \$15 00



TRIFOLIUM REPENS. (White Clover.)

Alsike Clover. (Trifolium hybridum.) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Bokhara Clover. (Melilotus alba.) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre 35 30 00

Crimson Clover. (Trifolium incarnatum.) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre 25 13 00

Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 53.

Mexican Clover. (Richardsonia scabra.) See page 53.

Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (Anthyllis Vulneraria.) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover

will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre 35 30 00

Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (Trifolium pratense.) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. Price variable .

Medium Red Clover. (Trifolium pratense.) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations Price variable .

White Clover. (Trifolium repens.) Valuable for lawns and pastures Price variable . 30 25 00

Yellow Trefoil. (Medicago lupulina.) This may be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre 20 13 00

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Prices variable.		
Canary, best Sicily. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$2 10	\$20 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	6 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	5 00
Lettuce Seed per oz., 5 cents .	25	
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	15	
Millet, American, or German, (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	4 00
“ White French	15	10 00
“ Red French	20	
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	15	9 00
“ German. “	Per lb. 100 lbs.	
“	\$2 10 \$20 00	
Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15 8 00	
Vetches for Pigeons.	10 6 00	
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds . per bottle, 35c.		
Gravel for Cages per quart, 6c.		
Cuttle-fish Bone per pound, 50c.		
Sunflower Seed for Parrots. Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$6.50.		



KIDNEY VETCH, OR SAND CLOVER.

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.

	Doz.	Per 100
Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal (2 yrs.) . per 1,000, \$6.50		\$1 00
“ “ Palmetto, per 1,000, \$7.50		1 00
“ “ Barr's Mammoth per 1,000, \$7.50		1 00
Chive Plants per bunch, 25 cents .		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 75	4 00
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces	20	75
Jerusalem Artichoke, qt., 20c.; bus., \$4 .		
Rhubarb Roots each, 10 cts. .	1 00	
Sea Kale Roots	1 00	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>) . each, 30 c. .	3 00	
Onion Sets, etc. See page 29.		

CEREALS.

***Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

☞ The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

BARLEY. (48 lbs. to bushel.)—

Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety Per qt. Per bus. \$0 15 \$1 50

BUCKWHEAT. (48 lbs. to bushel.)—

American Silver-Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common 15 1 25

New Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety 15 1 50

CORN. (56 lbs. to bushel.) All north-raised sorts—

Blunt's Prolific. Valuable sort for fodder \$0 05 \$3 00 \$0 15 \$1 75

Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent 05 4 00 15 1 75

Early Yellow Canada. (Flint) 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Dent. Farmer's Favorite 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Dew-Drop. (Yellow Flint.) Early 05 3 00 15 1 75

Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent 05 3 00 15 1 75

King Philip. Early dark yellow Flint 05 3 00 15 1 75

Long White Flint, or Sanford 05 3 00 15 1 75

Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Long Yellow. (Flint.) The standard sort 05 3 00 15 1 75

Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing corn with exceedingly large ears and grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Queen of the Prairie, or Pride of the North. Very early Dent; Eastern grown 05 3 00 15 1 75

Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow 05 3 00 15 1 75

Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it both for fodder and ensilage purposes 05 4 00 15 2 00

Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder 1 50

Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel) 2 50

Pop-Corn In ears, per lb., 10 cents . . Per lb. 100 lbs.

OATS, Drogheda Irish Imported. A valuable foreign strain \$0 10 \$5 00

Clydesdale Scotch Imported 10 5 00

American White price variable . .

RYE. (56 lbs. to bushel.)—

Winter Excelsior 15 1 25

WHEAT. (60 lbs. to bushel.)—

Hybrid Mediterranean Winter. (Bearded.) 20 2 00

Golden Cross. A favorite winter sort 20 2 50

Oregon White Winter. (Bearded.) 20 2 50


New York Spring. Spring 20 2 50

Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats. For full description of these valuable Wheats, see page 51



CROSS-BRED AND HYBRID WHEATS.

Strong Stems—Hardy—Prolific.

NOTICE.—None genuine unless purchased of us, as the entire product was sold to us by Mr. Carman.

THREE NEW VARIETIES.

MR. E. S. CARMAN, the editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, began his work of improving Wheats some sixteen years ago. The first step taken was to secure the leading varieties of this and other countries and test them side by side in small plots. After testing in this way some 200 so-called varieties, that known as Armstrong, a beardless white-chaff sort, with amber grains, was selected for the mother plant in the proposed crossings then begun and since continued. They were effected in a thoroughly scientific, painstaking way, that has left no room for doubt as to the character of the results. Hundreds of crosses have been made within the last sixteen years. Most of them have, from time to time, been rejected as of no greater value than the well-known kinds already in cultivation. The others have been retained, with the intention of introducing them to the public as fast as they should become fixed in character and give promise of excellence.

The following three new varieties were introduced for the first time last year:

No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Mother parent Armstrong. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, beardless; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, reddish or dark amber. Straw very strong and of medium height. As early as rye. Thought to be very hardy.

No. 4. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Mother plant crossed progeny of Armstrong. Heads symmetrical and absolutely beardless; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight and nine spikelets to a side. Dark amber kernels. Stems very strong. Ripens with rye.

No. 52. Pure wheat cross, the original of which was Armstrong, crossed and re-crossed through several generations. Heads symmetrical, broad; brown chaff, nearly beardless. Medium to ripen. Light amber kernels, four to a breast; nine breasts to a side. The breasts are often double.

Prices for Each Variety; Postage or Express Charges Paid by Us:

Per ounce	\$0 25	Per 1 lb.	\$1 00
Per ¼ lb.	50	Per 5 lbs.	3 00
Per ½ lb.	75		

STANDARD VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN 1889.

The following five varieties were first introduced in 1889. Since then, the reports on and orders for these wonderful wheats which we have received from all parts of this country and Europe indicate that their peculiar merits are recognized and our expectations of them justified.

Willits and Roberts are hybrids between rye and wheat, though the rye blood does not manifest itself. They are, in appearance, pure wheats. The others are pure wheat crosses.

WILLITS (NO. 2). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early to mature as rye. Heads average over three inches long, eight breasts (or spikelets) to a side. Chaff white, beardless. Often four grains to a breast, always three, of medium size, amber color, and apparently hard. 10 cents per ounce, 30 cents per pound, \$1.25 per 5 pounds.

ROBERTS (NO. 3). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early as rye to ripen. Tall, yellow, stiff straw. Heads average three inches long, seven breasts to a side. The chaff is brown, bearded. Three grains to a breast, small to medium, dark amber. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.

STEWART (No. 51). Pure wheat cross. Late. Heads very long, averaging over four inches, nine breasts to a side; chaff brown, heavily bearded. From three to four grains to a breast, medium size, amber color. Stem tall and strong. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.

BEAL (No. 53). Pure wheat cross. Medium to mature. Heads average nearly four inches. Breasts crowded—often ten to a side. Chaff very clear and white, heavily bearded. Four grains to a spikelet—sometimes five—fair size, amber color. Inclined to club-head. 10 cents per ounce, 30 cents per pound, \$1.25 per 5 pounds.

JOHNSON (No. 55). Pure wheat cross. Medium to ripen. Heads average nearly four inches. Eight breasts to a side. Chaff white, heavily bearded. Three to four grains to a breast, fair size, bright amber color, hard. Regular heads. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister.*) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Soja hispida. (Soja Bean.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia.*) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

BURNET—Common Field. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

CAPER TREE. (*Capparis spinosa.*) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salad. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cts.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well

developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$2.50 to \$3.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

ESPARTO GRASS. (*Stipa tenacissima.*) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 75 cents.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cents.

FLAT PEA. (*Lathyrus sylvestris.*) See description, page 51. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

FLAX SEED. Price variable.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europæa.*) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. See Sorghum.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 85 cts.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria.*) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

IRIS PABULARIA. A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry southwestern region. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$2.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 49.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS. See Flat Pea.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.



SOJA BEAN.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



WHITE LUPINS.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 35 cents; per 100 lbs., \$25.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnishes a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching, p. 54.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 43.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which insect-powder is made in Europe. Per oz., \$1.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea*.) This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the south for its fiber. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a very short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$7.

RAPE, English. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

RICHARDSONIA SCABRA. (Mexican Clover.) Expected.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.



SAINFOIN.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



SERADELLA.

SORGHUM—continued.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize.*) Is tall, stooling from the ground like the White Branching, but not so much. It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize.*) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Kaffir Branching Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White-Seeded. (*Dhaura, or Guinea Corn.*) Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass.*) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis.*) See description, page 51. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. and upwards, @ 15 cents per lb.; 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$13.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

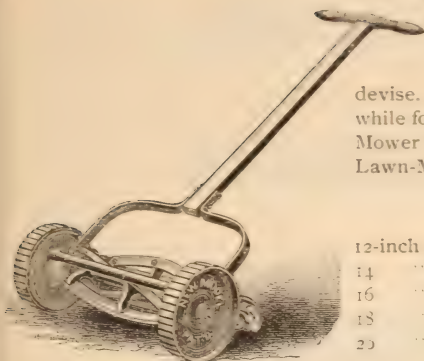
VETCHES—Spring. Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*). A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest made great use of this *Zizania* as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.—"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low, marshy places, which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible." Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$17.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1.00 and	Each \$1 50
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns		35
Atomizer, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 59		2 00
THE "STOTT" PATENT SPRAYER. Gives a spray resembling mist		1 00
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. (See cut, p. 59)	\$1, \$2 and	3 00
JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE. For distributing plant and insect powders		3 50
Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning with one hand	\$1.50 to	2 00
CANES, BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks.	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000 .	
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 59		35
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING	\$1.00 to	1 50
HAY OR STABLE		75 to 1 25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED		60 to 1 00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled		1 00 to 1 50
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds ½ peck stems		1 50
No. 2, holds 1 peck stems		2 00
No. 3, " ½ bushel stems		2 50
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet		75
Garden Reels, for above; of wrought iron, painted . . . . .	. 75 cts. and	1 00
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK	\$1 per doz.	10
Grafting Wax, in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages . . . . .	. 40 cts. per lb.	
Grass Border Shears	\$2.25 to	2 75
" " " with wheel		2 25
Grass Edging Knives	\$1.50 to	2 00
Grass Hooks or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH, welded back		35 to 70
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade . . . . .	. 1.50 to	3 00
AMERICAN		1 25
Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled		50
DRAW or CORN . . . . .	. 60 cts. to	75
GRUB . . . . .	. 75 cts. to	1 00
PRONG or POTATO HOOK		75
SCUFFLE, DUTCH or PUSH . . . . .	. 25 cts. to	85
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers . . . . .	. 50 cts. to	75
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose		10
Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue.)		
Knives, ASPARAGUS, English (Saw-Blade)	2 sizes, \$1 and	1 50
" American		35
BUDDING and PRUNING, Best English	\$1 00 to	2 00
GRASS EDGING . . . . .	. 1 50 to	2 00
Labels, WOODEN POT and GARDEN—	PLAIN— Per 100 Per 1,000.	PAINTED— Per 100 Per 1,000
4 inch	\$0 15 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 90
4½ inch	15 80	20 1 00
5 inch	15 90	20 1 25
6 inch	20 1 00	25 1 35
8 inch	40 3 50	50 4 00
12 inch	55 4 50	65 5 00
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—3½ inch	10 60	15 90
6 inch	25 1 50	25 2 00
3½ inch, copper-wired	20 1 75	30 2 25
Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY		Each \$2 50 to \$3 50
STEEL WIRE		75
WOODEN. In several sizes . . . . .	. 50 cts. to	75
LAWN AND SCARIFYING		75
Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED		1 50
Moss, SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways	\$1.75 per bbl.	
Mats, STRAW. For covering frames. Size, 6 ft. by 6 ft.; large enough for two frames		1 50
Size, 3 ft. by 6 ft.		1 25
Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants	\$1.75 per bbl.	
ROTTED	\$1.75 per bbl.	

LAWN-MOWERS.**THE NEW MODEL.**

NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequalled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	\$6 50
14 "	7 50
16 "	8 50
18 "	9 50
20 "	10 50

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	\$8 00	16-inch cut	\$11 00
12 "	9 00	18 "	12 00
14 "	10 00	20 "	13 00



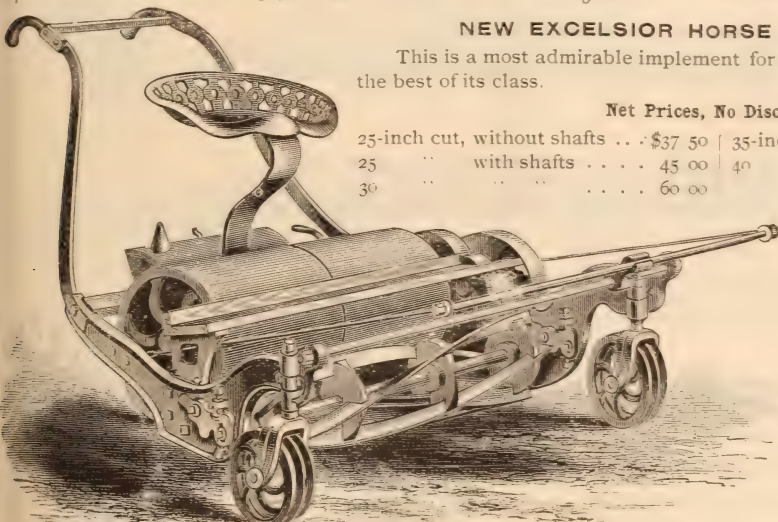
EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts . . .	\$37 50	35-inch cut, with shafts . . .	\$75 00
25 " with shafts	45 00	40 " " " "	90 00
30 " " " "	60 00		



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

"O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low-priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	\$4 50
14 "	5 00
16 "	5 50

Full Directions for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.

GARDEN.

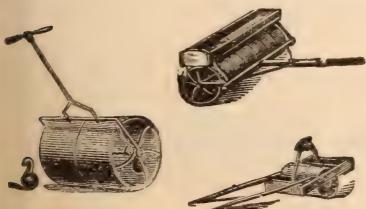
With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight, abt lbs.	Price
Two sections, 7½-in. face	15	125	\$7 20
" " 12 "	20	300	15 50
" " 12 "	24	400	19 00

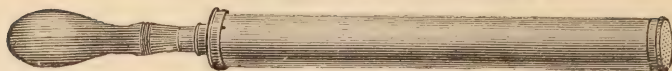
FIELD.

Four sections, 12-in. face	20	650	32 00
Five " 12 "	25	1,000	46 00

With whiffle, \$2 extra; with shaft or pole, same price.

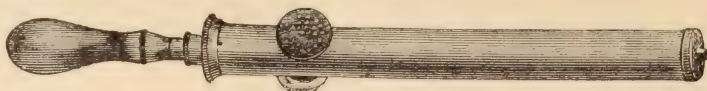


SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.



NO. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



NO. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel, as shown in cut. Length of barrel, 14¼ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



NO. 3, \$5.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



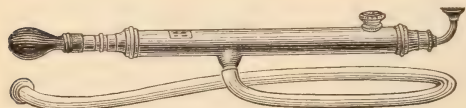
NO. 4, \$6.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



NO. 6, \$7.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Goose-Neck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.



Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.



Rubber Sprinkler, Angle-Neck. \$1.

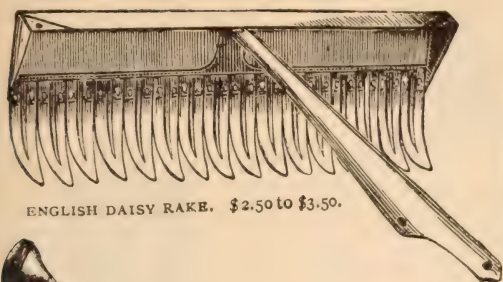
Myers' Bucket Brass Spray Pump, with agitator, complete with hose, Combination Fine and Coarse Spray and Solid Stream Nozzle. This Spray Pump is constructed of brass, and is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used for spraying. It is arranged so that the heavy work is done on the down stroke of the plunger and nothing on the up. It is thus very easy to operate, and has extraordinary power. It will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows, etc. For spraying it is arranged so that it discharges a fine jet in bottom of bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated. The Pump is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a Sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. (See cut, page 60.) Price complete, \$4.50.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.—This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cents.

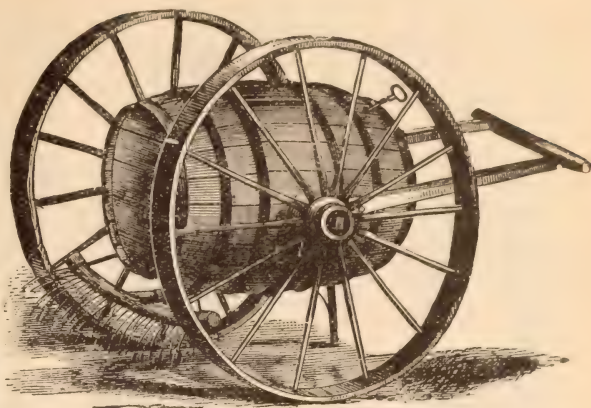
Rubber Sprinkler, for florists' use and window gardening, \$1.

Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler, \$1.

Woodason's Atomizer, for the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



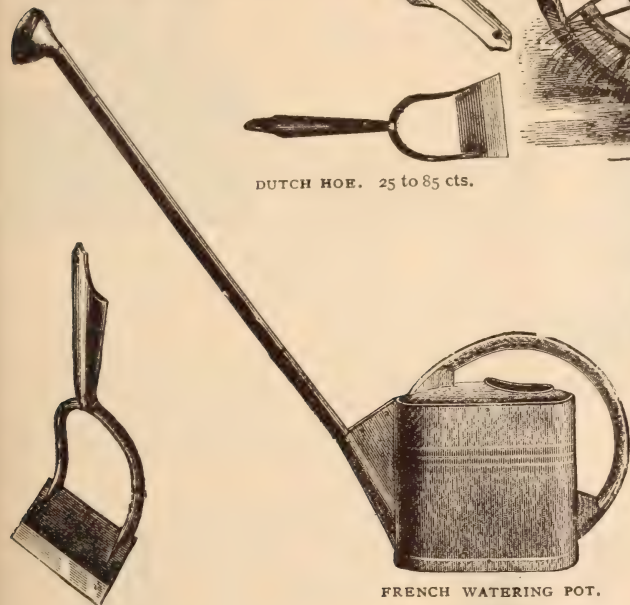
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



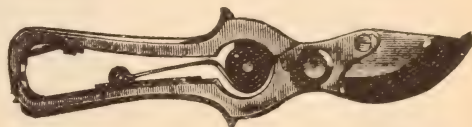
SPRINKLING BARREL. \$38.



DUTCH HOE. 25 to 85 cts.



FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.



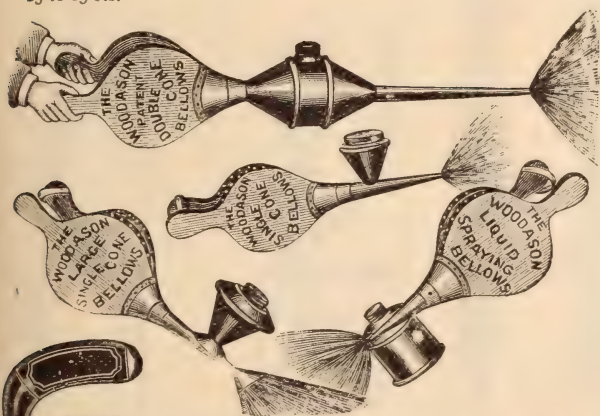
WATCH-SPRING PRUNING SHEARS. \$1.25 and \$1.50.



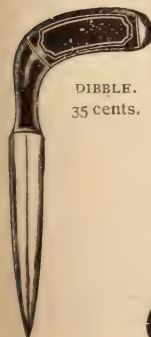
SCUFFLE HOE.
25 to 85 cts.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



WOODASON'S BELLONS. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



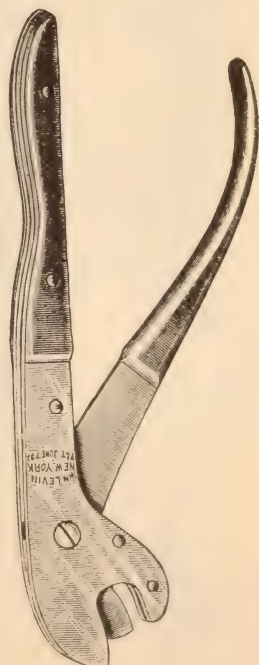
DIBBLE.
35 cents.



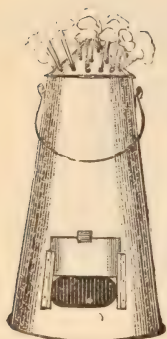
HAZELTINE WEEDER.
20 cents.



NOVÉS WEEDER. 25 cents.



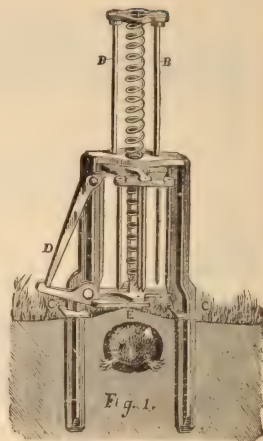
THE LEVIN PRUNER. \$1.



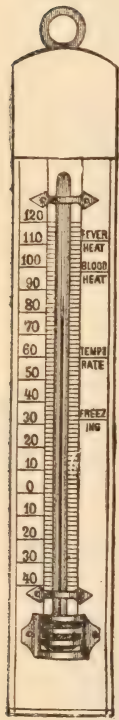
"EUREKA" FUMIGATOR.



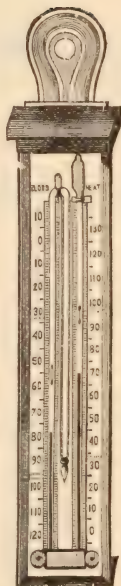
MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.50.



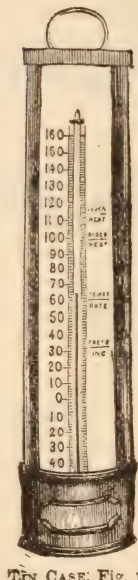
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.50



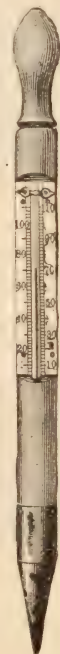
FORCE AIR THERMOMETER. \$1.



SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$2.50.



TEN CASE, FIG. 1 THERMOMETER. 30 cents.



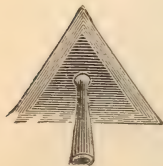
HOT-BED THERMOMETER. \$2.50.



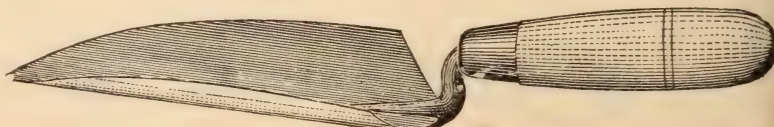
GOULD'S PORTABLE BRASS AQUAJECT. \$6.



BORDER SHEARS. \$2.25 to \$2.75.



TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



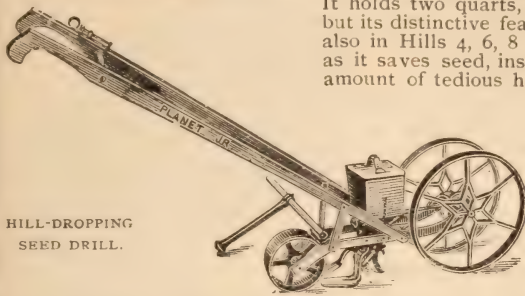
CAST-STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

These perfect tools are famous the world over. We cannot illustrate the whole line, which includes Horse Hoes, Harrows, Celery Hillers, Potato Diggers, etc., but will send free a finely illustrated book. It is invaluable to every grower of seeds.

The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

This newest member of the "Planet Jr." family is the most reliable and accurate seed sower on the market. It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow perfectly in Drills but also in Hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. This is a most important feature, as it saves seed, insures a regular, vigorous crop, and saves an immense amount of tedious hand labor in thinning out. Everybody who wants the best Seed Drill obtainable should buy this Drill. Price, \$11.



HILL-DROPPING
SEED DRILL.

The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

This machine does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect

combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. Price, \$16.

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

This is unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. Cultivator teeth are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. Taken as a whole, this combined tool is the nearest approach to perfection for use in a garden that can be devised in a single implement. Price, \$10.

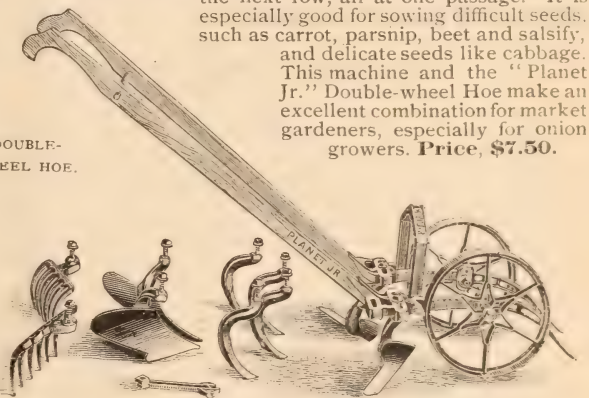
The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

This simple and accurate Drill has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

This tool is invaluable for all who raise onions or vegetables on an extensive scale, as it does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used straddle of the rows or between rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. They are useful for marking out. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it. Price, complete, \$7. Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$4.

DOUBLE-
WHEEL HOE.



the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. This machine and the "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe make an excellent combination for market gardeners, especially for onion growers. Price, \$7.50.

The Fire-fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations and variety of attachments are striking features of this favorite. Price, \$4.50.

COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The Tubs are made of the best pine lumber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.



12-in. diam. by 11-in. high	Each
15 " " 14 "	\$1 00
18 " " 16 1/2 "	1 50
21 " " 18 1/2 "	2 00
24 " " 20 1/2 "	2 50
	3 00

FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cts.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.


Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

 Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal. Very finely powdered 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.
" " No. 3. Coarser than the above per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$40.
Crushed or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$45
Unleached Wood-Ashes per ton, \$22. In less quantities, \$2.50 per bag of 167 lbs.
Thorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food. Best Fertilizer for general use . . 2-lb. boxes, 25 cts.
Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Good for lawns. 5-lbs., 30c.; 25-lbs., \$1.25; 50-lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$45.
Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers. Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to twenty gallons of water ½-pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4. Per lb.
Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box per lb. box, 50 cts.
Hellebore, White, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry by dusting on with bellows, or as a liquid mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water . . \$0 30
Paris Green, Pure. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water it will prove effective against all chewing insects 30
Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—Greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon ½ gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.
London Purple. As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved 25
Slug Shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100-lbs., \$4.
Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4 10
Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc . . . per ½ lb. tin, 25 cts.
Tobacco Dust. If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly, etc., 100 lbs., \$2; bales of about 250 lbs., \$4.
Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them . . . In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lb. keg, \$6.50.
Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. It is prepared as follows: Dissolve 6 lbs. sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in 6 gallons of hot water; in another vessel slake 4 lbs. of fresh lime in 6 gallons of cold water. When both are cool, pour the two mixtures together and add 38 gallons of water. This, then, when all is thoroughly mixed, is ready for use, and may be applied at any time without injury to the foliage.
 Price for blue vitriol varies from 10 cts. to 15 cts. per lb., in quantities.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or boxes; if in cold-frames the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well

weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY-NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS should be planted from



PICEA DOUGLASII.

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25 cent packets may be ordered.

Under the new nomenclature some species formerly attached to *Abies* have been placed under *Picea*, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies			
amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high	\$0 50	\$6 00
" balsamea	Balsam Fir	20	1 25
" bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive, deep green foliage	1 00	14 00
" brachyphylla	Short-leaved Fir	60	7 00
" concolor	California White Silver Fir	40	4 00
" firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35	3 50
" grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	35	3 50
" magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	50	6 00
" Mertensiana	California Hemlock Spruce	75	9 00
" Mariesii	A new Japanese Silver Fir	75	9 00
" Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	25	2 50
" nobilis	Noble Fir; from California	50	6 00
" pectinata	European Silver Fir	10	60
" Pinsapo	Spanish Fir	25	2 50
" sacchalinensis	A tall pyramidal species from Japan	90	12 00
" Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree, upwards of 100 feet high	75	9 00
Arctostaphylos			
glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	20	1 50
" tomentosa . . . . .	. . . . .	30	3 00
" uva-ursi	Bear-berry	40	4 00
Azalea			
calendulacea	Flame-colored Shrub (in pods)	40	4 00
" viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40	4 00
Buxus			
sempervirens	Evergreen Box	20	1 50


EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Cedrus Atlantica argentea</i>	Mount Atlas Cedar	\$0 30	\$3 00
" <i>Deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	40	4 00
" <i>Libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each .	30	3 00
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> (<i>Retinospora</i>) <i>obtusa</i>	Japan Cypress. 75 to 100 feet	50	6 00
" <i>pisifera</i>	Japan Cypress. A much smaller variety than the above	50	6 00
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolia</i>	Hardy evergreen Box-leaved Shrub	25	2 50
<i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height .	20	1 50
<i>Cupressus horizontalis</i>	Horizontal Cypress	20	1 50
" <i>Guadalupensis</i>	From California	40	4 00
" <i>Goveniana</i>	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40	4 00
" <i>Lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cupresses	40	4 00
" <i>MacNabiana</i>	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form	40	4 00
" <i>macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	20	1 25
" <i>sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	20	1 25
" <i>thyoides</i>	White Cedar (pods)	30	3 00
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	European Juniper	10	60
" <i>oxycedrus</i>	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10	1 00
" <i>prostrata</i>	Prostrate Cedar	10	60
" <i>Virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	10	50
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree	40	4 50
<i>Picea Ajanensis</i>	A beautiful Japanese Fir	80	10 00
" <i>Alcoquiana</i>	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75	9 00
" <i>Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spruce	30	3 00
" <i>Engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's Spruce	75	8 00
" <i>excelsa</i>	Norway Spruce	15	75
" <i>Menziesii</i>	Menzies' Fir; most graceful	50	5 00
" <i>nigra</i>	Black Spruce	35	3 50
" <i>polita</i>	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree .	75	9 00
" <i>pungens</i>	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	60	7 00
" <i>taxifolia</i>	Washington Silver Fir	40	4 00
" <i>Williamsonii</i> (<i>Pattoniana</i>)	Williamson's California Spruce	60	7 00
" <i>Yessoensis</i>	From Japan	90	12 00
<i>Pinus Aleppica</i>	French Pine	25	2 50
" <i>Austriaca</i>	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; sombre and massive aspect .	15	1 50
" <i>Bolanderii</i>	From California	75	8 00
" <i>Canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	30	3 00
" <i>Cembra</i>	Cembra Stone Pine	10	40
" <i>Cephalonica vera</i>	Greek Silver Fir	40	4 00
" <i>contorta</i>	Twisted Pine	75	8 00
" <i>Coulteri</i>	Coulter's California Pine	40	4 00
" <i>densiflora</i>	Japan Pine. Rapid-growing and hardy; very beautiful	35	3 50
" <i>excelsa</i>	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	40	4 00
" <i>flexilis</i>	Graceful Pine of California	75	8 00
" <i>insignis</i>	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height	25	2 50
" <i>Jeffreyi</i>	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40	4 00
" <i>Koraiensis</i>	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage .	80	10 00
" <i>Lambertiana</i>	Sugar Pine	30	3 00
" <i>Laricio</i>	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	15	1 50
" <i>Llaveana</i>	Llave's Mexican Pine	50	5 00
" <i>maritima</i>	Seaside Pine	10	40
" <i>Massoniana</i>	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	30	3 00
" <i>muricata</i>	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	50	6 00
" <i>parviflora</i>	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery .	50	6 00
" <i>Pinea</i>	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10	40
" <i>ponderosa</i> (<i>Benthamiana</i>)	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high	30	3 00
" <i>rigida</i>	Northern Pitch Pine	30	3 00
" <i>Sabiniana</i>	Sabine's Nut Pine	30	3 00
" <i>Strobus</i>	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	15	1 50
" <i>sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color	15	1 50
" <i>Torreyana</i>	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
" <i>tuberculata</i>	Tubercled Pine of California	50	5 00
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall, conical tree, 100 feet high .	75	8 00
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	90	12 00
" <i>sempervirens</i>	California Redwood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Taxus <i>baccata</i>	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	\$o 15	\$1 50
" <i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	80	10 00
Thea <i>viridis</i>	The Tea Plant of Japan	20	2 00
Thuja <i>aurea</i>	Golden Arbor-vitæ	15	1 50
" <i>articulata</i>	Jointed " (The Arar Tree)	75	
" <i>occidentalis</i>	American "	20	2 00
" <i>orientalis</i>	Chinese "	15	1 00
" <i>compacta</i>	Compact "	20	2 00
" <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arbor-vitæ. 150 feet high	50	6 00
" <i>Tatarica</i>	Tartarian Arbor-vitæ	30	3 00
Thujopsis <i>dolobrata</i>	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	7 00
" <i>Standishii</i>	From Japan	80	10 00
Torreya <i>Californica</i>	California Nutmeg	15	1 50
" <i>nucifera</i>	Japanese Nutmeg	35	3 50
Tsuga <i>Sieboldii</i>	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
Yucca <i>baccata</i>	Berry-bearing Yucca	40	4 00
" <i>brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved Yucca	75	8 00
" <i>filamentosa</i>	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
" <i>gloriosa</i>	Mound Lily	60	6 00
" <i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25 cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer <i>campestre</i>	European Field Maple	\$o 10	\$o 50
" <i>circinatum</i>	Round-leaved Maple	15	1 50
" <i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple	15	1 50
" <i>Japonicum</i>	Japanese Maple	50	6 00
" <i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Maple	10	75
" <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	50
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	50
" <i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple	20	2 00
" <i>saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	15	1 00
" <i>spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	20	2 00
Actinidia <i>arguta</i>	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
Æsculus <i>flava</i>	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye		25
" <i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye		25
Ailantus <i>glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	1 25
Alnus <i>communis</i>	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	15	75
" <i>incana</i>	Smooth White Alder	15	75
" <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
Amorpha <i>fruticosa</i>	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	15	1 00
Ampelopsis <i>Veitchii</i>	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	15	1 50
" <i>quinquefolia</i>	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	15	1 50
Amygdalis <i>vulgaris dulcis</i>	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		30
Andromeda <i>arborea</i>	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood)	20	2 00
" <i>ligustrina</i>	(pods)	20	
" <i>Mariana</i>	Stagger-bush (pods)	20	
" <i>racemosa</i>	Pepper-bush (pods)	20	
Arbutus <i>Unedo</i>	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	2 00
Asimina <i>triloba</i>	Papaw, or Custard-apple	15	75
Baccharis <i>halimifolia</i>	Groundsel-tree. 6 to 12 feet high (in pods)	30	3 00
Berberis <i>aquifolium</i>	Holly-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
" <i>nervosa</i>	Nerve-leaved Barberry	50	6 00
" <i>Thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	80	10 00
" <i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	15	1 00
" <i>purpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
Betula <i>Americana alba</i>	White American Birch	15	1 50
" <i>alba</i>	White European Birch	10	50
" <i>lutea</i>	Yellow Birch	20	2 00
" <i>populifolia</i>	Poplar-leaved Birch	25	2 50
Broussonetia <i>papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice	\$0 15	\$1 00
“ occidentalis	Western Allspice. Larger-growing than the above	50	5 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 50
Carpinus Americana	Blue or Water Beech	15	1 25
Carya alba	Shellbark Hickory		25
“ amara	Bitter Nut, or Swamp Hickory		25
“ sulcata	Western Shellbark		25
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree	10	75
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 00
“ Kämpferi	Japanese Catalpa	15	1 50
“ speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	15	60
“ Teas' Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	20	2 00
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Redroot	50	
“ integerrimus	Entire-leaved Redroot	50	
“ thyrsiflorus	California Lilac	50	
“ velutinus	Soft-leaved Redroot	50	
Celastrus scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bitter-sweet	15	1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle tree	15	1 00
“ occidentalis	Sugarberry or Hackberry	15	1 25
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush	15	1 00
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	From Japan	2 00	
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	15	1 25
“ occidentalis	Californian Judas-tree	50	6 00
“ siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	15	1 00
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's Bread	15	1 00
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe-tree; White Fringe	30	3 00
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	25	2 50
Cladrastis tinctoria	Yellow-Wood. Beautiful and ornamental lawn tree	50	6 00
Clematis flammula	White Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
“ paniculata	Panicled Virgin's Bower; very fine	1 50	
“ vitalba	Traveler's Joy	15	1 50
“ Virginiana	Virgin's Bower	20	2 00
“ viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower. One of the best old sorts	15	1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper-bush (pods)	20	2 00
Colutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	15	1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	15	1 25
“ brachypoda	Japanese Dogwood	25	2 50
“ florida	Flowering Dogwood	10	50
“ mascula	Cornelian Cherry	10	75
“ Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box-tree	20	2 00
“ paniculata	Panicled Cornel	15	1 50
“ sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood	10	75
“ sericea	Silky Cornel	15	1 25
“ stolonifera	Osier Dogwood	15	1 25
Coronilla Emerus	Scorpion Senna	30	3 00
Cratægus coccinea	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	10	75
“ Crus-Galli	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 50
“ Oxyacantha	Hawthorn	10	60
“ parvifolia	Small-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ pyracantha	Evergreen Thorn	10	75
“ pyrifolia	Pear-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ tomentosa	Black Thorn	10	1 00
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine or Scotch Laburnum. Grows rapidly to 30 or 40 feet	15	1 50
“ Laburnum	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereum	50	
Deutzia scabra	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	30	3 00
Dioscorea villosa	Wild Yam	2 00	
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon	10	75
“ Kaki	The Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 50
“ Mexicana	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	15	75
Dirca palustris	Leatherwood	50	6 00
Eleagnus angustifolia	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey	20	2 00
Erythra edulis (Brahea edulis)	From California	30	3 00
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue-gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	35	3 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Euonymus <i>alata</i>	From Japan	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Burning-bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
“ <i>obovatus</i>	Trailing Strawberry Bush	1 00	
Fagus <i>sylvatica</i>	European Beech	10	40
“ <i>purpurea</i>	“ Purple Beech	15	1 50
Fraxinus <i>alba Americana</i>	White American Ash	10	40
“ <i>acuminata</i>	Yellow American Ash	10	75
“ <i>excelsior</i>	The Common or European Ash. Grows 80 to 100 feet	10	50
“ <i>pendula</i>	Weeping Ash	10	50
“ <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Ash	15	1 00
“ <i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10	60
“ <i>Washingtoniana</i>	Washington White Ash	20	2 00
Fremontia <i>Californica</i>	California shrub; very beautiful	4 00	
Gaultheria <i>procumbens</i>	Creeping Wintergreen	20	2 00
“ <i>Shallon</i>	California Winterberry; edible fruit	40	4 00
Gaylussacia <i>dumosa</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>frondosa</i>	Blue Dangleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	30	3 00
Genista <i>scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50
“ <i>tintoria</i>	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer	15	1 25
“ <i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers	10	1 00
Ginkgo biloba (See <i>Salisburia</i>).			
Gleditschia <i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns	15	1 25
“ <i>inermis</i>	“	15	1 25
“ <i>tricanthos</i>	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges	10	40
Gymnocladus <i>Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage	10	75
Halesia <i>tetraptera</i>	Silver-bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	25	2 50
Hamamelis <i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Witch-hazel	25	2 50
“ <i>Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall	40	4 00
Hedera <i>Helix</i>	English or Hardy Ivy	15	75
Hibiscus <i>Syriacus fl. pl.</i>	Double Rose of Sharon	15	1 25
Hydrangea <i>radiata</i>	Wild Hydrangea, from North Carolina	30	3 00
Idesia <i>polycarpa</i>	A new tree from Japan	80	9 00
Ilex <i>aquifolium</i>	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	15	75
“ <i>opaca</i>	American Holly	15	75
“ <i>verticillata</i>	Black Alder or Winterberry	15	1 50
Indigofera <i>tinctoria</i>	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
Itea <i>Virginica</i>	Virginian Willow. Dense spikes of small white flowers	15	1 50
Juglans <i>cinerea</i>	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50		
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50		
“ <i>Sieboldi</i>	From Japan	10	75
“ <i>cordiformis</i>	From Japan	10	75
Kalmia <i>angustifolia</i>	American Laurel (pods)	30	
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush	80	9 00
Kœlreuteria <i>paniculata</i>	Chinese Bladder-nut. Very handsome when in flower	15	1 00
Larix <i>Americana</i>	Black American Larch	75	8 00
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Larch	15	1 25
“ <i>leptolepis</i>	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	75	8 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Larch	1 50	15 00
Laurus <i>Benzoin</i>	Spicewood	15	1 25
“ <i>nobilis</i>	Sweet-Bay	10	75
Leiophyllum <i>buxifolium</i>	Sand Myrtle	30	3 00
Ligustrum <i>Japonicum</i>	Japan Privet	15	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	15	75
Liquidambar <i>styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum tree. Of very elegant appearance	30	3 00
Liriodendron <i>tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree. Fine, tall pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	50
Maclura <i>aurantiaca</i>	Osage Orange	10	50
Magnolia <i>acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 00
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowering Magnolia	15	1 50
“ <i>hypoleuca</i>	From Japan	20	2 00
Menispermum <i>Canadense</i>	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc:	50	6 00
Morus <i>alba</i>	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	15	1 25
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ <i>alba fructo-nigra</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ <i>cedrona</i>	“	30	3 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Morus	Moretti	Dandelos Mulberry	\$0 20 \$2 00
"	nigra-vera	Black Mulberry. The Sycamore tree of the Bible	50 6 00
"	Tatarica	Russian Mulberry	20 2 00
Myrica	Californica	Bayberry, or Wax-Myrtle of California	40 4 00
"	cerifera	Candleberry-Myrtle. The fruit yields a wax used for candles	15 1 00
"	rubra	From Japan	75
Myrtus	communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	15 1 50
Negundo	aceroides	Box Elder	10 50
Nelumbium	luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	20 2 00
Nuttalia	cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	40 4 00
Nyssa	multiflora	Sour Gum tree, or Tupelo	10 50
Oreodaphne	Californica	California Laurel	20 2 00
Ostrya	Virginica	American Hop Horn-Beam	20 2 00
Paliurus	aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	10 60
Pardanthus	Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40 4 00
Parkinsonia	aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20 2 00
Paulownia	imperialis	Paulownia, or Empress-tree	15 1 25
Philadelphus	coronaria	Mock-Orange, or Syringa	25 2 50
Pistacia	vera	Pistachio-nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15 1 25
Platanus	occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane-tree	10 50
Populus	alba	Abele tree	20 1 50
"	monilifera	Cottonwood tree	15 1 50
Prunus	Americana	Wild Plum	15 1 00
"	Lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	10 75
"	maritima	Beach Plum. 2 to 3 feet	20 2 00
"	Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry	20 2 00
"	serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10 40
"	Virginica	Choke Cherry	10 75
Ptelea	trifoliata	Hop Tree	15 1 00
Pyrus	rivularis	Oregon Crab-tree	50 6 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus	catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10 1 00
"	Carolinus	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	10 1 00
"	Purshiana	From Washington	40 4 00
Rhododendron	Californicum	California Rose-Bay	90 12 00
"	maximum	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	75 8 00
Rhus	cotinifera	Smoke-tree or Venetian Sumach. 6 feet	20 2 00
"	copallina	Dwarf Sumach	15 1 25
"	glabra	Smooth Sumach. Gray foliage and red berries	15 1 50
"	toxicodendron	Poison Ivy	30 3 00
"	typhina	Staghorn umach	15 1 00
"	venenata	Poison-Sumach. Also called Poison-Elder	15 1 50
Ribes	bracteosum	California Black Currant	75 8 00
"	cereum	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	50 6 00
"	Lacustre	From Washington	50 6 00
"	Lobbii	Lobb's Currant	75 8 00
"	sanguineum	Red-Flowering Currant	50 6 00
Robinia	pseudacacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower; fine for hedges	10 40
Rosa	canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10 40
"	Caroliniana	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	10 1 25
"	gymnocarpa	From Washington	40 4 00
"	hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40 4 00
"	lucida	Dwarf Wild Rose	15 1 50
"	rugosa	Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	80 10 00
"	rubiginosa	Sweetbriar. Delightfully fragrant leaves	15 1 50
"	rubifolia	Wild Rose	2 00
"	setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose. Pale rose flowers	15 1 50
Rubus	Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	80 10 00
"	leucodermis	White skinned Raspberry	50 6 00
"	vitifolius	From Washington	50 6 00
Salisburia	adiantifolia	Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	15 1 00
Salix	caprea	Goat Willow	15 1 00
"	alba	White Willow	15 1 00
"	purpurea	Purple Osier	15 1 15

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb
Salix viminalis	Osier	\$0 15	\$1 25
“ vitellina	Golden Willow	15	1 25
Sambucus Canadensis	Common Elder	15	1 50
“ glauca	Californian Elder	30	3 00
“ nigra	Black Elder	15	1 50
“ racemosa	Scarlet-berried Elder	40	4 00
“ Thunbergiana	From Japan	30	3 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15	1 00
Schinus Molle	Pepper tree of California	15	1 50
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage	15	1 00
“ “ pendula	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15	1 00
“ speciosa	From Arizona	15	1 50
“ affinis	From Texas	40	4 00
Spiræa Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub	50	6 00
“ ariæfolia	Tall California Spiræa	50	6 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15	1 25
Sterculia platanifolia	Chinese Parasol	30	
Stuartia monadelpha	From Japan	50	5 00
Styrax Japonica	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese shrub	25	2 50
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	15	1 50
“ Japonica	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 50	20 00
Taxodium distichum	Deciduous Cypress	10	50
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet-Creeper	25	2 50
Tilia Americana	American Linden	10	75
“ argentea	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	75
“ Europæa	European Linden or Lime tree. Very stately, 60 to 100 feet	10	75
“ grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10	75
Ulmus Americana	American Elm	30	3 00
“ campestris	Common Elm. Height, 125 feet	15	1 25
“ modiolina	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ Montana	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
Ulex Europæa	Furze, Gorse or Whin	10	60
Ungnadia speciosa	Texan Horse Chestnut	15	1 50
Vaccinium corymbosum	Common or Swamp Blueberry	30	3 00
“ parvifolium	Small Cranberry	1 00	
“ Pennsylvanicum	Dwarf Blueberry	30	3 00
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	10	1 00
“ cassinoides	Appalachian Tea-tree	15	1 50
“ dentatum	Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ Lantana	Common Wayfaring tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	1 00
“ latanoides	Hobble-Bush or Bear Haw	20	2 00
“ lentago	Sweet Viburnum	15	1 50
“ nudum	Withe-Rod	30	3 00
“ odoratissimum	From Japan	40	4 00
“ Opulus	Guelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	15	1 00
“ Tinus	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	10	1 00
Virgilia lutea	See Cladrastis		
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste-tree	10	1 00
Wistaria Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	40	4 00
“ alba	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety	75	8 00
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 25
Zanthoxylum fraxineum	Toothache tree	20	2 00

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NATURAL VARIETIES.			CULTIVATED VARIETIES.		
	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Vitis Æstivalis</i>	\$0 20	\$2 00	Black Pearl	\$0 15	\$1 50
" <i>Californica</i>	25	2 50	Clinton	10	1 00
" <i>cinerea</i>	20	2 00	Concord	10	1 00
" <i>cordifolia</i>	25	2 50	Cynthiana	20	2 00
" <i>Labrusca</i>	25	2 50	Elvira	15	1 25
" <i>Lincecumii</i>	35	3 50	Herbemont	25	2 50
" <i>monticola</i>	20	2 00	Ives' Seedling	15	1 25
" <i>riparia</i>	30	3 00	Lenoir, or Jacques	20	2 00
" <i>vulpina</i>	30	3 00	Missouri Riesling	15	1 50
			Noah	15	1 50
			Norton's Virginia	15	1 25

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By CHAS. A. NEWHALL.

An aid in the preservation and in the classification of specimen leaves of the trees of Northeastern America. Illustrated. \$2.

By the aid of this volume the characteristic leaves of the trees can be classified and preserved, the illustrations and directions making it an easy task. There can be no better companion for a summer or fall ramble in the country or through the woods, and the painstaking collector can make his book not only a source of pleasure, but an artistic souvenir of holiday jaunts.

FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots

placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective



MARGARET CARNATION.

plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

A common mistake in sowing flower as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (TA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mold or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mold may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mold in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage

well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done.



PANSIES.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mold is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown in-doors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name.

ECKFORD'S CELEBRATED SWEET PEAS.

Every garden should have some of—

Mrs. Sankey. The purest white; the most perfect form; the largest size. 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz.

Primrose. Pale primrose yellow; new and distinct. 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz.

And don't fail to sow—

MARGARET CARNATION. 10 cts. per packet.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the varying characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information :

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The **third column** gives in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible in our varied extent of climate to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late* flowering sorts. Thus :

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 " *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 " *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OR CHARACTER**, and **HARDINESS**.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P " *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E " *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S " *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g " *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu " *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

. . . designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way :

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh " *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t " *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below :

ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. " black	car. " carmine.	ptd. " painted	spot. " spotted.
br. " brown	cr. " crimson	pur. " purple	stri. " striped.
tri. " tricolor	sul. " sulphur	var. " variegated	ver. " vermillion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation ; *trai.* signifies *trailing* ; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.



SWEET PEAS.

See page 106 for complete list, with prices.

FLOWER SEEDS.

☞ Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

☞ See explanation of figures and signs on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
☞ ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2065	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light sandy soil.
2066	— <i>grandiflora</i>					5	
2067	<i>arenaria</i>			yel.		10	
2075	<i>Abutilon Thompsonii</i> fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	Free growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	Firefly			d. rd.		25	
2082	Mixed			mixed		25	
2085	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1		yel.	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	<i>armata</i>					10	
2087	<i>decurrens</i>					10	
2088	<i>Farnesiana</i>				10	5	
2090	<i>melanoxylon</i>				6	10	
2092	<i>mollissima floribunda</i>				7	25	
2104	Fine Mixed			mixed		10	
2107	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	<i>spinosus</i>	2		pur.		10	
2118	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> (Monk's Hood)			blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2119	<i>pyramidatum</i>					5	
2119a	<i>Actinomeris squarrosa</i>		hP	yel.	3	10	Hardy ornamental.
2120	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> . per oz., 25 c.		hA	scar.	1	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	<i>æstivalis</i> 25 c.		I	crim.		5	
2122	<i>vernalis</i>		hP	yel.	1½	5	
2128	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>		tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	<i>Ageratum conspicuum</i>	2 3		white		5	Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths; used much for bedding and edging.
2130	<i>Lasseauxi</i>			rose		5	
2132	<i>Mexicanum</i> per oz., 40 c.		hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	— <i>album</i> 50 c.			white		5	
2138	—Dwarf Blue 60 c.			blue	¾	5	
2140	—Dwarf White 60 c.			white		5	
2142	—Little Dorrit \$1.00			blue		10	
2143	—Mixed			mixed		5	
<i>Agrostemma</i>							See Rose Campion and Rose of Heaven.
2148	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	I 3		scar.	2	5	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hot-bed, and plant out early in May.
2149	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
2150	<i>linifolia</i>			scar.	1½	5	
2153	<i>myrtifolia</i>				2½	5	
2155	<i>Warszewiczii</i>				2	5	
<i>Althæa rosea</i>							See Hollyhock.
2157	<i>Alströméria pulchella</i>	I 2	gP	yel.&r.	3	10	2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed			mixed		10	
2159	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> . per oz., 40c.	I 3	hA	white	trai.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>A. saxatile</i> is a fine perennial, with silky foliage and golden yellow flowers.
2160	— <i>compactum Dwarf</i> 50c.					5	
2163	<i>saxatile compactum</i> 60c.	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	<i>argenteum</i> 60c.	I 3			½	5	
2167	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2 3	tA	d. red.	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they
2168	* <i>bicolor ruber</i>			red	2	5	
2168a	* <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather)			d. red	3	5	
2182	* <i>Henderi</i>			cr.&y.	4	5	
2190	* <i>melancholicus ruber</i>			red	2½	5	
2192	* <i>salicifolius</i>			pur.		5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Amarantus , continued—							
2196	*sanguineus nanus	2 3	tA	scar.	2½	5	are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	..	..	mixed	diff.	5
2197a	*—giganteus . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2197b	*—splendens . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5
2198	*atropurpureus . . . . .	..	..	dk&p'r.	2	5
2199	*Fine Mixed . . . per oz., 20 c.	mixed	..	5	
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts.							50
Amethyst , Winged							
2202	White	2	..	blue	..	10	(Browallia.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting.
2204	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2206	.. . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
Anagallis , in varieties							
2220	1 3	hhA	5	Plant in sunny situation.
Anchusa capensis							
2223	2	hhB	pur.	..	5	Very attractive. Requires greenhouse protection in winter.
Anemone coronaria							
2230	1	hP	mixed	..	5	Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.
2231	Japonica rosea	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2233	Pulsatilla	1	..	mixed	1½	5	
2237	sylvestris . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2238	Pennsylvanica	10	
Angelonia grandiflora							
2240	3	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
Antirrhinum							See Snapdragon.
Aquilegia caryophylloides							
2245	1 3	hP	strip.	1½	25	(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. See also Columbine.
2249	chrysantha . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3	10
2253	cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
2257	Canadensis	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties							50
Aralia Seiboldii							
2260	2	hhP	white	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrub.
Argemone gr'diflora, per oz., 40c.							
2265	2 3	hA	..	2	5	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	—lutea 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
Arnebia cornuta							
2268	3	hhA	25	Rich yellow maroon.
Asclepias Cornuti							
2273	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2279	tuberosa	3	..	orange	2	5	Very showy border plant.
Asperula setosa azurea							
2283	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.
2285	odorata (Woodruff) . . . . .	..	hP	white	½	5
Asters , <i>Chrysanthemum</i> - flow'd —							
2286	—Dwarf White	3	hhA	..	1	10	The name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the <i>Aster</i> has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i> , deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i>
2287	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2288	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2288a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2289	—Tall Mixed . . . per oz., \$2	..	..	..	1½	10
2290	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection—	..	..	..	..	10
2290a	—Snow White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2290a	—Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
2291	—Dark Blood Red . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	10
2291a	—Striped . . . . .	..	..	stri.	..	10
2292	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2292a	—Deep Mauve . . . . .	..	..	mauve	..	10
2293	—Mixed per oz., \$2	..	..	mixed	..	10
2294	Washington, White . . . . .	..	..	white	2	10
2294a	—Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
2295	—Peach Blossom . . . . .	..	..	peach	..	10
2296	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2296a	—Mixed per oz., \$3	..	..	mixed	..	10
2297	Victoria, White . . . . .	..	..	white	1½	10
2298	—Apple Blossom . . . . .	..	..	l. pk.	..	10
2299	—Peach Blossom . . . . .	..	..	peach	..	10
2300	—Dark Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	10
2300a	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2301	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
2302	—Dwarf White . . . . .	..	..	white	1	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small> 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over. </small>							
2303	Asters, Victoria Dwarf Rose . . .	3	hhA	rose	I	cts. 10	class is remarkable for its large incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra large, perfectly formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double Zinnia. <i>Imbricated Pompon</i> are very handsome, and most suitable for bouquets. In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering. They can also be grown in pots successfully. Use fine and rich soil, and keep well watered.
2303a	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$4			mixed	1 1/2	10	
2304	Shakespeare, White . . .			white	1 1/2	10	
2305	—Crimson . . .			crim.		10	
2306	—Dark Blue . . .			d. blue		10	
2306a	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
2307	Comet, Rose . . .			rose		10	
2308	—Rose and White . . .			ro.&w.		10	
2308a	—Light Blue . . .			l. blue		10	
2308b	—Snow White . . .			white		10	
2309	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
2310	Imbricated Pompon, White . . .			white		10	
2311	—Rose . . .			rose		10	
2311a	—Sky Blue . . .			blue		10	
2311b	—"Mourning Aster" . . .			dark		10	
2312	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2313	Bouquet Dwarf, Crimson . . .			crim.	I	10	
2314	—White . . .			white		10	
2315	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2315a	Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet . . .			d.scar.		10	
2316	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2317	Candelabra Red . . .			red		10	
2317a	—White . . .			white		10	
2317b	—Rose . . .			rose		10	
2318	Triumph, Dark Scarlet . . .			d.scar.		25	
2318a	—Dark Scarlet and White . . .			sc.&w.		25	
2319	Jewel, Apple-blossom . . .			l. pink		10	
2320	Schiller, White . . .			white	1 1/2	10	
2321	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$1.25			mixed		5	
2322	Mignon . . .			white		10	
2322a	Snowball . . .					25	
2323	Dwarf Queen, White . . .				3/4	10	
2324	Lilliput-flowered, White . . .					10	
2325	Mix'd Dw'f Germ'n, per oz., \$1.50			mixed	I	5	
2326	—Pyramidal . . . 2.00				1 1/2	5	
2327	—Crown . . . 2 50				I	10	
2328	—Non Plus Ultra . . .					10	
2330	—Betteridge's Quill'd " . . . 75				1 1/2	5	
2331	—Queen of the Market " . . . 1.50					10	
2332	—Victoria Needle " . . . 3.00				I	10	
2333	—Goliath " . . . 2.00				1 1/2	10	
2334	—Giant Emperor " . . . 4.00					10	
2335	—Quilled or China. " . . . 50					5	
2337	—Perennial . . .		hP		I-2	10	

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered. These are put up in Germany, by men of long experience in selecting the best flowers, and contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection, the colors are separate; for instance, the collection of 24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection contains 24 separate and distinct colors or varieties of the class.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful) . . .	\$0 35	8 Imbrique Pompon . . .	\$0 50
6 Comet, New . . .	40	6 " " . . .	40
18 Double Quilled German . . .	60	6 Lilliput-flowered . . .	30
12 " " " . . .	45	12 Chrysanthemum-flowered . . .	70
6 " " " . . .	25	8 " " " . . .	50
12 Double Dwarf German . . .	50	6 " " " . . .	40
6 " " " . . .	30	18 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered . . .	90
12 Dwarf Bouquet . . .	60	12 " " " . . .	65
8 " " " . . .	50	8 " " " . . .	50
6 " " " . . .	40	6 " " " . . .	40
6 Shakespeare . . .	35	12 Large Rose-flowered . . .	60
12 Dwarf Victoria . . .	85	8 " " " . . .	50
6 " " " . . .	45	6 " " " . . .	40
12 Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet . . .	60	6 Victoria Needle . . .	45
8 " " " . . .	45	4 White-centered Crown . . .	30
6 " " " . . .	35	18 Victoria Prize . . .	I 25
12 Giant Emperor . . .	80	12 " " " . . .	90
8 " " " . . .	60	8 " " " . . .	60
6 " " " . . .	45	6 " " " . . .	50
24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection . . .	I 25	12 Uhland Globe . . .	60
18 " " " . . .	I 00	6 " " " . . .	35
12 " " " . . .	75	8 Schiller . . .	35
8 " " " . . .	55	6 " " " . . .	30
6 " " " . . .	45	6 Goliath . . .	35
12 Imbrique Pompon . . .	60	6 Washington . . .	45



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.



CALENDULA OFFICINALIS "METEOR."



BARTONIA AUREA.



ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.



CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII.



CANDYTUFT.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	trail.	cts.	Resembl'g Alyssum in character; fine for rock work or bedding.
2341	Græca	1	3	..	..	10
2342	Auricula, finest	1	..	mixed	1/2	25	Primula auricula. Beautiful shades of color.
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	
Balsams—							
2352	Double White per oz., \$1.50	..	hhA	white	..	10	Magnificent and popular summer- flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. The collections of Camellia-flowered and Rose- flowered are exceedingly fine.
2353	—Cream White " 2.00	..	..	cream	..	10
2354	—White, tinted Lilac " 1.50	..	..	white	..	10
2355	—Crimson " 1.50	..	..	crim.	..	10
2356	—Lavender " 90	..	..	lav.	..	10
2357	—"Defiance" Pink. " 1.50	..	..	pink	..	10
2358	—"Violet sp'tt'd-wh. " 1.50	..	..	v. & w.	..	10
2359	—Light Pink " 1.50	..	..	l. pink	..	10
2360	—Rose " 1.00	..	..	rose	..	10
2361	—Rosy Pink . . . . . " ..	..	..	pink	..	10
2362	—Blood R'd (r'd st'lk) " 1.50	..	..	red	..	10
2365	—Scarlet Spotted " 1.50	..	..	spot	..	10
2366	—"Striped " 1.50	..	..	strip.	..	10
2380	—Red, White spotted . . . . . " ..	..	..	spot	..	10
2381	—Pomegranate " 1.50	..	..	orange	..	10
2394	—Purple " 1.00	..	..	purple	..	10
2398	—Solferino " 75	..	..	mixed	..	10
2400	—Light Citron. " 1.50	..	..	citron	..	10
2401	—Camellia-flowered. " 1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
2402	—Finest Mixed " 75	..	..	..	..	10
2403	—Common Mixed. " 40	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Balsams, includ'g—							
6 var. Improved Camellia-flow'd						65	
12 " Double Rose-flowered . .						65	
6 " " " " "						35	
Banana							
2418	Baptisia australis	hP	blue	..	5	See Musa Ensete.
2420	Bartonia aurea . . . per oz., 40 c.	..	hA	yel.	3	5	False Indigo; beautiful blue.
2421	—nana " 75 c.	..	..	..	1 1/2	5
*Beet—							
2422	Brazilian, G'd'd'n-vein'd, per oz., 20c.	5	Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
2423	*—Scarlet-veined " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2423a	*—Crimson-veined " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2424	*—Chilian, Scarl't-rib'd " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2437	*Victoria " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2438	*Dracæna-leaved " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2450	Begonia, Single Tuberous-rooted	1	3	gP	mixed	2	Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very hand- some foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free flowering and fine for bedding.
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	25
2452	semperflorens . . . . .	..	..	rose	1 1/2	25
2452a	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2452b	—"Vernon," Red, for borders . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
2472c	—coccinea . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
Collection of Begonias, including—							
12 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs						1 75	
6 " " " " "						1 00	
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2	3	hA	d. red	2	Showy, like the Calliopsis.
2457	Blue Bottle						See Centaurea Cyanus.
2461	*Bocconia Japonica	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage.
2462	Boltonia latisquama	hP	pur.	2-3	25	The handsomest border flower grown.
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	..	1	5	
2465	—alba	white	..	5	Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hot-bed.
2469	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Browallia elata							
Cacalia							
2473	Calandrinia discolor, per oz., 50 c.	2	3	..	rose	1/2	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	speciosa " 30 c.	..	..	..	pur.	1/2
2480	umbellata . . . . .	..	hhP	violet	1/2	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small>8-1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>							
Calceolaria hybrida—							
2482	Large-flowered, self-colored . . .	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. 2490 is an excellent bedding variety. Special cultural directions may be found on page 73.
2483	—Dwarf, self-colored . . .				1	25	
2484	—Tigered or Spotted . . .				2	25	
2486	—Dwarf Tigered . . .				1	25	
2488	—Tigered and Self-colored, Mixed . . .				2	25	
2490	rugosa (shrubby) . . .					50	
2491	Calceolaria pinnata . . .			yel.		10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	scabiosæfolia . . .			yel.		5	
Calendula—							
2493	officinalis, double . . per oz., 25c.		hA	orange	1	5	"Pot Marigolds." Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered double sort.
2494	—Sulphurea . . .			yel.		10	
2497	—Nankeen . . . per oz., 25c.					5	
2499	—Meteor . . . 25c.					5	
2500	—Prince of Or'ng . . . 30c.					5	
2505	pluvialis . . . 30c.			white		5	
2506	Pongei fl. pl. . . . 50c.					5	
2507	Calla Æthiopica	3	gP		1 1/2	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	Calliopsis marmorata , p'r oz., 30c.		hA	r. & y.		5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> is fine for cutting.
2508a	Cardaminifolia					5	
2509	aristosa			yel.	4	10	
2509a	tripteris		hP	y. & br.	4-8	10	
2510	grandiflora			yel.	3	10	
2516	Drummondii . . . per oz., 30c.		hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2517	trichosperma	2	hB	yel.	3	10	
2518	elegans picta . . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2518a	lanceolata 8c.		hP	yel.	1	10	
2519	Mixed 30c.		hA	mixed	2	5	
2519a	Mixed Double					10	
Collection of Calliopsis, including 8 var. choicest sorts . . .						35	
2520	Callirhoe involucrata	1 3	hP	c. & w.	tra.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata per oz., 50c.		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	Camellia Japonica . . per oz., 20c.		gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	Campanula carpatica	1	hP	blue	1/2	5	One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. See also Canterbury Bells.
2533	—alba			white		5	
2534	—Mixed	2		mixed		5	
2538	Medium calycanthema	2 3	hB	blue	2	5	
2540	—alba			white		10	
2541	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2543	nobilis alba	3		white	3	10	
2545	pyramidalis		thhP	blue	4	5	
2546	—alba			white		5	
Collection of Campanulas, including 12 var. choicest sorts . . .						60	
Candytuft—							
2547	Iberis affinis, Dwarf	1 2	hA		1/2	5	Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varieties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.
2548	—amara per oz., 25c.				1	5	
2549	—coronaria, Rocket . . . 25c.					5	
2550	—"Empress" 75c.					5	
2553	—odorata 25c.					5	
2555	—umbellata 25c.			pur.		5	
2557	—carnea 40c.			flesh		5	
2559	—Dunnetti 25c.			d. car.		5	
2561	—lilacina 30c.			lilac		5	
2563	—carminea 40c.			car.		5	
2565	—Dwarf Hybrid 75c.			mixed		5	
2567	—Mixed Annual 25c.					5	
2569	—sempervirens		hP	white		5	
2570	—Gibraltarica			pink		10	
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 var. choicest sorts . . .						30	
2571	*Canna, Dark-leaved, per oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas or Indian Shot are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses. With rich soil and a sheltered situation
2572	*Fine Mixed 20c.					5	
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties—							
2573	*Admiral Courbet			yel.	3 1/2	10	
2573a	*Antoin Chantin			cherry	3	10	

NUMBER and NAME.

3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet
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General Observations.

cts.

Canna, continued—

2574	*Benoit Cousancat	1 3	gP	red	3	10
2575	*Jules Chretien			cherry		10
2575a	*" Menoreau			verm.		10
2576	*Leon de St. Jean			or. red	2 1/2	10
2576a	*Louis Thibaut				3	10
2577	*Mad. Oriol			car.		10
2578	*Madame Crozy			verm.		10
2580	*Pierre Biorley			y. & r.	2 1/2	10
2581	*President Faivre			d. red	4 1/2	10
2582	*Revol Massot				3	10
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed, 1/2 oz., 75c.			mixed	3 1/2	10

Collections of Cannas—

	12 varieties (fine)					75
	8 " " "					50
	6 " " " dark-leaved					50
	6 " " " Crozy's					60

Canterbury Bells, Blue.

2587	White		thB	blue	2	5
2590	Rose			white		5
2593	Mixed			rose		5
2596	Mixed			mixed		5
2598	Double Blue	2 3		blue		10
2600	—Rose			rose		10
2603	—White			white		10
2605	—Mixed			mixed		10

Carduus Benedictus.

2608		2	hA	yel.		5
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Carnation (Dianthus)—

2610	Common Single . . . per oz., 60c.	2 3	hhP	mixed		5
2611	Common Double . . . \$1.50					10
2613	Double Extra					25
2618	Tree, or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3				25
2620	Rose-leaved	2 3				50
2621	Standard Extra Choice Double					50
2622	Grenadine, single	1 3		red		10
2626	Red Grenadine, double					25
2628	Self-colored			mixed		10
2632	Early Dwarf Vienna . . . 2.00	2			1	10
2634	Margaret Tall . . . 1.50		thhP		1 1/4	10
2635	—Half Dwarf . . . 2.00				1	10
2636	—Dwarf 4.00				3/4	25
2637	—Dwarf Rose			rose		25
2637a	— " White			white		25

Choice collections, including—

	50 var. Carnation and Picotee					\$3 00
	25 " " " "					1 75
	18 " " " "					1 25
	12 " " " "					1 00
	6 " " " "					50

Castilleja indivisa.

2638		2 3		b. red	1 1/2	25
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Castor Oil Plant.

2640	Catananche alba		hA	white	2	5
2644	cœrulea		thP	blue		5

Catch-Fly.

2645	Caulophyllum thalictroides		hP	white	3	10
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Cedronella cana.

2646				pur.		5
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Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage).

2647	Golden Feathered	3	tA	claret		5
2647a	Tall Crimson Feathered	2		yel.		10
2647b				crim.		10

Celosia cristata.

2648	Centaurea Americana, p'r oz., 50c.	3	hA	pur.		5
2650	*candidissima . . . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00		hhP	white	1	25
2651	*Clementei 50	2 3				10
2652	*gymnocarpa 50	3				10
2658	Cyanus (Corn-flower) p'r oz., 30c.	2	hA	blue	1 1/2	5
2658a	—Emperor William . . . 40c.					5
2658b	—Victoria Dwarf Compact				3/4	10

they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. *Madame Crozy* is particularly fine, having very large flowers of a splendid bright vermillion, bordered with golden yellow and handsome light green foliage. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.

Campanula, or Canterbury Bells; very ornamental for the garden. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively; they are handsome for cutting.

"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.

Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer or more worthy of general cultivation. Are very fragrant, and present great diversity and brilliancy of coloring. The culture of seedlings is very interesting. The "Half-Dwarf Margaret" is specially adapted for outdoor culture, flowering in five months from time of sowing, and is remarkable for the richness and profusion of its flowers, as well as for its vigorous growth. It is also suitable for pot culture, flowering the first season from seed.

Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.

See *Ricinus*.

Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.

See *Silene*.

Blue Cohosh. Flowers white, berries blue.

Purplish crimson flowers.

Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.

See Cockscomb.

Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The "Victoria" is a new minature corn-bottle; very fine fo-



DOUBLE COLUMBINE.



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.



FANCY CARNATION.



MARGARET CARNATION.

CENTAUREA CYANUS.
(Corn Flower.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.



HYBRID COSMOS.

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VANDER JANSSEN & CO.

NUMBER and NAME.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

Centaurea, continued—										cts.	
2659	Cyanus Mixed . . . per oz., 25c.	2	hA	mixed	$\frac{3}{4}$	5				pots and edgings. The others	
2660	—Double Mixed . . .					10				are showy plants when in bloom.	
Collection of Centaurea, including 6 var. <i>C. cyanus</i> (Corn-flower)										30	
2661	Centaureidium Drummondii			yel.		5				Pretty little Composite.	
Centranthus—											
2663	macrocephalus . . . per oz., 30c.	1	3	red	1	5				Very pretty free flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.	
2665	—albus 30c.			white		5					
2668	—nanus 30c.			red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5					
2669	—Mixed 30c.			mixed	1	5					
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2	3	whP	white	trai.	25			Fine edging plants; pretty.	
2673	Cerinthe retorta . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5				Valuable for bees.	
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	fhP	pur.	2	10				Very pretty; bright color.	
2676	—hybrida, Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.			mixed		5					
2678	Chimaphilla umbellata		hP	white	1	25				Prince's Pine. Fine evergreen.	
2685	Chorizema varium	1	3	gS	scar.	3	25			A fine greenhouse plant.	
Christmas Rose											See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
Chrysanthemum (Annual)—											
2690	coronarium, Double White . . .									The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.	
	— per oz., 40c.	2	3	hA	white	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5				
2693	—Double Yellow 40c.				yel.		5				
2695	—Double Mixed 40c.				mixed		5				
2711	tricolor, White 40c.				white		5				
2712	—Yellow 40c.				yel.		5				
2712a	—Scarlet 40c.				d.scar.		5				
2713	—Eclipse 75c.				br.&yl.	1	5				
2713a	—Burridgeanum 40c.				w.&r.		5				
2714	—Mixed 40c.				mixed		5				
2714a	—Dunnettii Double Golden . . .				yel.		10				
2714b	—Double Mixed . . . per oz., 80c.				mixed		5				
2717	multicaule (fine bedder)				yel.	$\frac{1}{4}$	5				
2718	inodorum, Double				white	1	10				
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy)						10				
2723	uliginosum (fine for cutting) . . .						25				
Choice collections, including—											
	12 var. Chrysanthemum, Annual . .						50				
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "						35				
Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—											
2730	Indicum grandiflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10				These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.	
2731	Japonicum					10					
2732	—From finest flowers					25					
2733	—pompon					10					
Cineraria hybrida—											
2735	White	1	gP	white	2	25				Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See special note on page 72. <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."	
2737	Azure Blue			blue		25					
2738	Crimson			crim.		25					
2739	Splendid Mixed			mixed		25					
2741	—Half Dwarf				1	25					
2745	—Large-flowered Prize				2	50					
2750	—Double	2				75					
2753	Cineraria maritima, per oz., 50c.		hhP	yel.		5					
2755	candidissima 50c.					5					
2757	Cirsium pannonicum	2	3	hP	pur.	2-3	10			A beautiful thistle without thorns.	
Clarkia—											
2758	elegans rosea		hA	rose	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5				Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.	
2758a	—rosea, Double . . . per oz., 40c.					5					
2758b	—alba Double 30c.				white		5				
2759	—Mixed				mixed		5				
2762	—Mixed, Double					5					
2763	pulchella 30c.				rose		5				
2765	—alba 40c.				white		5				
2766	—marginata				bord.		5				
2768	—White Tom Thumb				white	$\frac{3}{4}$	5				
2778	—Mixed per oz., 40c.				mixed		5				

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2779	Clary, Purple-top . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	pur.	2	5	} (<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top 25c.	..	..	red	..	5
2782	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	6	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style.
2783	sesquiorgyalis. . . . .	..	gA	pur.	..	10
2784	speciosa . . . . .	..	hA	..	2	10
2785	Clianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	} Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	puniceus . . . . .	..	..	crim.	6	10
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
Cockscomb—							
2797	Empress, Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	¼	10	} (<i>Celosia</i> .) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
2798	Golden Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10
2799	Queen of Dwarfs . . . . .	..	..	rose	½	10
2800	Glasgow Prize . . . . .	..	..	crim.	1	10
2812	Japan Scarlet	3	..	scar.	3	5	
2813	Japan Golden . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10
2823	Mixed per oz., \$1	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2833	*Coleus (Fine hybrids)	gP	..	2	25	} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
Choice collections, including—						1 25	
12 varieties						75	
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia, per oz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
2838	bicolor 25c.	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	—alba 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2840	candidissima 30c.	2	..	..	1	5
2843	grandiflora 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
2845	multicolor 25c.	..	..	w. & ro.	..	5
2847	—marmorata 25c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
2850	verna 50c.	1 3	..	bl. & p.	½	5	
2852	Mixed 25c.	..	..	mixed	2	5
2854	Collomia coccinea 25c.	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	} Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856	grandiflora 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
Columbine—							
2858	Common Double 40c.	1 3	hP	mixed	..	5	} These are very free-flowering. See also <i>Aquilegia</i> .
2860	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2862	Commelyna cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2868	—*variegata . . . . .	..	..	var.	2	5
2870	Convolvulus tricolor, per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.
2872	—White 25c.	..	..	white	..	5
2875	—unicaulis 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
2876	—Crimson Violet 25c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
2877	—Rose 25c.	..	..	rose	..	5
2877a	—Mixed 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice collections, including—							
8 varieties Convolvulus minor						35	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	*Cordyline australis	3	..	white	3	10	} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.
2882	*indivisa lineata . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10
Coreopsis							See <i>Calliopsis</i> .
Corn-flower							See <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> .
2887	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	Cosmos bipinnatus purpureus	2 3	..	pur.	3	5	} Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.
2891	—hybridus, Large-fl'd . oz., \$1.00	..	..	mixed	..	10
2891a	—White 1.25	..	..	white	..	10
2892	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)	tA	yel.	..	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2894	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	½	10	Favorite spring flower.
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	pur.	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	Cuphea miniata	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	} These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2906	purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	5	
2907	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1½	10
2908	Rœzlii	1 3	..	yel. & r.	1	10	
2909	strigulosa . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10

NUMBER and NAME.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

						cts.	
Cyclamen giganteum — p'r 100 seeds							
2911	—album "Mont Blanc"	1	gbu	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	25	The seed of the "Giganteum" varieties here offered is of the magnificent strain of the German Imperial Gardens, and was collected for us expressly. The seed produces bulbs, from which lovely flowers are produced in twelve months' time; very fine for pot culture in parlor or conservatory. 2916a is a splendid new double variety.
2912	—atropurpureum	1.50		d. red		25	
2913	—superbum	1.50		w. & r.		25	
2914	—robustum	1.50		w.&d.r.		25	
2914a	—hybridum	1.50		c. & w.		25	
2915	—roseum, bright rose	1.50		rose		25	
2916	—"Emperor William II." (Colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet)						
2916a	—atropurpureum splendens, Double			r. & s.		50	
2917	Persicum			d. red		75	
2917a	—splendens			mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	
				red		10	
2917b	Cypripedium acaule	2	hP	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	"Venus' Slipper." Very pretty.
2918	Dahlia , Fine Double . per oz., 75c.	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine; 2921a and 2921b have oddly shaped flowers. <i>Jules Chretien</i> is a new, very dwarf single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots.
2919	Double Dwarf				3	10	
2919a	Pompon Double					10	
2919b	Liliput Double					10	
2920	Single, fine strain . per oz., 75c.					10	
2921	Jules Chretien, very dwarf				1	25	
2921a	Cactus Dahlia, Scarlet			scar.	3	25	
2921b	—White			white		25	
Choice collections, including—							
12 var. beautiful Single Dahlia						1 00	
6 "							



FOUR-O'CLOCKS.



FORGET-ME-NOT.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.



ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.



FOXGLOVE.

NUMBER and NAME.

• ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2980 Erica (Heath), Finest Mixed . . .	2 3 gS	mixed	2	25	Charming evergreen shrub.
2983 Erinus alpinus	2 hP	blue	¼	10	Beautiful for baskets.
2984 Eriogonum corymbosum	3 . .	yel.	1	10	(Bears dense clusters of small bright yellow flowers.
Erysimum —					
2986 Arkansanum per oz., 30c.	1 2 hA	. .	1½	5	Free-flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.
2988 Peroffskianum " 30c.	. . . .	orange	. .	5
2989 Eryngium cœlestinum	2 3 hP	blue	. .	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
Eschscholtzia —					
2990 Californica per oz., 40c.	1 3 hA	yel.	1	5	Large, vase-shaped flowers of bright colors, continuing long in bloom; excellent for borders or bedding, and very showy. Are also fine when grown in pots.
2990a —alba " 40c.	. . . .	white	. .	5
2991 —Rose Cardinal . . . . .	. . . .	car.	. .	5
2992 crocea per oz., 40c.	. . . .	orange	. .	5
2995 —plena " 75c.	. . . .	. .	. .	5
2998 tenuifolia " 50c.	. . . .	yel.	. .	5
3000 Mandarin " 60c.	. . . .	o.r.cr.	. .	5
3001 Mixed " 40c.	. . . .	mixed	. .	5
3003 Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2 . .	rose	. .	5	Very graceful little plant.
3010 Eupatorium Fraseri	3 thP	white	. .	5	No. 3010 is fine for cutting.
3011 ageratoides	3	5	"Boneset." A fine wild flower.
3014 * Euphorbia marginata , per oz., 30c.	. . hA	w.&gr.	2	5	Very pretty leaves; showy.
3016 heterophylla . . . . .	. . . .	. .	. .	5
3020 Eutoca multiflora hB	pink	1	5	Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022 viscidia 1 3 hA	blue	. .	. .	5
3026 Wrangeliana . . . . .	. . . .	. .	. .	5
3030 Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2 . .	rose	¼	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
Ferns —Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts				\$1 25	Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.
Feverfew					See <i>Matricaria</i> .
Flax					See <i>Linum</i> .
Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i>)—					
3046 alpestris per oz., 80c.	. . thhP	blue	tra.	10	All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.
3047 —rosea . . . . .	. . . .	rose	. .	10
3048 —alba per oz., \$1	. . . .	white	½	10
3049 —elegantissima . . . . .	. . . .	blue	. .	10
3049a —Victoria (fine for pots) . . . .	. . . .	. .	. .	25
3050 Azorica . . . . .	. . . .	d. blue	. .	25
3054 —cœlestina . . . . .	. . . .	l. blue	. .	25
3056 dissitiflora . . . . .	. . . .	blue	. .	10
3058 palustris per oz., \$2	1 2 thP	b. & w.	¾	10	
3062 sylvatica per oz., \$1.25	. . . .	blue	1	10
3065 Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White . . .	2 . .	white	2	5	<i>Digitalis</i> —from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
3070 Large-flowered	1 2 . .	l. y.	1½	5	
3072 Rose . . . . .	. . . .	rose	. .	5
3075 Purple . . . . .	. . . .	pur.	. .	5
3076 Mixed per oz., 30c.	. . . .	mixed	div.	5
3078 Gloxinia-like, White	2 3 . .	white	3	5	
3079 —Purple . . . . .	. . . .	pur.	. .	5
3080 —Rose . . . . .	. . . .	rose	. .	5
3082 —Mixed per oz., 40c.	. . . .	mixed	. .	5
Choice collection, including— 12 varieties Foxglove				40	
3089 Four O'Clock , Hybrid, p'r oz., 20c.	. . tA	. .	2	5	(Mirabilis.) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090 longiflora alba " 25c.	. . 2 . .	white	. .	5	
3091 Variegated-leaved " 20c.	2 3 . .	mixed	. .	5	
3091a Tom Thumb, White " 30c.	. . . .	white	1	5
3091b " " Mixed " 30c.	. . . .	mixed	. .	5
Choice collections, including— 10 var. Four O'Clock				45	
8 " "				30	
6 " " Strip'd-l'v'd				30	
3092 Fragaria Indica	1 2 hP	yel.	tra.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093 Freesia refracta alba	3 gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD.



GODETIA, "LADY ALBEMARLE."



LOVE-IN-A-MIST.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.



GILIA CAPITATA.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.

NUMBER and NAME.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.


Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3094 Fuchsia procumbens (for vases). 3095 Finest Mixed Collection of Fuchsias, including 12 choice varieties	1 3	gS	blue mixed	trai. div.	50 50 75	"Ladies' Ear-Drop." Well known greenhouse plant. They require a firm, rich soil.
3096 Gaillardia amblyodon 3097 <i>picta</i> 3098 — <i>Lorenziana</i> .. . per oz., 50c. 3099 — <i>Aurora Borealis</i> 3102 — <i>Salmon Red</i> .. . per oz., 40c. 3103 —Mixed Collection of <i>Gaillardia</i> , including 6 choice varieties	2 3	†hhP	fine r. yel. mixed sc.&y. salmon mixed	2	5 5 5 5 5 5	
3108 Galega officinalis 3110 — <i>alba</i> 3111 Galium boreale 3112 Gamolepis tagetes 3114 Gardenia Thunbergii 3116 Gardoquia Betonicoides 3118 Gaura Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	1 2 1 3 1 2	hP hhA gS †hhP hhA	blue white yel. white pur. w.&r.	3 1 2 1½ 3	5 5 10 5 25 10 5	
3120 Gentiana acaulis 3120a <i>Andrewsii</i> 3121 <i>campestris</i> 3124 <i>cruciata</i> 3126 <i>crinita</i> 3127 <i>alba</i> 3128 <i>saponaria</i> 3129 Geranium (Zonale) , per oz., \$1.50 3132 Double Scarlet 3138 <i>sanguineum</i> 3139 Apple-scented	1 2 3 1 3	hP hP hA hP gP hP	d. b. blue pur. blue hA white pur. scar. pur. pink	¼ 1 ½ 1 2 3 1½ 1	10 25 10 10 25 10 10 10 50 50 50 25	Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of the flowers. Saved from fine named varieties; especially fine colors. See also <i>Pelargonium</i> . Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3141 Gesnera macrantha 3143 Extra Mixed 3145 Geum Chiloense coccineum pl. 3146 — <i>atrosanguineum</i> fl. pl. 3147 Gilia Achilleæfolia 3148 — <i>alba</i> 3149 — <i>rosea</i> 3152 <i>capitata</i> 3153 — <i>alba</i> 3154 <i>laciniata</i> 3156 <i>linifolia</i> (for borders) 3158 <i>nivalis</i> 3160 <i>tricolor</i> 3167 <i>rosea splendens</i> 3169 Mixed per oz., 20c.	1 2 1 2 ..	gP hP hA	scar. mixed scar. blue white rose blue white tri. rose mixed	½ 1½ 1 ½ 1	50 50 5 10 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
3171 Glaucium luteum 3173 Globularia trichosantha 3174 Gloxinia hybrida , Mixed 3176 — <i>crassifolia erecta</i> 3177 — <i>horizontalis</i> 3178 — <i>grandiflora</i> "Defiance" (new) 3179 — <i>French Tigered and Spotted</i>	2 3 2 1 3	†hP gP	yel. blue mixed scar. spot.	2 ½	5 10 50 50 50 50 50	Horned Poppy. Showy border plants, with gray foliage. A very handsome plant. Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3182 Godetia rubicunda splendens 3183 <i>Princess of Wales</i> 3184 <i>Lady Satin Rose</i> 3188 <i>The Bride</i> 3189 <i>Duchess of Albany</i> 3190 <i>Lady Albemarle</i> 3190a <i>Lindleyana</i> 3190b <i>Bijou</i> 3190c <i>Whitneyi</i> 3191 — <i>Brilliant</i> 3195 Mixed per oz., 30c. Collection of <i>Godetias</i> , including 6 choicest varieties .. .. .	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	hA ..	p. r. d. cr. car. w.&c. white crim. blush d. rose car. mixed	1 1½ 1 2 1½	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
30						All the varieties are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; it makes a splendid pot plant. No. 3184 is of a beautiful, bright carmine color; very effective.

NUMBER and NAME.			Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
3292	<i>Ionopsidium acaule</i>	I 3	†hhP	blue	3/4	cts. 10		Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	<i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i> 3	†tB	orange	1 1/2	5		Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	<i>elegans</i>	2 3	.	scar.	3	5		
3299	<i>sanguinea</i>	I 3	hB	.	1 1/2	5		
3300	Mixed	mixed	3	5		
3302	<i>Iris Kämpferi</i>	I 2	hP	.	2	5		Beautiful Japan Iris.
3305	<i>Isotoma petraea</i> I	hhA	cream	I	10		Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder . per oz., 30c.	2	hP	blue	.	5		(Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
3312	<i>Jacobæa</i> , White Senecio	hA	.	.	5		The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	.	.	pur.	.	5	
3320	Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	5	
	Collection of Jacobæas, including 5 varieties Dwarf Double					35		
3322	*Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5		See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	2	hA	blue	I	5		Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3325	—atroviolacea . . . . .	.	.	d. v.	.	5	
3326	—kermesina . . . . .	.	.	v. red	.	5	
3327	—Mixed per oz., 60c.	.	.	mixed	.	5		
3328	<i>Kitaibelia vitifolia</i>	2 3	†hP	white	2-3	10		Drooping, bell-shaped flowers.
3330	<i>Krynitzkia glomerata</i>	hP	.	.	10		Rough, hairy foliage.
3334	Lantana, Fine Mixed	I 3	gS	mixed	2	5		Rapid growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.
	Choice collection, including— 6 varieties of Lantana					50		
3336	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, oz., 30c.	2 3	†hB	.	I	5		Very ornamental, free-blooming, hardy plants, of erect, branching habit; they are quite effective in masses or mixed borders, being very rich and varied in colors. The taller sorts are fine for shrubberies, and the dwarf varieties for beds. They are easily cultivated, but for special attention they return splendid results. The soil should be dug deep and a liberal supply of well-rotted manure incorporated to obtain the best growth. For other sorts, see <i>Delphinium</i> .
3337	Tall Rocket 30c.	.	.	.	2	5		
3338	Chinese 50c.	.	.	.	.	5	
3342	Branching 50c.	.	hA	.	.	5		
3343	Ranunculus-flowered 50c.	.	†hP	.	I	5		
3346	Bee, Blue 40c.	.	.	blue	3	5		
3346a	Bee, Mixed Hybrid 40c.	.	.	mixed	.	5		
3347	Imperial Branching, Rose . . . . .	.	hA	rose	2	10	
3347a	—White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	10	
	Choice collections, including— 12 vars. Dwarf Rocket					50		
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					30		
	12 " Tall Rocket					50		
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50		
	6 " Dwarf Candelabra					35		
	6 " New Emperor					35		
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered					30		
	8 " Tall Branching					35		
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					25		
3348	<i>Lasthenia Californica</i>	I	.	yel.	I	5		A pretty yellow Composite.
3350	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	2	.	red	2	5		Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3352	—alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
3352a	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	.	.	mixed	.	5		
3353	arborea variegata . . . . .	.	hhP	red	3	10	
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	.	10		Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	3	hP	yel.	1/2	25		Curious; the "Edelweiss."
3357	<i>Lepachys columnaris</i>	pur.	3	10		{ Like a sunflower, with the disk elevated.
3358	<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	2	hA	orange	3/4	5		Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.
3360	androsaceus . . . . .	.	.	blue	I	5	
3361	—albus . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
3365	densiflorus . . . . .	.	.	blue	.	5	
3366	—albus . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
3374	hybridus	I 3	.	mixed	.	5		
3375	Mixed per oz., 50c.	5		
3378	<i>Liatriis pycnostachya</i>	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10		Blazing Stars. All pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3379	spicata . . . . .	.	.	.	2	10	
3380	scariosa . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
* ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3388	<i>Limnanthes Douglasii</i>	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3390	<i>Linaria bipartita alba</i>	2	hP	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur. rose	½	5	
3391	<i>Maroccana</i> . . . . .	..	hP	rose	¾	5
3393	<i>Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)</i>	hP	violet	trail.	5	
3394	<i>Linum flavum</i>	fhHP	yel.	¾	10	Flax. Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3394b	<i>Lewisii variegatum</i> 50c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	<i>Lisianthus Russellianus</i>	2 3	gA	blue	1½	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
3395a	<i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
3398	<i>tricolor</i> . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5
Lobelia—							
3399	<i>cardinalis</i>	2	hP	scar.	..	10	All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet Geraniums. These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye.
3400	<i>syphilitica</i>	3	..	blue	..	10	
3401	<i>ramosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10
3402	<i>Erinus (gracilis)</i>	1 3	fhHP	..	trail.	5	
3404	—speciosa . . . . .	..	..	..	½	10
3406	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	trail.	10
3407	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3408	—Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3410	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	10
3411	—grandiflora superba . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3412	—erecta, "Crystal Palace" . . . . .	..	..	..	½	10
3412a	— "Emperor William" . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
3413	—Royal Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
3414	—Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
Choice collections, including—							
12 vars. Lobelia						60	
6 " "						40	
3428	<i>Lotus Jacobæus</i>	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting.
3430	<i>tetragonolobus</i> per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	¾	5	Winged Pea.
3431	Love Lies-Bleeding , per oz., 20c.	crim.	3	5	(<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist per oz., 25c.	1 2	..	blue	1	5	
3435	White Double 30c.	white	..	5	(<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
3438	White Spanish 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
3439	Mixed Spanish 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3444	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	2 3	..	white	2	5	A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	<i>atroviolaceus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	v. & w.	..	5
3450	<i>Cruikshankii</i> . . . . .	..	..	var.	3	5
3452	<i>Dunnettii superbus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3454	<i>Hartwegii</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5
3456	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3458	<i>celestinus</i> . . . . .	..	hA	l. blue	..	5
3460	<i>hirsutus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	5
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3465	<i>luteus</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3470	<i>mutabilis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	var.	3	5
3472	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	hA	b. & v.	½	5	
3479	<i>polyphyllus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	blue	5	5
3480	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3484	<i>subcarnosus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	2	5
3489	<i>sulphureus</i> . . . . .	..	hA	sul.	1	5
3493	<i>tricolor elegans</i> . . . . .	..	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
3498	Mixed Annuals per oz., 20c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
Collection of Lupins, including 12 choicest varieties						40	
3500	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
3505	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3506	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3507	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509	<i>Haageana hybrida</i>	hP	mixed	..	10	
3511	<i>Lysimachia verticillata</i>	2 3	..	yel.	1 2	10	Showy saucer-like flowers.
3513	<i>Madia elegans</i> per oz., 50c.	2	hA	..	2	5	Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3517	<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	2 3	hA	red	2	5	} Mallow-like flowers, very pretty ; sow early.
3520	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3522	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3524	<i>Malva miniata</i> (<i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i>)	gP	scar.	4	5	} Beautiful flowers ; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530	<i>Marigold, African</i> . per oz., 50c.	..	hA	lem.	2	5	
3531	—Mixed " 50c.	mixed	..	5	} (<i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3532	—El Dorado " 75c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
3533	—Nugget of Gold " 75c.	..	..	gold	..	5
3534	Dwarf Striped " 50c.	..	..	strip.	1½	5
3535	—Gold Striped " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
3537	French " 50c.	..	..	orange	1	5
3538	—Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3540	<i>Ranunculus</i> " 50c.	..	..	strip.	1½	5
Choice collections, including—							
8 vars. Marigold, Double French						35	
6 " " " " " " " "						25	
6 " " " " " " " African						25	
3547	<i>Martynia Craniolaria</i>	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5	} Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	— <i>proboscidea</i> per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5
3550	— <i>lutea</i> " 50c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
3552	— <i>formosa</i> " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
3553	— <i>fragrans</i> per oz., 40c.	crim.	..	5	} (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) See Four O'Clock, page 87.
Marvel of Peru							
3556	<i>Matricaria eximia plena</i>	hA	white	2	5	} Feverfew. Pretty and neat ; small double flowers.
3556a	— <i>capensis plena</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3557	<i>Mathiola bicornis</i>	hhA	..	½	5	} Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
3560	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i>	3	hP	blue	1½	5	
3570	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i> .	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	} Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pot culture.
3573	— <i>album</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3575	— <i>cordifolium variegatum</i> . . . . .	..	tP	yel.	..	25
Mignonette—							} The well known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July. <i>Machet</i> and <i>Gabrielle</i> are fine for pot growing, having large and numerous spikes of red flowers.
3577	— <i>Reseda odorata</i> . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	w. bf.	..	5	
3578	— <i>grandiflora</i> " 15c.	..	..	..	..	5
3580	—Golden Queen. " 40c.	..	..	b. yel.	..	5
3581	—Crimson Queen " 40c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
3582	— <i>pumila compacta</i> , Dwarf per oz., 50c.	..	..	w. & bf.	..	10
3583	— <i>Machet</i> , Dwarf " 75c.	..	..	..	¾	10
3584	— <i>Gabrielle</i> " 75c.	..	..	red	..	10
3585	— <i>Victoria</i> " 75c.	..	..	d. red	..	5
3586	—Miles' Spiral " 40c.	..	..	cr. & bf.	1	5
3587	—Giant Pyramidal " 25c.	..	..	red	1½	5
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush per oz., 75c.	..	..	w. & bf.	¾	5
3590	—Parsons' White . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	5
Choice collection, including—							
10 varieties Mignonette						50	
Mimosa pudica							See Sensitive Plant.
3598	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	1 2	thP	scar.	1½	10	} Monkey Flower. Very showy, musk-scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.
3603	— <i>hybridus cupreus</i>	1 3	hA	mixed	..	10	
3608	— <i>roseus superbus</i> . . . . .	..	..	r. & y.	..	10
3610	— <i>Roetzlii</i>	2 3	..	yel.	½	25	
3612	— <i>tigrinus</i> per oz., \$1.50	1 3	..	spot.	1	10	
3613	— <i>grandiflorus</i>	25	} A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
3613a	— <i>ringens</i>	2 3	hP	blue	2	10	
3614	<i>Molucella spinosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	7	25
3616	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	pur.	..	10	"Horse Mint."
Monk's-hood							See <i>Aconitum</i> .
Mourning Bride							See <i>Scabiosa</i> .
3620	<i>Musa Ensete</i> . . . per 100 seeds, \$2	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	Abyssinian Banana ; splendid tropical plant.
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yel.	¾	10	} Musk-scented Mimulus.
3627	—New Compact . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering		Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
Myosotis							cts.	See Forget-me-not, page 87.
Nasturtium (Tom Thumb)—								
3633 —Yellow	per oz., 15c.	2	3	hA	yel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	(Tropæolum.) Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time. The colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being generally dark green. <i>Empress of India</i> is a splendid variety, with very dark foliage and beautiful crimson flowers.
3639 —Spotted	" 15c.				s. spot.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3645 —Black	" 25c.				black	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3647 —Bluish Rose	" 20c.				blue	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3650 —Ruby King	" 25c.				red	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3652 —Golden Cloth	" 30c.				golden	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3654 —Cream-colored	" 15c.				cream	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3657 —Scarlet	" 15c.				scar.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3660 —Rose	" 15c.				rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3662 —Empress of India	" 25c.				crim.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3663 —Aurora	" 30c.				var.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3664 —Golden King (new)	" 30c.				golden	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3665 —Lady Bird (new)	" 30c.				yel. & r.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3666 —King of Tom Thumbs	" 25c.				scar.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3670 —Crystal Palace Gem	" 15c.				y. & cr.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3672 —Mixed	" 15c.				mixed	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3674 Cattell's Dwarf Crimson					crim.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
Collections of Nasturtiums—								
12 vars. Dwarf Tom Thumb							50	
8 " " "							40	
3677 <i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>				tA	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Very pretty and neat flowering plants for edges.
3678 —caerulea					ro. & b.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3680 <i>Nemophila atomaria</i> , per oz., 20c.		1	3	hA	w. & pu.	1	5	This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth, and deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots and edgings, in rockeries or in the garden.
3682 —oculata					b. & w.		5	
3684 —discoidalis					pur.		5	
3686 —insignis	per oz., 20c.				blue		5	
3690 —alba					white		5	
3694 —marginata					bord.		5	
3698 —maculata	per oz., 20c.				spot.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3700 Mixed	20c.				mixed	div.	5	
Choice collection, including—								
8 varieties <i>Nemophila</i>							35	
3701 <i>Nertera depressa</i>		2	3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702 <i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant)				hhA		3	5	Species of tobacco, valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3702a —colosseae						10	25	
3703 <i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>				gP	w. & li.	1	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
3706 —frutescens				hP		2	10	
<i>Nigella</i>								See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707 <i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>		2		hA	b. w. & y.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710 —alba					white		5	
3713 —lanceolata					b. & w.		5	
3716 —paradoxa violacea					b. & v.	1	5	
3718 —prostrata					blue	trail.	5	
3719 Mixed	per oz., 20c.				mixed	1	5	
3720 <i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>		2	3	hhP	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Pretty dwarf plants.
3721 —Capensis					w. b.		5	
3721a <i>Nymphaea reniformis</i>		3		tP	white	1	10	Tuber-bearing White Water Lily.
3722 <i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>		2		thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
<i>Oenothera</i>								See Evening Primrose.
3724 <i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>		3		hS	yel.	2	10	"Prickly Pear," or "Indian Fig."
3727 <i>Orobis lathyroides</i>		2	3	hP	blue	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossom.
3730 —niger					pur.	3	5	
3733 <i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>		2		tP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Charming little plants.
3735 <i>Oxytropis Lambertii</i>		3		hP	white		10	Valuable for bouquets.
3737 <i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>		2	3	hA		trail.	5	Showy Composite
3740 <i>Pæonia officinalis</i>		2		hP	red	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744 —Sinensis					blush		10	
3746 <i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>		3		hA			5	Very good Everlasting.

NUMBER and NAME.

1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet
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General Observations.

750	Palava flexuosa	2 3	hhA	pk.&d.	1 1/2	cts.	5	Pretty.
752	Pansy, * Bl'k "Faust," p. oz., \$1.25	1 3	hA	black	1/2	10		
753	* Lord Beaconsfield			violet		10		
754	Quadricolor			4-color		10		
755	Striped			strip.		10		
758	* Emperor William			blue		10		
759	Fawn Color			fawn		10		
760	* Light Blue			l. blue		10		
762	Violet-margined			mar.		10		
763	* Gold-margined					10		
765	Five-blotched (Odier)			spot.		25		
766	Bugnot's Superb Str'n	10.00				50		
767	* Trimardeau Giant	3.00				10		
767a	* Trimardeau Yellow	4.00		yel.		25		
767b	* Trimardeau White	4.00		white		25		
768	* Black Blue	1.25		bk.&bl.		10		
769	Bronze	1.50		bronze		10		
770	* White	1.25		white		10		
773	* Azure Blue	1.25		blue		10		
777	* Pure Yellow	1.25		yel.		10		
781	* Candidissima "Snow Queen"	1.25		white		10		
786	atropurpurea	1.25		dk. pur.		10		
787	—alba marginata	1.25		pr & w.		10		
787a	* Thorburn's Superb Large Strain	7.00		mixed		25		
788	* Mixed	1.25				10		
789	* Common Mixed	75				5		
Choice collections, including—								
	24 vars. Pansy or Heart's-ease.					1 25		
	18 " " " " " "					1 00		
	12 " " " " " "					75		
	8 " " " " " "					60		
	6 " " " " " "					50		
	8 " Giant Pansy					75		
Paris Daisy								
Peas, Sweet								
790	Pelargonium, Fancy	2 3	gP		2	25		
804	Pentstemon Clevelandii		hP	crim.		10		
810	antirrhinoides			yel.	3	25		
812	heterophyllum			blue	2	10		
824	Mixed European . . per oz., 50c.			mixed	var.	5		
830	* Perilla Nankinensis, per oz., 20c.	2	hhA	pur.	1 1/2	5		
837	* laciniata					5		
840	Persicaria, Red	3	hP	red		5		
842	White			white		5		
Petunia hybrida—								
848	Large-flowered, White	2 3	thhA			10		
849	—Intus aurea			yel.		25		
850	—Crimson			crim.		25		
851	—Purple			purple		25		
852	—Rose			rose		25		
853	—Superbissima, tigered throat			mixed		50		
854	—California Giant					25		
855	—Superb, single, mixed					25		
856	—Fringed White			white		25		
857	—Crimson			crim.		25		
858	—"Titania"			purple		50		
860	—Mixed			mixed		25		
862	—Double Mixed					50		
863	—Fringed Mixed					75		
864	— "Lady-of-the-Lake"			white		75		
866	Countess of Ellesmere			pr.&w.		10		
867	Inimitable Dwarf			mixed		10		
868	Venosa (veined)				1 1/2	10		
870	Mixed Single . . . per oz., \$1.25					5		
Collections of Petunias, including—								
	12 vars. Fine Large-flowering					1 00		
	6 " " " " " "					60		
	12 " Double Fringed					1 50		
	6 " " " " " "					80		
	12 " Double Large-flowering					1 50		
	6 " " " " " "					80		

(*Viola tricolor*.) Heart's-ease. All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.

See *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.

See page 106.

Beautiful greenhouse plants. Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free-flowering; fine for bedding.

Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.

Showy for backgrounds.

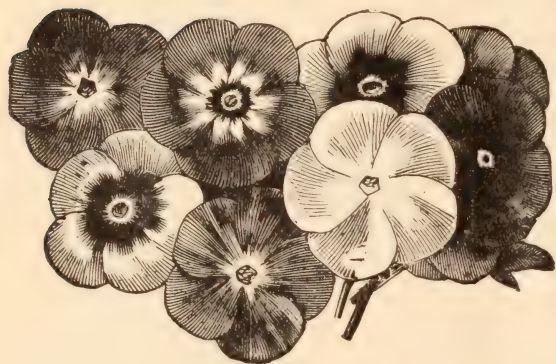
These are well-known, very ornamental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form. 3867 is a dwarf bushy variety, with regularly striped flowers, and is very effective, either in masses or in pots. The *California Giant* is a strain of great merit. The flowers are very large and extremely deep-throated, and some of them are exquisitely penciled and beautifully fringed. The collections of Large-flowering and Double Fringed here offered contain only the finest varieties.



"TOM THUMB" NASTURTIUM.



ZINNIA ROBUSTA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



POPPY, DANEBROG.



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.




EVENING PRIMROSE.



PINK, DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.

NUMBER and NAME.

 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet


General Observations.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3872	Phacelia congesta	2	hP	pur.bl.	1 ½	5	Excellent for bees.
	Phlox Drummondii						
3875	—atropurpurea striata	2 3	hA	strip.	1	5	The name is from <i>phlox</i> , flame, in allusion to the general brilliancy of the flowers. This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the brightest colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and given plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.
3880	—Black Warrior			d. red		5	
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea			pur.		5	
3893	—Leopoldi			w. cr.		5	
3900	—Radowitzii			white		5	
3901	—rosea			rose		5	
3903	—oculata alba			w & l.		5	
3916	—coccinea			scar.		5	
3917	—cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg) per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet per oz., \$1.50			crim.	¾	10	
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball			white	½	25	
3925	—Dwarf Fireball			fire		25	
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mix'd . oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
3927	—Mixed60				1	5	
3931	—grandiflora, Chamois Rose			rose		10	
3932	—Eclipse (blue-veined)			blue		10	
3933	—Dwarf Blood Red			d. red		10	
3934	—Clevelandii			w.&sc.		10	
3935	—coccinea			scar.		10	
3936	—alba			white		10	
3937	—kermesina splendens			sc.&w.		10	
3939	—stellata splendens			crim.		10	
3940	—Mixed per oz., \$1.00			mixed		10	
3942	—Double White			white		10	
3943	—Double Red			red	¾	25	
	Collection, including— 10 varieties Phlox Drummondii.					50	
3944	Phlox (Perennial)— hybrida superba		hP	mixed	3	10	} (<i>Perennial Phlox</i> .) These seeds are saved from the brightest colored sorts.
3945	Lemoine's best sorts					10	
3946	Physalis lobata			violet	1	10	Ground or Winter Cherry.
3946a	Physostegia Virginica			pur.	4-5	10	False Dragon-Head.
3947	Picotee, White Ground		hhP	w.&sp.	2	50	} From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground			y.&sp.		50	
3951	Slate Ground			slate		50	
3957	Mixed			mixed		10	
3960	—Extra Fine					50	
	Pink— Dianthus						
3963	—Chinensis Double Mixed per oz., 50c.		†hB		1	5	} (<i>Dianthus</i>). Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965	—Double White			white		5	
3967	—dentatus hybridus			lilac		10	
3969	—Heddewegii, Single, oz., \$1.00			mixed		5	
3969a	—Eastern Queen			rose		10	
3970	—Crimson Belle			crim		10	
3971	—Double Mixed . . oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
3972	—Double "Mourning Pink"			dark		10	
3973	—diadematus, D'ble, oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
3975	—laciniatus, Single 75					5	
3977	—Double Mixed 1.25					10	
3979	—imperialis, Double Mixed per oz., 50c.					5	
3981	—Double Dark Red			red		5	
3983	—Dwarf Double White			white	¾	5	
3986	—Dwarf D'ble Mix'd, oz., 60c.			mixed		5	
3987	—Superbus Dwarf Double White			white		10	
3988	—Plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed per oz., 50c.				1	5	
3990	—Single Mixed Pink			mixed		5	
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink					10	
	Collections of Pinks, including— 12 vars. Fine China					50	} Pale green, wavy leaves; fragrant flowers.
	8 " " "					40	
	6 " " "					30	
4014	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gS	w.&y.	3	10	

NUMBER and NAME.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
4016	Platystemon Californicus . . .	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	California Poppy
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum . . .	2	hP	blue	2	10	} Large Chinese Bell flower ; very fine flowering plants.
4019	—album . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4022	Podolepis chrysantha . . .	2 3	hhA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Curious and pretty. Do well exposed to the sun.
4023	—affinis . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4025	—gracilis . . .	..	..	red	..	5
4026	Podophyllum peltatum . . .	2	hP	white	..	10	Requires moist, shady situation.
4028	Pogonia ophioglossoides . . .	3	..	pink	1	25	Prefers peaty soil.
	Polemonium . . .						See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030	Polyanthus . . .	1 3	thP	mixed	..	10	(<i>Primula</i> .) Fine varieties.
4033	—Finest . . .	1	25	From named varieties
4034	—Gold-laced . . .	..	..	..	..	25
	Poppy —						
4035	Papaver bracteatum	red	2	5	(<i>Papaver</i> .) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4037a is a magnificent variety of recent introduction, unsurpassed for beauty of coloring and gracefulness of form. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy" on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulips. 4050 is of compact and robust habit and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades) . . .	..	hA	mixed	..	5
4037	—Orientale . . .	..	thP	d. red	..	10
4037a	—The Shirley (a fine and distinct race) . . . per oz., 75c.	..	hA	mixed	..	10	
4038	—glaucum (Tulip Poppy) . . .	..	..	scar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
4038a	—pavonium (Peacock) . . .	..	..	sc. & b.	..	5
4039	—nudicaule . . .	..	thP	yel.	2	10
4040	—aurantiacum . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
4041	—album . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4042	—umbrosum . . .	..	hA	crim.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5
4044	—Danebrog . . .	..	..	sc. & w.	..	5
4046	—Double White . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4047	—Fringed . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4048	—Scarlet . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4049	—Mikado . . .	..	..	w. & cr.	..	5
4050	—Cardinal . . .	..	..	sc. & w.	..	10
4051	—Golden Gate . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
4054	—Pæony flowered, " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd, " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
	Collections of Poppies, including—						
	12 vars. Double Carnation . . .					50	
	12 " Pæony-flowered . . .					50	
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd . . .					30	
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered . . .					30	
4067	Portulaca splendens . . .	2 3	tA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4069	Red Carnation-striped . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
4070	Thellusonii . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4071	Pink . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
4072	albiflora . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4074	aurantiaca . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4089	Thorburni . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4090	rosea striata . . .	..	..	ro. str.	..	5
4092	Mixed . . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4097	Large-flowered Rose . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
4100	—Salmon . . .	..	..	salmon	..	5
4111	Double Scarlet . . .	..	..	scar	..	25
4114	—Orange . . .	..	..	orange	..	25
4117	—Carnation-striped . . .	..	..	car. st.	..	25
4118	—Salmon . . .	..	..	salmon	..	25
4120	—White . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4127	—Purple . . .	..	..	pur.	..	25
4130	—Mixed . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
	Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful . . .					60	
	6 " " double . . .					60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea . . .	1 3	hP	pur.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	} Showy and hardy border plants.
4134	—laciniata . . .	2	..	yel.	1	25	
4135	—Mixed . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
	Collection, including—						
	6 varieties Potentilla, choicest . . .					75	
4136	Prairie Clover . . .	3	..	wh. & vi.	..	10	(<i>Petalostemon</i> .) Pretty herbaceous plants.
4140	Primula cortusoides	red	..	10	} These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses."
4141	—Cashmeriana . . .	..	..	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
4143	—Japonica . . .	..	..	mixed	1	10
4145	—English Yellow Primrose . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
156	<i>Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra</i>	3	gP	fr. red	¾	25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mold. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
157	—Bright Red	..	..	b. red	..	25
158	—alba	..	..	white	..	25
159	—punctata atropurpurea	..	..	pur. sp.	..	25
159a	—“Standard,” Rose	..	..	rose	..	25
160	—“Standard,” White	..	..	white	..	25
161	—cœrulea	..	..	blue	..	50
161a	—kermesina splendens	..	..	crim.	..	25
161b	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	25
163	—filicifolia alba	..	..	white	..	25
169	—rubra	..	..	red	..	25
170	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	25
171	—globosa rubra	..	..	red	..	25
174	—alba	..	..	white	..	25
176	—Finest Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	25
190	—plena rubra	..	..	red	..	75
193	—alba	..	..	white	..	75
195	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	75
196	<i>Obconica</i>	2	†gP	white	½	25	
Collections Primulas, including—							
12 vars. Chinese Fringed						I 50	
10	“ “ “					I 25	
8	“ “ “					I 00	
6	“ “ “					I 75	
6	“ “ Double					I 25	
Primrose, Evening—							The <i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubbery borders; <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
203	<i>Oenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	
205	—Drummondii	1 3	..	yel.	1	5	
207	—grandiflora	2 3	hB	..	3	5	
210	—Lamarckii	..	..	..	1½	5
220	—rosea Mexicana. per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
222	—taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	hA	white	..	5	
227	—tetraptera	5	
230	—Mixed Annual. per oz., 40c	..	..	mixed	div.	5
233	<i>Pyrethrum atrosanguineum</i>	..	hP	dk. sc.	1	5	
234	—roseum, Double	mixed	..	25	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
235	<i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
237	<i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	½	5	
237a	—“Golden Gem”	..	..	..	..	5
254	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>	1	..	white	3	5	Ornamental Rhubarb.
255	<i>Collinianum</i>	..	..	..	..	5
258	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	..	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
270	<i>Ricinus Borboniensis</i> , per oz., 75c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil Plants are free growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of sub-tropical beds. 4277 is the handsomest and most graceful <i>Ricinus</i> , with foliage and stem nearly black.
270a	<i>Africanus</i>	..	..	div.	8	5
275	<i>Gibsonii</i>	..	..	violet	5	5
276	<i>macrophyllus</i>	..	..	d. pur.	6	5
277	<i>Cambodgensis</i> (dark), per oz., 60c.	..	..	..	5	5
278	<i>cœruleus</i>	..	..	blue	6	5
280	<i>macrocarpus</i>	..	..	d. pur.	5	5
282	<i>Philippinensis</i>	..	..	pur.	6	5
284	—purpureus	..	..	..	..	5
288	<i>sanguineus</i>	..	..	red	..	5
289	Mixed. per oz., 15c.	..	..	mixed	6-8	5
Collections, including—							
12 vars. <i>Ricinus</i> , choicest sorts						50	
6	“ “ “ “					30	
290	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
294	<i>Romneya Coulteri</i>	2 3	hhP	10	California Tree Poppy. Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
295	<i>Rocket</i> , Sweet. per oz., 20c.	..	†hP	w. & pur.	..	5	(<i>Hesperis</i> .) Free blooming and very sweet-scented.
299	White. “ 20c.	..	..	white	..	5
295	<i>Rose Champion</i>	2	..	rose	1	5	(<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> .) Free blooming and exceedingly pretty.
297	White	..	..	white	..	5
298	Dark Blood-Red	..	..	red	..	5
299	Mixed. per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
290	<i>Rose of Heaven</i> . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose	..	5	(<i>Agrostemma</i> .) Free-flowering and easily grown.
303	White	..	..	white	..	5
304	<i>Flos Jovis</i>	..	..	rose	..	5


NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
8- ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Rose of Sharon							See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	hP	yel.	3	5	Showy, large yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4360	coccinea			scar.		5	
4366	Dwarf Mixed			mixed	½	5	
4367	Tall Mixed per oz., 60c.				1	5	
	Collections, including—						
	8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall					40	
	8 " " Dwarf					40	
	6 " " "					35	
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> varieties. They are easily grown free-flowering and showy.
4380	patens	2	ttP	blue		25	
4387	Römeriana		hP	crim.	1	5	
4388	splendens per oz., \$2	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389	—grandiflora					25	
4391	—New Cherry Red			cherry		25	
4392	—compacta erecta; beautiful			d.scar.		25	
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400	Saponaria Calabrica , per oz., 40c.			red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	—alba			white		5	
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5	"Pitcher Plant." Grows well in peaty soil.
4412	Sarracenia purpurea	2		pur.	2	10	
4414	Saxifraga aizoon			white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4415	Huetiana		hA		½	25	
4417	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3			2½	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil.
4418	—Double Snowball					5	
4420	Mixed Tall per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed 50c.				1½	5	
	Collections Scabiosa, including—						
	8 vars. Dwarf Double					35	
	6 " " "					30	
	8 " Tall Large-flowered					35	
	6 " " "					30	
4425	Schizanthus Grahamei		hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grow in pots in early spring in greenhouse, they become fine foliage plants, with mass of blossoms.
4427	pinnatus			p. v.	1½	5	
4430	porrigens papilionaceus			bk. eyd.		5	
4433	retusus			r. & o.	2	5	
4436	—albus			white		5	
4440	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed	div.	5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 varieties <i>Schizanthus</i>					30	
4443	Schizopetalon Walkeri	1 2	hA	white	¾	10	Curious fringed fragrant flowers.
4445	Scutellaria nodosa	2 3	hP	pur.	4	10	"Figwort." Fine for bees.
4447	Scutellaria galericulata	3		blue	2	10	"Skull-cap." Large blue flowers
4450	Sedum ceruleum	2	hA		¼	10	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants
4453	Maximowiczii		hP	yel.	1	10	excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4454	Mixed			mixed	¾	10	
	Senecio elegans						See <i>Jacobaea</i> .
4455	Sensitive Plant per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink		5	(<i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.
4460	Silene Armeria	1 2	hA	red	1	5	(Catch-Fly.) Bright colored free-flowering annuals suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
4461	—alba			white		5	
4462	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4463	orientalis		hP	rose	2	5	
4464	pendula		hA	red	1	5	
4467	—ruberrima			rose		5	
4468	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4470	Smilacina racemosa	2	hP	pa.yel.	2	10	Clustered "Solomon's Seal."
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
	Snaptadragon—						
4480	Delila, carmine and white	2	thP	c. & w.	1½	5	The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light
4483	Galathee, crimson and white			cr. & w.		5	
4485	Striped			strip.		5	
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white			s. & w.		5	
4492	White			white		5	
4493	Yellow			yel.		5	
4495	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed 50c.				½	5	


NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4498	Snappedragon , continued— Tom Thumb Mix'd. per oz., \$1. Collections , including— 12 vars. Snappedragon, Finest Tall	2	thP	mixed	1/2	5	soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them.
	6					50 30	
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
4502	Spiraea ariaefolia	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.
4504	Aruncus	1 2	hP	. .	3-4	10	Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.
4507	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	1/2	25	
4508	Stachys lanata	3	hP	strip.	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1 1/2	5	Sea Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida		hP	mixed	. .	5	
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	5	Showy purple Composite.
4516	candidissima			white	. .	5	
4518	Stenactis speciosa		hP	purple	2	5	An acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
4520	Stephanophyllum longifolium		hhP	scar.	1 1/2	25	
4525	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	. .	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
	Stocks (German Ten-Weeks)— Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	(Mathiola.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bedding, massing, edging or pot culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form and richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude, Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.
4529	White Dresden Perpetual . . . . .			. .	. .	25
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3 Dwarf Large-flowering—			. .	1 1/2	10	
4531	—White per oz., \$4			. .	1	10	
4532	—Canary Yellow			yel.	. .	10	
4533	—Crimson per oz., \$4			crim.	. .	10	
4534	—Chestnut			brown	. .	10	
4535	—Blood Red			blood	. .	10	
4536	—Carmine			car.	. .	10	
4537	—Rose			rose	. .	10	
4538	—Light Blue per oz., \$4			l. blue	. .	10	
4539	—Shining Purple Carmine			d. red	. .	25	
4539a	—Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed	. .	10	
4540	Giant Perfection, White			white	. .	25	
4541	—Mixed per oz., \$4			mixed	. .	10	
4542	Wallflower-leaved, White			white	. .	10	
4543	—Crimson			crim.	. .	10	
4544	—Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed	. .	10	
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet . . . . .			. .	. .	10
4546	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50			. .	. .	10
4547	Ordinary Mixed 1.00			. .	1 1/2	5	
	Stocks (Autumnal, etc.)—						
4548	Intermediate White	2 3	hhB	white	. .	25	
4549	—Crimson			crim.	. .	25	
4550	—Mixed			mixed	. .	25	
4551	Emperor Large-flowering, White			white	. .	25	
4552	—Crimson			crim.	. .	25	
4553	—Mixed			mixed	. .	25	
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter			scar.	. .	25	
4555	—White Winter			white	. .	25	
4558	—Mixed Winter			mixed	. .	10	
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter			crim.	. .	25	
4562	Queen, Purple			pur.	. .	5	
4564	—White			white	. .	5	
4567	—Scarlet			scar.	. .	5	
4573	—Mixed			mixed	. .	5	

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.

GERMAN TEN-WEEKS.						
24	Dwarf German		\$1	25	8 Tree or Giant	\$0 65
18	" "			00	6 " "	50
12	" "			75	8 Giant Perfection	60
8	" "			50	6 " "	50
6	" "			40	8 Wallflower-leaved	60
12	Large-flowering Emperor			85	6 " "	50
6	" "			50	6 Dwarf Perpetual	40
12	Dwarf Bouquet			75		
6	" "			40		
24	" Large-flowering		1	50		
18	" "		1	25		
12	" "			85	8 Intermediate German	60
8	" "			60	6 " "	50
6	" "			50	4 East Lothian Autumn	40
10	Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering			60	12 Fine Winter	80
6	" "			50	8 " "	60
					6 " "	50
					6 Dwarf Bouquet Winter	50
					6 Corcadeau Winter	50

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4573a	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine. (<i>Centaurea</i> .) Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple.	2 3	hA	pur.	1 1/2	5	
4577	White			white		5	
4580	Yellow			yel.		5	
4582	Mixed			mixed		5	
Sunflower (Helianthus)—							Derives its name from the popular supposition that its large heads of flowers follow the sun in its course. Showy for back grounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds. The large flowers are very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.
4583	Single Russian . . . per oz., 10c.	3		yel.	5	5	
4584	Single "Oscar Wilde"					5	
4585	—Primrose-colored					5	
4586	macrophyllus giganteus					5	
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-l'v'd.)	2 3			3	5	
4589	argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen"	3			4	5	
4590	California Double . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3		d. y.	2-5	5	
4591	Globe-flowered Double "20c.	3		yel.	3	5	
4592	Green-centered Double "20c.			y.&gr.		5	
4593	Dwarf Double "20c.	2 3		yel.		5	
4594	—Variegated foliage	3		var.		5	
4597	Swainsonia atrococcinea		gP	red	2	25	
Swan River Daisy							See <i>Brachycome</i> .
Sweet Peas							See page 106.
4598	Sweet William, Mixed, p'r oz., 25c.	2 3	hP	mixed	1 1/2	5	(Dianthus barbatus.) A very popular free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.
4598a	Pure White			white		5	
4598b	Auricula-flowered			mixed		5	
4598c	Dunnettii			d. crim.		5	
4600	Double Mixed			mixed		5	
Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William						30	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii		gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yel.	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA			5	
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2		scar.	2	5	(Cacalia.) These are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.
4612	Orange			orange		5	
4613	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4614	Thalictrum Cornuti		hP	w. & yel.	3	10	Tall Meadow Rue.
4615	Torenia Fournieri	2 3	tA	pur.	1	25	For borders and baskets. 4615a is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings"			white		25	
4615b	Bailloni			yel.		25	
4616	Trachelium cœruleum	2	†hP	blue	1 1/2	5	Very showy when in flower.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP			10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	trai	5	An ornamental clover.
4618a	Trillium grandiflorum			white	1/2	10	Large white Trillium.
4619	Tritoma uvaria	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4620	corallina			scar.	2	25	
4621	MacOwani			r. & yel.	1 1/2	25	
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2		white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	†hB		3	5	Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626	rubra			red		5	
4627	Mixed			mixed		5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass . oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	3/4	5	(Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White			white		5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2			1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
Verbena hybrida—							All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.
4637	Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	trai.	10	
4640	Scarlet Defiance					10	
4641	Blue Black, white eye			bl. & w.		10	
4643	candidissima (pure white)			white		10	
4644	auriculæflora			mixed		10	
4646	Italica striata			strip.		10	
4648	cœrulea			b. b.		10	
4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		5	
4650	Finest Mixed per oz., \$1.50					10	
4651	Mammoth Mixed 3.00					25	
Collection, incl'g 6 vars. Verbena						50	
4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora . . .		gP	white	3	10	Lemon Verbena; scented leaves

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4652a	Vernonia fasciculata	2	hP	pur.	4	cts. 10	"Iron Weed." Large heads of handsome purple flowers.
4653	Veronica Virginica			white	3	10	
4653a	Mixed			mixed	½	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654	Vicia Gerardii	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white		tP	white		10	
4662	rosea			rose		10	Fine for conservatory, parlor win-
4663	—alba			ro.&w.		10	dows, and border or beds; very
4665	Violets , Sweet-scented	1 2		blue	½	10	pretty.
4667	The Czar			white		10	(<i>Viola</i> .) All have great beauty
4669	White			white		10	and fragrance. The seed takes
4673	Viola cornuta , Purple Queen			pur.		10	a long time to germinate.
4674	—Mauve Green					10	
4675	—alba			white		10	Fine and early flowering. See
4677	Virginian Stock . . per oz., 20c.		hA	red	1	5	Violets.
4678	White 20c.			white		5	
4678a	Crimson King			crim.		5	(<i>Malcolmia maritima</i> .) Early-
4679	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3		sc.&w.	1½	5	flowering and fine.
4680	oculata			rose	¾	5	
4680a	—cœrulea			blue		5	Abundant blooming hardy an-
4681	—alba			white		5	nuals, very effective in massing.
4681a	—Mixed			mixed		5	They are easily grown, and suc-
4681b	Mixed				1	5	ceed best in light, rich loam.
4682	Wallflower per oz., 50c.	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	
4684	Mixed			mixed		5	
4686	German Double					10	(<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i> .) Favorite
Collections of Wallflower, including							sweet-scented flowers, of fine
12 vars. Double German						1 00	colors; useful as spring bedders.
8 " " " "						80	
6 " " " "						65	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora , p'r oz., 40c.		hA	pur.		5	
4689	—alba 40c.			white		5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-
4692	gloxinioides 40c.			b.&w.		5	flowering.
4693	Worms	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4694	Wigandia Vigieri		†tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696	Yucca baccata		hhP	gr.wh.	3	10	
4701	brevifolia				15	10	Very showy, attractive plants for
4703	gloriosa				4	10	the sub-tropical garden, with
4705	Whipplei				2	10	numerous large white flowers.
Zinnia, Double—							
4707	Tall Carmine . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	car.		5	
4707a	—Crimson 40c.			crim.		5	
4708	—Flesh-colored . . . 40c.			flesh		5	
4708a	—Lilac 40c.			lilac		5	
4709	—Purple 40c.			pur.		5	
4709a	—Rose 40c.			rose		5	Fine bedding and border plants,
4710	—Scarlet 40c.			scar.		5	blooming long and abundantly.
4710a	—Violet 40c.			violet		5	Beds of these are greatly ad-
4711	—White 40c.			white		5	mired. The colors are varied
4712	—Yellow, Sulphur . . . 40c.			yel.		5	and bright, and the plants easily
4713	—Golden 40c.					5	grown. Should be more exten-
4714	—Mixed 30c.			mixed		5	sively cultivated, as the varie-
4714a	—Pompon 75c.					5	ties have been much improved
4715	—Large Robust . . . 75c.					5	of late. 4721 and 4721a are very
4716	Dwarf Crimson . . . 50c.			crim.	1½	5	dwarf double varieties, forming
4716a	—Purple 50c.			pur.		5	compact, free-flowering bushes;
4717	—Salmon 50c.			salmon		5	fine for edgings. 4715 has most
4718	—Scarlet 50c.			scar.		5	magnificent, extra-large blos-
4718a	—Variegated Foliage . . 50c.					5	soms of rich colors. 4723 is a
4719	—White 50c.			white		5	splendid new dwarf variety of
4719a	—Yellow, Sulphur . . . 50c.			yel.		5	the color of the "Jacq" rose. The
4720	—Golden 50c.					5	collections here offered will be
4720a	—Mixed 40c.			mixed		5	found very choice, and are sure
4721	—Tom Thumb Mix,d " \$1.00				½	10	to give satisfaction. Zinnias
4721a	—White 1.50			white		10	succeed best in a rich, deep
4722	—Haageana, Double " 1.25			yel.	1	10	loamys soil, and in a sunny situa-
4723	—Gen. Jacqueminot . . .			d. red		10	tion.
4723a	—Double Curled and Crested . . .			mixed		10	
Collections of Zinnia, including—							
10 vars. Beautiful Double						50	
6 " " " "						40	
8 " Dwarf Double						50	
6 " " " "						40	
4724	Zygadenus elegans	2	hP	white	1	25	Wax-like flowers.



BALSAM PEAR.



THUNBERGIA.



TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.



IPOMœA LIMBATA.



MINA LOBATA.




BALLOON VINE.




COBÆA SCANDENS.

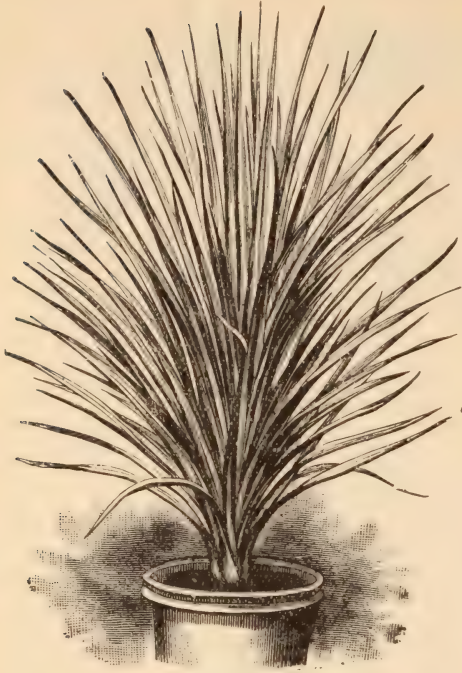
VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4725	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	cts. 10	Beautiful climber.
4726	<i>Apios tuberosa</i>	3	hP	..	6	5	Graceful twining perennial.
4727	<i>Aristolochia siph</i>	2	..	br. & yl.	30	25	The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i>	1	..	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	Balloon Vine . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	Canary-bird Flower , per oz., 50c	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	25	"Butterfly Pea."
4750	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	white	15	5	} Virgin's Bower; very fragrant. For other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4752	<i>paniculata</i>	2 3	..	..	8-40	5
4758	Large-flowering hybrids . . . . .	..	..	mixed	var.	10
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conser- vatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . per oz., 75c.	..	ttP	pur.	20	10	Rapid growing. Start in the house.
4774	Convolvulus aureus superbus	hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty and fine for baskets, ex- cept the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776	major (Morning Glory) oz., 15c.	..	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780	Mauritanicus . . . . .	..	hP	blue	tra.	10
	Cypress Vine						See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	Dolichos Lablab . . per oz., 15c.	..	gP	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid grow- ing and free flowering; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i> 15c.	..	..	white	..	5
4785	— <i>gigantea</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4786	—Mixed per oz., 15c.	mixed	..	5	
4790	Hedysarum coronarium	3	thB	red	3	5	} French (Bush) Honeysuckle. Flowers sweet-scented.
4792	— <i>album</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4795	Humulus Japonicus	tA	green	15-20	10	} Climbing Hop. 4796 has beauti- fully variegated foliage.
4796	— <i>variegatus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4798	Ipomœa coccinea . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful free blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon-Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers.
4800	— <i>lutea</i> 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i> . . . . .	..	tP	rose	15	25
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	tA	blue	..	5
4810	— <i>marmorata</i> . . . . .	..	..	mar.	..	5
4812	<i>Nil</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
4814	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	v. & w.	5	5
4816	<i>Mexicana grandiflora alba</i>	3	..	white	15	10	
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night) p' oz., 20c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
4822	<i>hybrida</i> , "Heavenly Blue" . . . . .	..	..	blue	10	25
4824	<i>Learii</i> . . . . .	..	gP	v. b.	15	25
4826	<i>rubro-cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. r.	8	10
4828	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4835	Quamoclit (Cypress Vine)	} <i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well known Cypress Vine; has very beauti- ful, bright flowers, and is de- servedly popular.
4836	—White per oz., 30c.	..	tA	scar.	10	5	
4836a	—Rose 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
4837	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4840	<i>sinuata</i>	tP	scar.	..	5	
	Collection, including 12 varieties			white	..	50	
4845	Kennedyia Comptoniana	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	..	scar.	4	25	
4855	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
	Lathyrus—						
4882	<i>White Everlasting Pea</i>	2	hP	white	8	10	} See also Sweet Peas, page 106. Handsome perennials, produ- cing beautiful flowers.
4883	<i>Scarlet</i> " " " " oz., 50c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
4884	<i>Blue Lord Anson's</i> " " " 15c.	1 3	..	blue	6	5	
4885	<i>White</i> " " " " " 15c.	white	..	5	
4886	Lophospermum scandens	2 3	tP	d. ro.	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
4888	Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1 3	tgP	pur.	10	10	} Abundant bloomers, and very de- sirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every col- lection.
4890	<i>Barclayana</i> . . . . .	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10
4892	<i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4894	<i>Emeryana rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
4895	<i>purpurea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
4900	<i>Mixed</i>	mixed	..	10	
4901	Mina lobata	tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
	Moon Flower						See <i>Ipomœa Mex. grandiflora alba</i> .

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5128	* <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5132	<i>minutiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5136	* <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP	..	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs. Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5138	<i>Arundo Donax</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
5140	*—fol. variegata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5144	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	Animated Oats. Curious.
5150	<i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	} Quaking Grass. No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5154	<i>maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	5	
5158	<i>Brizopyrum siculum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160	<i>Bromus brizaeformis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5164	<i>madritensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5165	<i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i> . . . . .	..	tP	..	..	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5166	<i>Chloris barbata vera</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168	<i>truncata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	5	
5170	<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	1	5	Pretty for edging.
5172	<i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	5	} Job's Tears; so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5174	<i>aurea zebrina</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum Richardsonii</i>	2	..	..	2	10	Very fine grass.
5175a	<i>Cynosurus elegans</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	5	Handsome for bouquets.
5176	<i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	..	1	5	} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a	<i>corocana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5176b	<i>Indica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5178	<i>Elymus hystrix</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	4	5	From the Crimea. Odd.
5180	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5182	<i>amabilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5184	<i>maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5185	<i>suaveolens</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190	*—foliis variegatis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5192	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5196	<i>Festuca glauca</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10	
5198	<i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i> . . . . .	..	tP	..	..	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202	<i>latifolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	8	10	
5205	* <i>Gynerium argenteum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207	*—fol. variegatum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5207a	*—roseum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5208	<i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5212	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	2	5	Squirrel-tail Grass.
5213	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	10	Very pretty rush-like grass.
5216	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5	Hare's-tail Grass.
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	<i>sulcatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10	



DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS.



ARECA BAUERI.



LATANIA BOROBNICA.




NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>1/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5228	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	hA	apet.	1 1/4	5	Ornamental Grass.
5229	<i>Poa amabilis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	2	10	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	<i>Setaria macrochaeta</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1 1/2	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	* <i>Stipa pennata</i>	2	hP	. .	. .	5	} Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	<i>elegantissima</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
5237	<i>Tricholena violacea</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	4	5	Sesame Grass. Singular.
5248	<i>Zea Japonica</i>	2	. .	. .	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5256	Cuzko . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	

COLLECTIONS.

25 varieties Grasses, Ornamental	\$o 75
12 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50

PALM SEEDS.

 The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer.

	Pkt.	Per 100 seeds		Pkt.	Per 100 seeds
Areca lutescens 12 seeds,	\$o 25	\$1 25	Dracæna indivisa lineata . . . 25 seeds,	\$o 10	\$o 25
" rubra 12 "	25	1 25	Geonoma Schottiana 8 "	25	2 50
" sapida 8 "	10	1 00	Kentia Belmoreana 12 "	25	1 50
Brahea edulis 4 "	25	5 00	" Forsteriana 12 "	25	1 50
" filifera (Washingtonia) 25 "	10	30	" Canterburyana (Um-		
Caryota slobolifera 10 "	25	2 00	brella Palm) 12 "	50	3 00
Chamærops Canariensis . . . 8 "	10	1 00	" Morei 10 "	50	4 00
" elegans argentea . 12 "	25	1 25	Iatania Borbonica 12 "	10	50
" excelsa 25 "	10	30	Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Ba-		
" humilis 20 "	10	40	nana) 10 "	25	2 00
Cocos australis 8 "	25	2 50	Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm) 8 "	10	1 00
" Bonnettii 8 "	25	2 50	Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine) 15 "	25	1 25
" campestris 10 "	25	2 25	Phœnix Canariensis 12 "	10	60
" plumosa 10 "	25	2 25	" dactylifera (Date		
" flexuosa 10 "	25	2 25	Palm) 12 "	10	50
" Weddelliana 8 "	25	2 50	" reclinata 15 "	25	1 25
Corypha australis (Cabbage			" rupicola 10 "	25	2 00
Palm) 10 "	10	60	" tenuis 8 "	10	1 00
Dracæna australis 20 "	10	25	Ptychosperma Alexandræ . 12 "	25	1 50
" indivisa (per 1,000			Seaforthia elegans 8 "	10	1 00
seeds, 75 cts.) . . . 50 "	10	15	Thrinax argentea 12 "	25	1 25

J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York:

SOUTHPORT, CONN., *July 11th, 1892.*

Gentlemen—The Hollyhock plants from seed I bought of you two years ago are now in full bloom. They are a noble, brave and soul-thrilling sight, especially the large crimson variety. All are *very double*, as I desired them.

Yours truly,

CHAS. H. GRAY.

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Amarantus tricolor	05	Heliotropium grandiflorum	10
Ammobium alatum	05	Iberis odorata	05
Aquilegia chrysantha	10	umbellata	05
Aster chrysanthemiflora	10	amara	05
Balsams , Camellia-flowered	10	Kaulfussia amelloides	05
Cacalia coccinea	05	Leptosiphon (Gilia) densiflorus	05
Calliopsis lanceolata	10	Lobelia Erinus (gracilis)	05
Callirrhoe pedata	05	Malope grandiflora	05
Centranthus macrosiphon	05	Mimulus moschatus	10
" Dwarf	05	Phlox Drummondii grandiflora	10
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verna	05	Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)	10
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Convolvulus Mauritanicus	10	Nemophila insignis	05
aureus superbus	10	maculata	05
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rosea splendens	05	Silene pendula ruberrima	05
Iberis amara	05	Spraguea umbellata	25
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Lobb's Nasturtium	05	Virginian Stock	05

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J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York.

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FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans Early Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Sweet Corn Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnips Potatoes Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Olera Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans Beet Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Cherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Olera Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Bush Tuberos Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Cabbage for Cold Fruites Cauliflower for Cold Fruites Tuberos Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip</p>

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Sow in Open Ground.
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" Long Pod
" Mazagan
Beet
Carrot
Cress
Leek
Onion
Peas
Potatoes
Radish
Spinach
Early Turnip

THORBURN
Stone Head
RED DUTCH
CABBAGE

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MARKET PEAS
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ESTABLISHED 1802.

1895

J.M. THORBURN & CO.

ANNUAL

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS

THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN

THE WORLD.

FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN
FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

FOR THE LAWN
FOR THE FARM & NURSERY.

15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.



For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES ON SEEDS.—If Prepaid, many Express Companies now take Flower, Tree and Garden Seeds and Bulbs, when done up in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, at the rate of ten cents for each one and a-half pounds or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a four-pound package of seeds may be sent to California for thirty cents if prepaid; otherwise it would cost eighty cents.

QUANTITY.	Packages of 1 lb. or less				Over 1 lb. to 2 lbs.																																		
" 2 "	" 3 "	" 4 "	" 5 "		25	30	30	40	30																														
" 3 "	" 4 "	" 5 "			45	45	60	45	25																														
" 4 "	" 5 "				60	60	80	60	30																														
" 5 "					70	70	100	80	35																														
" 7 "	" 10 "	" 15 "	" 20 "	" 25 "	90	95	150	100	35																														
" 10 "	" 15 "	" 20 "	" 25 "		100	115	200	150	40																														
" 15 "	" 20 "	" 25 "			115	135	300	215	40																														
" 20 "	" 25 "				130	165	400	275	45																														
" 25 "					150	185	500	350	50																														
" 30 "	" 35 "	" 40 "	" 45 "	" 50 "	175	210	600	400	55																														
" 35 "	" 40 "	" 45 "	" 50 "		200	250	700	475	55																														
" 40 "	" 45 "	" 50 "			225	275	800	525	60																														
" 45 "	" 50 "				250	300	900	585	65																														
" 50 "					250	300	975	650	70																														
Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota, N. & S.	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming

J. M. Thorburn & Co.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

High-Class Seeds

IN ISSUING our Ninety-fourth Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post-Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address, always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. *All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.*

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality: see table of express tariff, on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course, we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, Address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also, to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we will choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.


SHIPMENTS by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are, a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York.

 In February we publish a list of **GLADIOLUS AND SPRING BULBS**, and in September a catalogue of **DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS**.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

To Prepare a Cold-Frame.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a cold-frame in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

New, Rare and Valuable Flower Seeds.

Alyssum maritimum, Thorburn Bouquet.

This new improved Sweet Alyssum is exceedingly dwarf and compact, and of the neatest possible habit. It is very suitable for borders or pots. Per packet, 10 cts.



Aster, "Lady in White."

This new variety has been obtained from the now well known Mignon Aster, which it resembles in its free-branching habit, and in the graceful semi-globular form of the flowers. Each plant produces from 40 to 70 buds, which come into flower gradually, and so prolong the blooming period into the late autumn. The foliage is perfectly distinct, being of a long and very narrow shape, and a striking light green color. The plants have an extremely graceful appearance, quite free from the stiffness common to most other classes of Aster. Valuable for bedding, or for pots, and especially for cut-flowers, the flowers being borne in great profusion. Per packet, 25 cents.

Begonia odorata, "Pioneer."

The flowers of this new tuberous-rooted Begonia are remarkable for their delicious fragrance. In color they are very rich rose-carmine, and measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Grown in the open ground, the plants form nice round bushes about 4 inches high, above which the straight, upright flower-stems stand about 8 inches. Valuable for pot culture or for bedding. Per packet, 25 cents.

Cosmos, New Mammoth Perfection.

An improved strain of this favorite hardy annual. The flowers measure 13 to 15 inches in circumference, with broad, deeply lined petals.

Erlinda. White.	Pkt. \$0 25
Rosetta. Pink	25

Campanula persicifolia Backhousei.

The plants grow about 3 feet high, and produce 6 to 8 strong flower stalks, each of which bears 15 to 20 magnificent blossoms. These are of the purest white, and almost twice the size of the ordinary *C. persicifolia*. The plant is perfectly hardy, free flowering and long lasting in bloom, and is one of the best

perennials for groups and borders, and equally valuable for cut-flowers. Per packet, 20 cts.

Centaurea Cyanus nana compacta, New Varieties.

These new varieties are obtained from the *Centaurea Cyanus* "Victoria," the charming miniature blue Cornflower, already well-known and appreciated. In height and habit they are similar to the parent form, and comprise flowers of white, lilac, rose, light blue and brown-red tints. A bed of them will thus present a lively and gay appearance. These little Cornflowers make a fine show in spring, and as they are very hardy the seed may be sown in the autumn. Per packet, 20 cents.

Carnation, Double Perpetual. (New.)

This new Carnation was raised by Mr. Chabaud, the foremost Carnation grower of Europe. It is the most valuable of his introductions, and this alone is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence to all who are familiar with the work of this distinguished specialist. The plant grows from 16 to 20 inches high, is closely branched, and carries its blooms well. The straight, vertical flower-stems are covered with large, handsome, very double flowers in every variety of color. It will be found invaluable for florists. It blooms in about seven months after being sown, and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. It possesses all the good qualities of the best Tree Carnations, together with the earliness of the Margaret Carnation, and produces double flowers at the rate of 80 to 90 per cent. In view of its earliness, hardiness, robust growth, perfect bearing, variety of color of the flowers, and the long continued time in which they are produced, it is likely to supersede all varieties hitherto grown. The seed we offer was saved exclusively in the Garden of Carnations of Provence, by Mr. Chabaud himself. It may be sown either in autumn or early spring. Per pkt., 50 cents.



NEW CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."

New Celosia, "Ostrich Feather."

This new Feathered Celosia produces very large plumes, which are exquisitely curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather. The plant grows about 3 feet high, is of handsome pyramidal form, and the numerous massive plumes waving gracefully above the foliage make it one of the most effective ornamental plants for either pot or out-door culture. It is of easy cultivation, requiring the same treatment as the ordinary Cockscomb.

Per pkt.

Crimson \$0 10
Orange 10

Dahlia, "Jules Chretien."

A new very dwarf single strain, growing only from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering profusely through the summer from June to October. It is also fine for pots. The flowers are produced in great variety of color, and stand well above the foliage.

Per pkt.

Intense Scarlet \$0 10
Mixed, All Colors 10



DATURA CORNUCOPIA.

Datura Cornucopia.

(The "Horn of Plenty.")

The plant is of robust habit, and, while it is not hardy, assumes the proportions of a good-sized shrub in a single season. It does splendidly in the open ground. The leaves are large, dark green, and the stem is brownish purple, with a shining surface. The flower is immense, often 10 inches long and 5 inches wide at the mouth, and conical, having three cones, one within the other, each with spreading, wavy margin. The color is fine purple and French white, the former predominating outside, and the latter within the throat and the tube of the flower. Our cut is a fair representation of a good plant. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., \$1.

Dianthus laciniatus, "Salmon Queen."

A new annual Pink of the popular Heddewigii class. The flowers are of a very distinct and perfectly new tint in this class, being of the most brilliant salmon color, changing into a salmon rose when fading. The flowers are well formed and beautifully fringed. Seventy-five per cent. of the plants will come true from seed. Per packet, 25 cts.

Ipomoea purpurea fl. pl. Double-flowered Morning Glory.

This is the first *double* Morning Glory ever introduced. The flowers are white, with a slight spot of red or blue at the base of the larger petals, and are produced very freely. About 80 per cent. will come true double from seed; the remainder will be semi-double or single. It grows very rapidly, and will prove a valuable addition to our hardy annual climbers. Per packet, 25 cts.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS "SALMON QUEEN."

Isotoma hirsuta multiflora.

These new hybrid Isotomas are distinguished for their beautiful foliage and for their extraordinary profusion of bloom. The leaves are velvety and of an emerald-green color, with evenly scalloped, bright scarlet border. The flowers are of various shades from orange-red to dark scarlet. The calyx is blood-red, scarlet, violet, white and yellow tigers. Sown in January or February, they will bloom from June till late in the fall. Excellent for pot culture. Per packet, 25 cents.

Lobelia erinus compacta "Golden Queen."

The chief merit of this new Lobelia will be found in the effective and agreeable contrast between its foliage and its flowers; the leaves are a rich, golden yellow, similar to those of the popular "Golden Feather," while the flowers are of a beautiful brilliant blue. A plant that of itself supplies two such striking colors must prove especially valuable for carpet-bedding. It will also be found desirable for border and pot-culture. Per packet, 25 cts.

Linaria Cymbalaria fl. albo. White-Flowered "Kenilworth Ivy."

This pretty new variety differs from the original species by its flowers being *pure white* instead of violet-colored. Its foliage, too, is of a lighter green and very glossy. It is of vigorous growth, and may be cultivated either as an annual or as a perennial. It thrives equally well in the shade or in the sun, and is a most suitable plant for covering rock-work or walls or for hanging baskets. Per packet, 15 cents.



LINARIA CYMBALARIA FL. ALBO.

Mignonette, Golden Gem.

This novelty is offered as a companion to the well-known "Victoria" Mignonette, which is noted for its dwarf habit and its beautifully formed spikes of brilliant red flowers. The "Golden Gem" is of the same dwarf, compact, regular pyramidal growth, but with flowers of a rich *golden yellow*, which would contrast well with the bright red of the "Victoria." It is suitable for pot-culture, groups and edgings. (The "Victoria" will be found quoted in the body of this catalogue with the other Mignonettes.) Per packet, 25 cents.

Myosotis Alpestris, Striped or Blotched.

A most charming new Alpine Forget-me-not for borders or groups. It is very curiously colored, the flowers, instead of being of one color like the other varieties of *Myosotis Alpestris*, being white, spotted, striped or fluted with blue in a most original manner. It comes pretty true from seed. Per packet, 15 cents.

Petunia, Thorburn Superb Giant.

The flowers are extremely deep-throated and very large, some of them measuring 5 inches in diameter. The colors are varied, many of them intense, and some of them in combinations quite new in Petunias; some specimens are exquisitely penciled, and others are self-colored and beautifully fringed. The seed we offer is from plants selected for excellence in size, form, fringe and marking. Per packet, 25 cents.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis.

This entirely new and distinct variety of Castor-Oil Plant is a native of East Africa. It surpasses in size and beauty all varieties hitherto known. The leaves are light green, with whitish ribs, and measure from 2 to 2½ feet across. In regard to appearance, the plant may be compared to a gigantic *Aralia Sieboldii*, and for large groups or single specimens it is an exceedingly striking and effective ornamental foliaged plant. It will serve well, also, as a center for beds of tropical foliage plants. Per packet, 10 cents.

Saintpaulia ionantha.

An exceedingly charming little stove plant, of the order of Gesneriaceæ. It was discovered on the Usambara mountains in Central Africa by Mr. Saintpaul Illaire. The leaves, which are dark green and of downy surface, form a flat rosette, from the center of which rise numerous flower stems, 2 to 3 inches in length and crowned with numerous beautiful deep blue flowers, resembling, both in color and shape, the sweet-scented violet. The clear violet-blue of the corolla gradually shades darker towards the center, where the anthers form a compact golden cluster, contrasting beautifully with the delicate hue around them. It is very free flowering, and begins to bloom while the plant is yet quite young. For winter flowering it is invaluable, as it continues in bloom from autumn till spring. Per packet, 25 cents.

Salvia splendens grandiflora prostrata.

A new large-flowered, bright scarlet variety, with graceful drooping flower spikes. It is very showy and attractive. Per packet, 25 cents.

Eckford's New White Sweet Pea, "Blanche Burpee."

The following is Mr. Eckford's own description of this new Sweet Pea, which he considers the finest of all the famous varieties that he has originated:

"A white-seeded, pure white, of exquisite form and immense size, having a bold, rigid, upright, shell-shaped standard of great substance; is a wonderfully profuse bloomer, and absolutely free from the objectionable notch, so conspicuous in the Queen of England and Emily Henderson. It usually bears three flowers on a stem. A very chaste variety, and by far the finest Sweet Pea ever introduced." Price, in Eckford's original packets, per pkt, 25 cts.; 5 packets for \$1.

Tropaeolum, Hybrids of "Madame Gunter."

This new class of *Tropaeolum* was obtained by artificially hybridizing the pretty variety named "Madame Gunter." It is distinguished by its dark foliage and a richness of color not to be found in any of the different classes of *Tropaeolum* already grown. The flowers exhibit shades of rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc., either self-colored or spotted or striped. It flowers freely and for a long time, and cannot be surpassed as a climber for covering trellis work, railings or balconies. Per packet, 25 cents.

Wallflower, Single Annual.

The Wallflower has hitherto been known only as a perennial, flowering the second year after sowing. But this new variety is an *annual*, which, if sown in March in a frame, will begin flowering in June and continue to bloom profusely until late in the autumn. The flowers are of a pretty light brown color. Suitable for pot culture or open ground. Per packet, 15 cents.

Rosa multiflora nana.

This new dwarf Polyanthus rose flowers the first season from seed sown in the open ground, and if started early in frames, or in boxes indoors, and transplanted to the outside like Asters, the plants will be in full bloom as early as July, and they will continue flowering in extraordinary profusion until late in the fall. The large double flowers are of perfect form, and are produced in every color exhibited by other roses. The plants grow only about 15 inches high, forming very neat, compact bushes about 3 feet in circumference. They are suitable for growing in pots or vases, as well as for massing in groups and for borders. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

CHINESE VEGETABLES.

Many garden vegetables have been introduced into this country by the Chinese. The following are a few of those cultivated by the Chinese gardeners in the vicinity of New York. They are worthy of a place in American gardens:

Pe-Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage.

This is the best known and perhaps the most valuable. The plant bears a loose Lettuce-like head of crisp leaves, which may be used in all the fashions in which Cabbage is served. It does best in a cool, moist soil. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 30 cents.



CHINESE MUSTARD.

Chinese Mustard.

This is an excellent plant for greens, and produces an enormous amount of herbage, hence it is desirable, whether for home use or for the market gardener. The leaves have an agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 75 cts.

Chinese Tuberous-Rooted Mustard.

This is grown for its small turnip-like roots, which are excellent for salad. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

Chinese Yam.

(*Dioscorea Batatas*.)

The roots are used like Potatoes, boiled, roasted and cooked in various other ways. Roots, per doz., 75c.; per 100, \$4.

Zit-kwa.

(*Benincasa cerifera*.)

This is the Wax-Gourd, well known as an ornamental Gourd. The fruit is round or oblong, with solid white flesh. It is excellent for preserves or sweet pickles, and has been advertised as the Chinese Preserving Melon. It requires the same culture as the Muskmelon. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

La-kwa.

(*Momordica charantia*.)

For American tastes the Balsam Pear has probably more merit as an ornamental vine than as an esculent. It is a favorite with the Chinese, who use it largely in salads, pickles and curries. In India the fruit is sliced and then dried. It is necessary, however, to boil it in water first in order to remove all bitterness. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 25 cents.



LA-KWA.

Egg-Plant, Chinese Scarlet.

Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

Sing-kwa.

(*Luffa acutangula*—The Dish-Cloth Gourd.)

The fruit is eaten before it is mature, either sliced like Cucumbers, or in soups, or cooked like Squash. In Japan, the young fruit is sliced and dried, and thus preserved for future use. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cts.

Lappa major.

(The "Gobo" of the Japanese.)

A delicious, perfectly hardy biennial vegetable. The young leaf stalks resemble Rhubarb in form, are very like asparagus in flavor, and are cooked in the same way, except that the first water in which they are boiled should be poured off and the "Gobo" cooked in fresh water. It is easily grown. Per packet, 25 cents; per oz., 75 cents.



SING-KWA.

New, Rare and Valuable Vegetable Seeds.

Asparagus, Columbian Mammoth White.

This variety is a sport from Conover's Colossal, and originated on the farm of a prominent Asparagus grower of Long Island. It produces pure white shoots, and requires no artificial blanching. On this account it brings in the market a much higher price than any other sort. It is a strong grower, and comes remarkably true from seed—not more than 10 per cent. reverting to the type. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Thorburn Valentine Wax Bean.

First in Earliness, First in Productiveness, and First in Quality.

This is an improved Extra Early Valentine Bean, with round *wax* pods. Originated with T. V. Maxon, the well known cultivator, of Jefferson Co., N. Y. The type is so perfectly fixed that only one plant with green pods was found in the field, and that was probably from a stray bean. It grows only about 15 inches high, with a strong stalk and an abundance of foliage.

It is without any exception the earliest Wax Bean in use, being even earlier than our Refugee Wax. Beans planted on June 18 produced pods 4 inches long by July 25, and on August 1 half a crop could be picked.

The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. Certainly no other bean has less string or less hard shell to the pod as long as they are suitable for cooking. It is the best quality for snap beans of any Wax Bean in use. It is remarkably free from rust, and remains a long time without becoming tough.

Combined with these valuable features of extreme earliness and excellence of quality is its enormous productiveness. In this respect, also, it excels any Wax Bean in cultivation. Our cut is a just representation of an average plant. All who saw the field before harvest pronounced it the fullest podded field they had ever seen. The pods are well held up from the ground. Per pkt. 25, cts.; ½-pt., 50 cts.; pt., 80 cts.; qt., \$1.50; ½-pk., \$5.

Thorburn Prolific Market Bean.

An exceedingly vigorous and healthy grower and enormously productive, the pods being borne in thick clusters, and as many as 35 to 40 on each plant. It is rust-proof to a remarkable degree. Out of a lot left in an open vessel for eight days, not one was found to be yellow or rusty. The seeds being black, it is likely to remain true to its character longer than light or different colored beans. The pods are of a light green color, long and perfectly round, solid-fleshed, and of very soft marrow and texture. For productiveness, solidity of flesh and roundness of pod, it excels any now in cultivation. Per qt., 40 cts.; per bus., \$8.

Thorburn Dwarf Lima Bean.

(Kumerle Strain.)

A dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It is a veritable dwarf Lima, growing only from 12 to 18 inches high, perfectly fixed in habit, and with hardly any inclination to run to vine. It possesses in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima, in which respect it differs from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush. Some of these contain two, some four, but most of them three beans, all as large as those of the ordinary Challenger Lima. The pods are short and unusually thick, and display the seeds inside by prominent knobs, as shown in our illustration. They should be planted two feet apart and one foot in a row. One plant only should be allowed to grow in a hill. Per qt., 50 cts.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax Bean.

Combines hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong-growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. It sends out short tendrils, on which pods are formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, to 100 to 150 fold.

The packets contain an ounce of beans, being 60 to 75 in number, and if planted one bean in a place, 10 inches apart in the row and the rows 24 to 28 inches apart, they will produce, under favorable conditions, a bountiful supply for a small family.

The pods are meaty and well filled, thick, flat when young, and semi-round later; of rich yellow color and fine quality, and stringless, even when large enough to shell. If the pods are picked as fast as formed, the plant continues to furnish a bountiful supply for an unusually long season. Per pkt., 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.



THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

In size and solidity it equals the well known White Winnigstadt. The heads are a fine deep red color and very tender. Per pkt., 10 cts.



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSKMELON.

all. Out of a collection including every standard
Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

This is by far the earliest Sweet Corn grown—being ready for the table in six weeks from the time of planting. It is a delicious Sweet Corn, although not wrinkled. The ears are very small, averaging only 3½ to 5 inches in length. In the extreme north, where it originated, the stalks grow only 2½ feet high. They have very little foliage, and the corn can, therefore, be planted close together in drills, instead of in hills. The ears are produced close to the ground. The type is yellow, but it occasionally shows white and yellow on the same ear. Per qt., 60 cts.; ½-pk., \$1.75.

This superb new variety originated on Long Island. It is of the Hackensack type, but possesses so many advantages over that popular variety that it is no doubt destined to supersede it. The flesh is green and of the very finest quality, and the skin is densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the finest in quality and the most beautiful in appearance, it is also the earliest of variety, it produced the first ripe melon of the season.

An extra early wrinkled Pea, growing about two feet in height. It produces more than twice the number of pods of any extra early variety of smooth Pea now in use. Not only that, but the pods are of larger size, better filled and the Peas of better quality than those of any smooth extra early sort. The crop is ready to pick but a few days later than the very earliest. Per ½-pt., 35 cts.; per pt., 60 cts.; per qt., \$1.

A valuable novelty of French origin. Being a *wrinkled* Pea, the quality is much superior to that of any smooth Sugar Pea. It is medium early, of strong, robust growth, and grows only about eighteen inches high. The pods are unusually large and well-filled for a dwarf Pea, and they are produced very abundantly. Per qt., 50c.

This is a really splendid main crop wrinkled Pea. The pods, which are *straight*, are usually borne in pairs, are very thick, and contain 7 to 9 extra large dark green Peas of fine quality. It grows 2 feet high. Per qt., 35c.

An extra early wrinkled Pea of enormous productiveness. It grows from 3½ to 4 feet high. The pods are well filled with large Peas of the very best quality. Per qt., 30 cts.

This new variety is distinguished for its exceedingly dark, black-green color, and also for its very long-standing qualities, being from two to three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-Standing." The leaves are thick and spread out flat upon the ground. It is excellent for spring sowing, but not sufficiently hardy to stand the winter in this locality. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.

It is doubtful if any novelty ever created such a sensation among Potato growers as this wonderful new Potato, introduced by us last year. Though offered for sale at an almost prohibitive price, the demand for it was many times in excess of our supply, and as many of our friends were disappointed in securing some last year, we would recommend them to order promptly on receipt of this.

It was fully described in our last year's Catalogue, and we need now only repeat that for large, uniform size, handsome appearance, and greatness of yield, it is equalled only by the Carman No. 3, described on the next page while for excellence of table quality it is without a peer.

Owing to the drought, the Potatoes are quite small this year.

PRICES.

Per barrel	\$16 00	Per half peck	\$1 25
Per bushel	7 00	4 pounds for	85
Per half bushel	4 00	2 pounds by mail, postage paid, for	70
Per peck	2 25	" " " " " "	40

KINGSTON, PA., *November 2, 1894.*

Messrs. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:
Gentlemen—Last spring I purchased from you $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel Carman No 1 Potatoes, and made a mistake in not getting more. With practically no rain from May till September, they yielded at the rate of 376 bushels per acre. I confidently expect to produce that number of bushels from **half an acre** next year. Yours respectfully, M. GARAHAN.

Yours respectfully,

M. GARRAHAN.

Vegetable Seeds.

Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the repayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 45 of this catalogue for complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

ASPARAGUS.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argentcuil</i> of the French is identical with it	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.00 .		
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	10	20	60
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.00 .		
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color	10	20	50
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.00 .		
18	Columbian Mammoth White. (See Novelties, page 8.)	20	60	2 00
	One-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$10 .		

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artischofe.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable, and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. These excellent varieties are by no means so largely grown as they deserve to be.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

21	French Globe. The standard and best variety; pkt., 10c.	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 50
23	Italian Purple. Extra early Italian variety . . pkt., 10 cts.	30	1 00	3 50
24	Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 50.			



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.



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THORBURN REFUGEE WAX BEAN. (See page 13.)



THORBURN PROLIFIC MARKET BEAN.

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima Bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

DWARF, OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
30	Thorburn Prolific Market Bean. (See Novelties.)	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$2 25	\$8 00
31	Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet. Straight, long, green pods; very productive; 12 to 15 inches high	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
32	Marvel of Paris. Long slender pods; early and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
34	Triumph of the Frames. A dwarf green seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is the best of all for growing in frames . . .	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	30	90	1 50	5 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	30	90	1 50	5 50
40	Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	25	75	1 25	4 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod Bean	25	75	1 25	4 25
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 25
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	75	1 25	4 25
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; very early and productive . . .	25	75	1 25	4 25
52	Round, Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk," save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	25	75	1 25	4 25
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
58	Speckled Nonpareil	25	75	1 25	4 50
60	Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods	25	75	1 25	4 50
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods . .	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
62	Thorburn Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	25	75	1 25	4 25
64	Refugee, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 00
65	Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	25	75	1 25	4 25
66	Galega. An improved Refugee.	25	75	1 25	4 25
67	Green-Seeded Flageolet. Used extensively by the French as a shell Bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	90	1 50	5 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
68	Thorburn Valentine Wax (See Novelties) . . . pkt. 25c., ½-pt. 50c., pt. 80c.	\$1 50	\$5 00		
69	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow yods	30	1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
70	Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	30	90	1 50	5 50
71	Challenge Black Wax. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax	30	90	1 50	5 50
72	Algerian Black Wax. Very productive; round pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
73	Bismarck Black Wax. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax	30	90	1 50	5 50
76	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust	30	90	1 50	5 00
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
80	Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round, golden pods	30	90	1 50	5 00
81	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort	30	90	1 50	5 00
82	Pink-Eyed Wax	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
83	Currie's Rust-Proof Wax	30	90	1 50	5 00
84	Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
86	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust	30	90	1 50	5 50
88	White Wax. Flat, yellow pods	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
90	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality	40	1 50	2 50	9 00

WHITE BEANS.

91	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). For a complete description, see Novelties, page 8.	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
92	Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
93	Henderson Bush Lima, or Sieva. Productive	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
94	White Valentine. Round pod	30	90	1 50	5 00
95	Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing	30	90	1 50	5 50
96	Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early	25	75	1 25	4 50
97	Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort, of upright growth	25	75	1 25	4 50
98	White French Flageolet. Used as a shell bean in the green state; fine	30	90	1 50	5 00
99	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe	20	70	1 25	4 00
100	White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell bean	20	70	1 25	4 00

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	½-pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
106	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
107	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good	30	90	1 50	5 00
109	Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	25	75	1 25	4 50
110	Green Windsor. A green "Long-Pod"	25	75	1 25	4 50
112	Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan	25	75	1 25	4 50



TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.

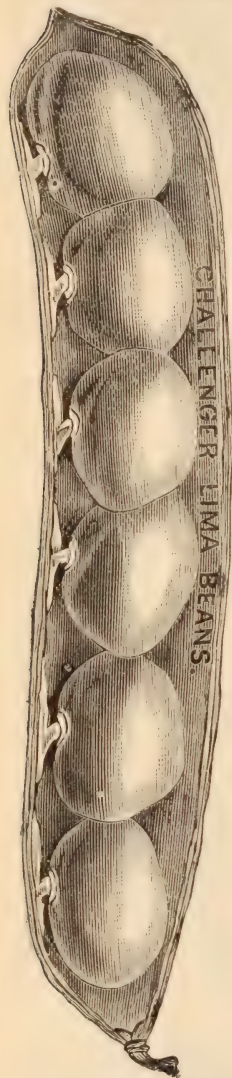


THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco*. Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
114	Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 25	\$8 00
115	Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
120	King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
124	Dreer Lima. Thick and of fine quality	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
126	Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
127	Speckled Lima, Large.	50			
128	Horticultural Lima. A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. It matures much earlier than the Lima	35	1 25	2 25	8 50
130	Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
132	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy and excellent, either as a snap or shell bean . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
133	Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
134	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
135	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
136	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole-bean; very ornamental	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
137	Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
153	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	30	1 25	2 00	7 00
154	Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long; a very prolific variety	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
155	Golden Andalusia. (New.) Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round .	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
156	White Algerian Wax	50			
157	Black Algerian Wax	50			
162	Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
165	Flageolet Wax Pole	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
173	Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
179	French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from two or three feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush per gill, 25 cts. .	1 00			

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borrajá*. Borretsch.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
183 Borage	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 50

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLA PETITE. *Pimpinella*. Pimpernell.

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
191 Garden	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha*. Salatrübe.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.



VARIOUS BEETS.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
192 Columbia. (New.) A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 85
193 Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender and very early	10	25	85
195 Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	10	20	60
197 Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark-red	10	20	60
200 Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain	10	20	60
206 Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	60
208 Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet	10	20	60
213 Edmand Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	10	20	55
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	10	20	50
Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	25	75
Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain	10	25	85
Black Queen. Very dark, half-long root, and leaves almost pure black	20	40	1 50
Ne Plus Ultra. Very dark; half-long; foliage dark	15	30	1 00
Victoria. Metallic red	15	35	1 25
Dell. Black-leaved	15	35	1 25
Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	20	60

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the leaves only are used; very ornamental.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 25
Yellow-Ribbed Chilian	10	35	1 25
Crimson-Veined Brazilian	10	35	1 25
Golden-Veined Brazilian	10	35	1 25
Scarlet-Veined Brazilian	10	35	1 25
Dracæna-Leaved	15	40	1 50

These are
grown exclu-
sively for their
handsome
foliage.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runkelrüben.


CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt, per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping



ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—continued.

situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

 Prices for large quantities on application.

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

262	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 30 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
263	Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	15	40
266	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	5
268	Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort	10	15	40
270	Golden Tankard Mangel - Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	40
274	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	15	50
276	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	15	40
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar-making or stock-feeding	10	15	35
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding	10	15	30
295	Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet	10	15	30

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Broculi.* *Spargelkohl.*

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
300 Early White	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
303 Early Purple	25	75	2 50
305 Early Walcheren	40	1 25	4 00
307 Early Purple Cape	30	85	3 00
311 Snow's White	50	1 50	5 00
312 White Sprouting	25	75	2 50
313 Purple Sprouting	25	75	2 50
314 Veitch Self-Protecting	30	85	3 00
315 Sulphur-Colored	25	75	2 50
316 Chapel Cream	25	75	2 50



BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brusels.* Mojenkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable; few people appreciate them at their full worth.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
318 Best French, or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
319 Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	20	60	2 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality			
	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



CHANTENAY CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
320a Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	15	30	1 00
322 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoor	15	35	1 25
323 Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short	10	25	85
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots.	10	25	85
326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort	10	25	85
330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	10	25	85
332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	10	25	85
34 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	10	25	85
38 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	10	25	85
40 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	25	85
42 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	25	85
44 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding	10	25	75
45 St. Valery. Long red; for feeding stock	10	25	75
46 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive	10	25	75
48 Long White. Very large; for stock	10	20	50

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete

manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
352 Express. The earliest of all; small solid heads, fine quality	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	20	50	1 50
354 Early York. The standard English sort	20	50	1 50
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	85	3 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	20	50	1 50
361 Red Winnigstadt. In size and solidity it resembles the White Winnigstadt. The heads are a fine, deep red color and very tender per packet, 10 cts. .			
362 Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	1 50
364 Early Ulm Savoy. Small, round, deep green heads; very early	20	50	1 50
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Most valuable for market	30	85	3 00
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	25	75	2 50
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373 Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort, on the style of All-Seasons	30	85	3 00
374 Filder-Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	60	2 00
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	25	75	2 50
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382 Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort	30	85	3 00
384 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	30	85	3 00
386 Large Luxembourg. Solid head, oval shape, outer leaves tinged red, stem remarkably short; very sweet and tender	25	75	2 50
387 Thorburn New Stock Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain	30	85	3 00
388 Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	20	60	2 00
392 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage	30	85	3 00
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	30	85	3 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

480 **Large Solid.** Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines per pkt., 10c. . \$0 50

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the rooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
482 Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 50 cts. . \$6 00			
483 Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain; . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . 2 25 \$7 50 \$30 00			
485 Ordinary Early Erfurt. . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . 1 00 3 00 12 00			



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
487 Thorburn Early Snowball. One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header per pkt., 25 cts. . \$2 25 \$7 50 \$30 00			
488 Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation per pkt., 25 cts. . 2 25 7 50 30 00			
489 Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class per pkt., 10 cts. . 60 2 25 8 00			
490 Italian Taranto. On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid 40 1 00 4 00			
492 Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm . per pkt., 10 cts. . 60 2 25 8 00			
494 Large Algiers. Market-gardeners' popular late sort, of enormous size " 10 cts. . 60 2 25 8 00			
497 Early London. Large and hardy 40 1 00 4 00			
499 Thorburn Nonpareil. For late planting per pkt., 10 cts. . 60 2 25 8 00			
500 Half-Early Large French. Intermediate in maturing 40 1 25 5 00			
501 Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy 40 1 00 4 00			
502 Walcheren. Very late and hardy 40 1 00 4 00			
503 Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late 40 1 00 4 00			
504 Ne Plus Ultra, or Giant of Naples 40 1 00 4 00			

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., March 5, 1894.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Your seeds please me better than any I have ever used. They are reliable from first to last. I have used them now for 20 years, and think I ought to know something about them. Never mind how bad the season, I am always able to get a crop from your seeds, and generally a good one. The Cauliflower was extra fine last season in spite of the drought. Planted July 24, I had heads 12½ inches in diameter, and weighing over 10 pounds, in November. Hoping you may have a prosperous season, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) MAX A. GUELKE.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In

CELERY—continued.

field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

514	Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market	per pkt., 10 cts. .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
516	Golden Self-Blanching. A grand, solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white	per pkt., 10 cts. .	40	1 25	4 50
518	Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and it is of superior quality	per pkt., 10 cts. .	30	85	3 00
520	The Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart; a fine keeper	per pkt., 10 cts. .	30	85	3 00
522	Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use		20	60	2 00
523	Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery		20	50	1 50
528	Boston Market. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit		25	75	2 50
534	Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor		25	75	2 50
540	Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid		20	50	1 50
542	Covent Garden Rose. Of good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are		30	85	3 00
543	Cooper Improved Cutting		20	50	1 50
546	Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews		20	50	1 50
548	" Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality		25	75	2 50
550	" Apple. Has small foliage and globular, smooth roots; small		20	60	2 00

AVOCA, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1894.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

DEAR SIRs—I am so well pleased with the Carman No. 1 Potatoes I purchased of you last spring, that I must write and let you know how they succeeded. I planted one bushel, one-third of which rotted in the ground during the wet spell in spring. I gave them common field culture, and in fall I dug 95 bushels of nice Potatoes.

Yours truly,

E. B. EDWARDS.

OGDENSBERG, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1894.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—From four pounds of Carman No 1 Potatoes planted this spring I raised 145 pounds. As a yielder I find it a wonderful success, and I am very much pleased with its quality.

Yours truly,

E. M. BRACY.



WHITE PLUME CELERY.



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Benjenlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

552 **Curled.** The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley

\$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

553 **Tuberous.** A variety which has edible roots

20 60 2 00



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*.

\$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

556 **Witloof.** Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two or three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad, as well as a vegetable

15 30 1 00

557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce .

10 25 75

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

559 **Georgia-grown**

\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

CORN=SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valèrianilla.* Stetjhalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

561 **Large-Seeded**

\$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

562 **Small-Seeded**

10 20 60

564 **Green Cabbaging**

10 25 75

565 **Lettuce-Leaved**

10 25 75

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kreffe.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

569 **Curled or Pepper Grass**

\$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40

571 **Broad-Leaved**

10 15 40

573 **Broad-Leaved Winter**

10 25 75

575 **Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress**

per pkt., 10 cents 75

578 **True Water Cress**

50 1 50 5 00



WATER-CRESS.

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J.M. THORP & CO
1888.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.



SWEET CORN.

white grain, and quite early

599 **Crosby.** Matures after the Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality . . .608 **Pee and Kay.** Ears large and thick; a desirable variety610 **Potter Excelsior.** Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior . .611 **Moore Concord.** Of strong growth; ears large and well filled612 **Amber Cream.** Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears . .617 **Early Adams.** Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes

GENERAL CROP.

618 **Large Excelsior.** Has large ears and is moderately early618a **Large Eight-Rowed.** Very productive, and of superior richness619 **Asylum.** Thick, twelve-rowed620 **Triumph.** Large ears, very white; productive622 **Hickox Improved.** Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor624 **Roslyn Hybrid.** Large growing variety of very fine quality626 **Stowell Evergreen.** Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties627 **Early Mammoth.** Very large and not very late

LATE.

630 **Black Mexican.** Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black634 **Ne Plus Ultra.** Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown640 **Late Mammoth.** Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet644 **Egyptian.** Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning646 **Country Gentleman.** Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality650 **Sweet Fodder Corn.** For soiling and ensilage

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 51.

EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
579 Thorburn Manhattan. (For description, see Novelties) . .	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$3 25	\$12 00	
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity . .	\$0 05	20	60	1 00	3 50
581 White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs.	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
582 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
583 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
584 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
585 Melrose. As early as the Cory, and with ears twice as large; valuable for market	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	5	20	60	1 00	3 25

SECOND EARLY, OR INTERMEDIATE.

591 Early Golden Yellow. A very sweet Corn, with golden yellow kernels	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
593 Shaker Early. Very large,	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
599 Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality . . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
617 Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	5	20	60	1 00	3 25

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
619 Asylum. Thick, twelve-rowed	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large growing variety of very fine quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage					2 00

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 51.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurke.

CULTURE—For very early, sow seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.



CUCUMBERS.

662 Thorburn Commercial Pickle.

A new and valuable sort of the White-Spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling.

\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

10 25 75

663 **Thorburn Everbearing.** Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

664 **Early Russian.** Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand

\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

665 **Early Seedling.** Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler

10 25 75

667 **Early Short Green.** Good for pickling; productive

10 25 75

668 **Early Green Cluster.** Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific

10 25 75

669 **Early White-Spined.** Early, and good for pickling or table use

10 25 75

670 **Extra-Long White-Spined.** Very fine shape for market

10 25 75

671 **Improved White-Spined.** Well-flavored and of medium size

10 25 75

672 **Evergreen.** Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth

10 25 75

673 **Peerless.** A fine strain of White-Spined

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

674 **Long Green.** Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles

\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

675 **Long Green Turkey.** Fruit very long and rather slim

10 30 1 00

676 **Giant Pera.** Very long, and one of the best for table use

10 30 1 00

678 **Green Prolific Pickling.** One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size

10 25 75

679 **Nichols Medium Green.** Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort

10 25 75

680 **Boston Pickling.** A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality

10 25 75

681 **Tailby Hybrid.** Very long, and superior for family table use

10 25 75

682 **White Pearl.**

15 30 1 00

683 **Small Gherkin.** Very small bur; used for pickles

20 50 1 50

684 **Japan Climbing**

25 75 2 50



SMALL GHERKIN.



FRAME CUCUMBER.

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (especes Anglaise) pour Couches.

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hot-beds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow,

CUCUMBERS—continued.

and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

 Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$o 25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	\$o 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
703 Swan's Neck	25	710 Pearson's Long Gun	25
704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	25	711 Tender and True. Fine form; good color	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardeblum.*



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender, and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: Δ . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$o 25	\$o 75	\$2 50
738 Improved Thick-leaved	50		

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Gierpflanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$o 25	\$o 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	20	50	1 75
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good	25	75	2 25
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	40	1 00	4 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish-purple; has dark foliage	30	85	3 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	30	85	3 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
751 White Curled. For early use . . .	20	50	1 50
752 Laciniated. A fine French sort . . .	20	60	2 00
753 Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter . . .	20	50	1 50
754 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
755 Imperial Curled. Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter . . .	20	60	2 00

FENNEL, FLORENCE OR NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼ lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col.* Krauskohl.

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
760 " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above . . .	10	30	1 00
768 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy . . .	10	30	1 00
769 " Tall Brown. Very hardy . . .	15	40	1 50
773 " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing . . .	25	75	2 50
777 " Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy . . .	10	20	60
780 Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . .	30	85	3 00
783 Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cabbage; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop . . .	30	85	3 00

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE; *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

VIENNA KOHLRABI.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
785 Early White Vienna. For frames . . .	40	1 25	4 50
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort . . .	30	85	3 00
790 Early Purple Vienna. For frames . . .	40	1 25	4 50
791 Large White or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . .	15	40	1 25

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hot-beds, in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year, and transplanted in a cold-frame, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.



TRIANON COS LETTUCE.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, rather under-sized heads; for forcing or outdoors . . .	\$o 15	\$o 40	\$1 25
799	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground . . .	25	75	2 50
800	Cold-frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners . . .	20	50	1 50
801	Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large, white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground . . .	15	40	1 25
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads . . .	25	75	2 50
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender . . .	15	40	1 25
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color . . .	15	40	1 25
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety, either for early or late sowing . . .	15	40	1 25
812	Boston Lettuce for Forcing Under Glass. The popular winter-forcing variety . . .	25	75	2 50
815	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety . . .	15	40	1 25
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing . . .	15	40	1 25
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer . . .	15	40	1 25
837	Golden Stone-Head. A handsome Head-Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing . . .	15	40	1 25
840	Salamander Head. Fine, compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections . . .	15	40	1 25
841	Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain . . .	25	75	2 50
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads . . .	15	40	1 25
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender heads; one of the best for early forcing . . .	15	40	1 25
846	Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer . . .	15	40	1 25
847	Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy . . .	20	60	2 00
848	Brown Dutch. Leaves tinged with brown; large, solid heads; very hardy . . .	15	40	1 25
849	Tilton White Star. A new white-seeded sort on the style of the Black-Seeded Simpson. Excellent for forcing or early planting outdoors . . .	15	40	1 25
850	Improved Hanson. Very large and solid; sweet, crisp and tender; withstands the hot sun well . . .	15	40	1 25
852	Denver Market. An early variety for forcing or open ground. Large, solid heads; the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp and tender . . .	15	40	1 25
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch . . .	15	40	1 25
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather . . .	15	40	1 25
864	Balloon Cos. Very large; for late sowing, to come to perfection in the autumn. . .	15	40	1 25

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchosa.*

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
866 Clean Seed	\$o 05	\$o 40

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
872 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition	20	60	2 00
873 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark- colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	20	60	2 00
874 London Summer	15	40	1 25



LEEK.

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles.) Gemshorn.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	25	75	2 50
877 Lutea	30	75	3 00



MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green-houses or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix to an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs. for \$8.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box. \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cts.



MUSHROOM.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantalupe.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill.

When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

878	Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful Musk Melon	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
879	Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet; early	10	25	75
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	10	25	75
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	10	25	75
882	Large White Prussian. Very large; flesh creamy white and fine flavored; late	15	30	1 00
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	10	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	10	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early	10	25	75
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing; early	10	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early	10	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack; very early	10	25	75
889	Osage. Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality; intermediate	10	25	75
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific, and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late	10	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	10	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early	10	25	75
893	The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality	15	30	1 00
895	Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh	15	30	1 00
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	10	25	75
897	Netted Beauty. Extra-early; densely netted; flesh pale green	10	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet	10	25	75
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	10	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantalope. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north; late	10	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality; late	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late	20	50	1 50
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	20	50	1 50
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate; and exceedingly high-flavored; intermediate	10	25	75
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled; very late	20	50	1 50
920	New Superior. A very handsome, round, new variety; densely netted; flesh light green; intermediate	10	25	75
921	New Giant. Round-shaped; light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; late	15	30	1 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

Per pkt.

928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Blenheim Orange	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* Wassermelone.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to variety.

950 **Vau Cluse Red-Seeded.**

Very early; shape elongated, stem slightly inclined to point. Flesh bright crimson. Very early. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 25c.; per lb., 75c.

966 **Hungarian Honey.** A

very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small. Per oz., 10 cents; per ¼ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

967 **Green and Gold.** Golden

orange flesh; skin very dark green; intermediate and a unique sort. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 20c.; per lb., 60c.

968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.**

Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

969 **Ruby Gold.** A seedling of

Green and Gold; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

970 **Kolb Gem.** Large; bright red

flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate

970a **Pride of Georgia.** Round, large, crisp;

bright red flesh; intermediate

971 **The Boss.** Oblong, dark green;

flesh deep scarlet, and thin rind; intermediate

975 **Dark Icing.** Solid, with thin, dark green skin;

of superior quality; white seed; early

976 **Light Icing.** Round; pink flesh of fine quality

978 **Mammoth Ironclad.** Long, very large, late;

red flesh; good shipper

979 **White-Seeded Ice Cream.** Very early; red flesh

980 **Sibley Triumph.** Long and very large;

bright red flesh of first-rate quality; late

981 **Phinney.** Early and of fine quality; red flesh

982 **Volga.** Pale green skin; red flesh; late

983 **Dixie.** A new melon of excellent quality;

very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate

984 **Kentucky Wonder.** Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh

985 **Girardeau New Favorite.** Very large, oblong;

flesh light crimson and very sweet

986 **Seminole.** Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate

987 **Cuban Queen.** Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly;

excellent quality; early

990 **Black Spanish.** Large, roundish, nearly black;

dark red flesh; early

996 **Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet.** An old and reliable sort;

flesh red; late

997 **Jumbo.** Very large; flesh red and very sweet;

a good shipping sort; intermediate

1000 **Florida Favorite.** A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake;

intermediate

1003 **Goodwin Imperial.** Crimson flesh, fine quality;

small nearly round; extra early

1005 **Golden.** Light blue skin; deep yellow flesh;

very sweet

1025 **Southern Rattlesnake.** Oblong, dark and striped;

bright red flesh; late

1029 **Apple-Pie, or Colorado Citron.** Used for preserves;

green seed

1030 **Citron.** Round and handsome; for preserving;

red seed



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
970 Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
970a Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate	10	25	75
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and thin rind; intermediate	10	25	75
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early	10	25	75
976 Light Icing. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	10	25	75
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	25	75
980 Sibley Triumph. Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality; late	10	25	75
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	20	60
982 Volga. Pale green skin; red flesh; late	10	25	75
983 Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	10	25	75
984 Kentucky Wonder. Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh	10	25	75
985 Girardeau New Favorite. Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson and very sweet	10	25	75
986 Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate	10	25	75
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early	10	20	60
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	25	75
996 Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late	10	25	75
997 Jumbo. Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort; intermediate	10	25	75
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate	10	25	75
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small nearly round; extra early	10	30	1 00
1005 Golden. Light blue skin; deep yellow flesh; very sweet	20	50	1 50
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late	10	20	60
1029 Apple-Pie, or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	25	75
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza.* Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	25	75
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like spinach	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like root; used for salad	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula.* Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1041 Tall Scarlet	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$2 00
1042 Tall Yellow	15	50	2 00
1043 Tall Blood-Colored	15	50	2 00
1044 Tall Mixed	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
1044a Dwarf Mixed	15	40	1 50

ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.

- 1045 **White Barletta.** A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; per lb., \$2.
- 1047 **Queen.** Very early small white sort. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; per lb., \$2.00.
- 1049 **Early White Nocera.** Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.
- 1054 **Large White Portugal.** Standard sort, flat. Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.
- 1055 **Large White Globe.** Large Southport strain. Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.
- 1056 **White Pearl.** Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.
- 1060 **White Maggiajola.** A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.



ONION.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb
1062 Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling . . .	\$o 20	\$o 60	\$2 00
1063 English White Pickling. Also one of the best picklers . . .	20	60	2 00
1064 Giant White Tripoli. Very large white . . .	20	50	1 50
1064a Mammoth White Garganus, or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian . . .	20	60	2 00
1065 Mammoth Red Garganus . . .	20	60	2 00
1066 White Flat Bermuda. Very early . . .	20	60	2 00
1068 Red Flat Bermuda. Very early . . .	20	60	2 00
1072 Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . .	20	60	2 00
1074 Large Red Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	50	1 75
1076 Large Red Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper . . .	20	60	2 00
1078 Giant Rocca, Light Red. Productive and mild; of very large size . . .	20	50	1 50
1079 Giant Rocca, Yellow. Same as above, save in color . . .	20	50	1 50
1081 Globe Madeira. Light red . . .	20	60	2 00
1083 Flat Madeira. Light red . . .	20	60	2 00
1084 Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . .	20	40	1 50
1086 Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well . . .	20	40	1 50
1087 Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	40	1 50
1088 Yellow Strasburg. Fine keeper . . .	20	40	1 50
1090 Yellow Globe Spanish, or Prizetaker . . .	30	85	3 00
1091 Golden Queen. Very fine small late; for pickling . . .	25	75	2 50
1092 Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . .	25	75	2 50
1093 Imported Shallot Seed . per packet, 10 cts. .	50		

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets . . .	\$o 20	\$o 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
White Onion Sets . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
Red Onion Sets . . .	20	60	1 00	3 00
White Potato Onions . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
Yellow Potato Onions . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
Shallots . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
Garlic Sets . . . per lb., 30 cts.				



THORBURN EXCELSIOR WHITE PICKLING ONION.

OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo*. Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot-bed, and transplanted.



OKRA.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1097 Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1097a Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1098 Dwarf White	10	20	50
1099 White Velvet. Tender white pods . . .	10	20	50
1100 Long Green	10	20	50

ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuelle*.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAI. *Chirijia*. Pastinafe.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.



PARSNIPS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1108 Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1109 Long White. Standard variety . . .	10	20	50
1110 Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort . .	10	20	60
1111 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White . . .	10	20	60
1112 Early Round . . .	10	25	75

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil*. Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1115 Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1116 Moss Curled. Very pretty	10	25	75
1117 Fern-leaved. Fine curled	10	25	75



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

1118 Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment . . .	15	50	1 50
1120 Plain. The ordinary form	10	20	50
1122 Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots much like Parsnips	10	25	75

MONTCLAIR, FLORIDA, Sept. 4, 1893.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

I have excellent results from the seed used in the spring and summer. Have had seeds from you for about seventeen years, and they were always satisfactory.

(Signed) J. C. C. DOWNING.

PEAS.

Pois. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted.

Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly, and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.



EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our Standard Market garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1142	Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 10	4 00
1146	First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 10	4 00
1147	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1148	*Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine		35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1151	*Alpha. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1153	Blue Beauty. Pods medium size, Peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	5 00
1161	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market gardener sort	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1162	*Station. (For description, see Novelties)	2	1 00			
1163	*The Admiral. (For description, see Novelties)	3½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1166	Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 10	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186	*McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1188	*Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1200	*Everbearing. Long pods and large Peas; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1201	Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green Peas; sow thin	2	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1203	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor	3	25	75	1 25	5 00
1206	*Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thick	5	25	75	1 10	4 00
1210	*Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior	5	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1212	*Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1213	Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1214	*Shropshire Hero. Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods	2½	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1216	*Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1226	Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
1228	Mammoth Sugar. Gray seed; immense pods	5	25	75	1 25	5 00
1229	Tall Sugar. White seed	5	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
1230	*Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar. Large, well filled pods; very productive	1½	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
1232	French Canner. Very productive; the best canning sort	4	25	75	1 10	4 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1236	*Juno. Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive	2	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50
1237	*Sanders Marrow. Very productive, late variety, of fine quality	5	25	75	1 25	5 00
1238	*Ne Plus Ultra. A very popular English sort of superior quality	5	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1239	*John Bull. On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious Pea for main crop	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1247	Telegraph. Very large pods and Peas; of excellent flavor	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1248	*Telephone. Enormous pods and Peas of first-class quality	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1251	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256	Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1259	*American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
1260	*Stratagem. Very large pods; Peas of first quality; sow about six inches apart in the drills	1½	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1262	*Nott Excelsior. A splendid extra early wrinkled new sort; very prolific	1	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
1263	*Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thin	1½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1266	McLean Blue Peter. Early; pods long, Peas large	¾	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1268	*Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well-filled	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1271	*McLean Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1276	Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00

Those marked * are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1320	Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321	Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1323	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324	Golden Oblong.	10	20	60
1324a	White Cushaw. A pure white, crook-neck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1324b	Improved Cushaw. White, light green stripe	10	20	60
1325	Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	50	1 50
1326	Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	10	20	60
1326a	Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	20	60
1327	Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	15	50	1 50
1328	Mammoth Tours. French	10	20	60
1329	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	20	60
1330	Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive		10	25

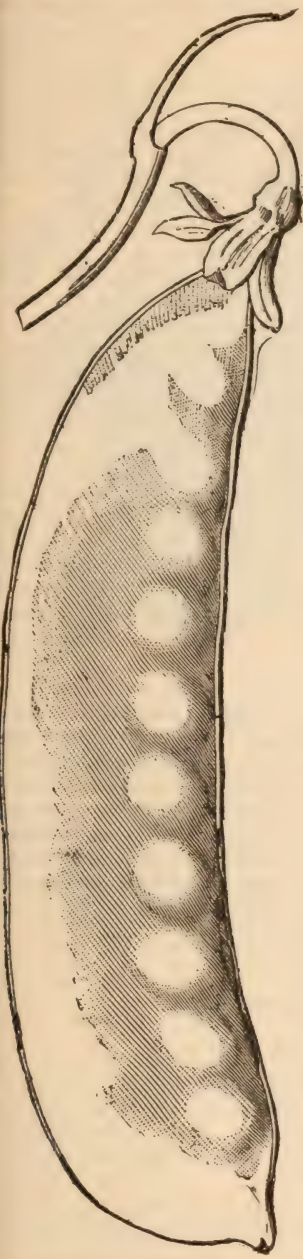
BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 11, 1894.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Gentlemen—I want to tell you the results I have had with half an ounce of seed of your Yellow Globe Danvers Onions. Last fall I dug up an old strawberry plot, 6 x 18 feet—put on about a wheelbarrow load of chicken manure, through the winter, dug this in the spring (March). I have now taken up over two bushels of onions, same size as the sample I send herewith. Now, this may not be an extraordinary result for a market gardener, but for me it certainly is. Have grown onions for twenty years, but never had such a yield, and must therefore attribute it to the seed, which seems to me best suited of any to this locality.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. W. GREEN.



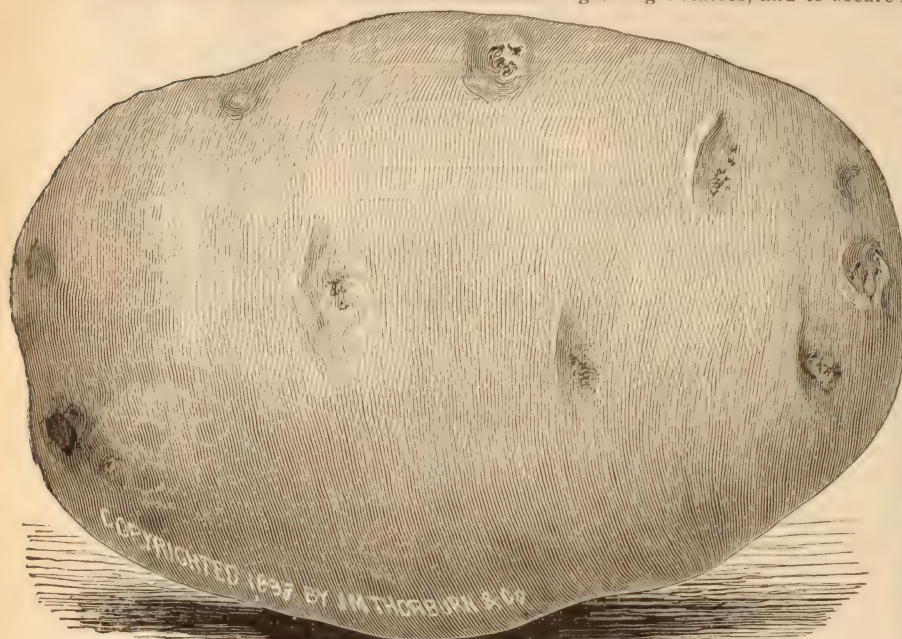
MAMMOTH SUGAR PEA.

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patatas.* *Kartoffel.*

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth

and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any



CARMAN NO. 1 POTATO.

size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1349	The Thorburn. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$4 00
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation	40	60	1 75	4 00
1351	Alliance. Color of Early Rose; about as early as The Thorburn. Unexcelled table quality; very productive	40	60	1 75	4 00
1352	New Queen. Productive and of fine quality	40	60	1 75	4 00
1355	Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	40	60	1 75	4 00
1357	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	40	60	1 75	4 00
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	40	60	1 75	4 00
1363	True Early Rose.	40	60	1 75	4 00

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1368	Carman No. 1. (For description see Novelties.) 2 pounds by mail, postage paid, for 70 cts.; one pound, by mail, postage paid, for 40 cts.	1 25	2 25	7 00	16 00
1369	Carman No. 3. (For description, see Novelties.) 2 pounds, by mail, postage paid, \$1; one pound, by mail, postage paid, 75 cts.; per pound, 50 cts.	2 00	3 00	10 00	25 00
1370	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder, and intermediate in ripening	40	60	1 75	4 00
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior quality; fine late variety	40	60	1 75	4 00
1393	Late Beauty of Hebron. Productive and of first quality	40	60	1 75	4 00
1394	Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white; immense yielder	40	60	1 75	4 00
1402	Empire State. Very productive; flesh white and flowery; skin white and smooth	40	60	1 75	4 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



RUBY KING PEPPER.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1420 Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1421 Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1422 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1423 Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1424 Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1425 Large Bell. Large and mild	25	75	2 50
1426 Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	25	75	2 50
1427 Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor	40	1 25	4 00
1428 Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	40	1 25	4 00
1429 Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; very large	50	1 50	5 00
1430 Kaleidoscope. So called because the fruits are constantly changing in color, through all shades from light yellow to intense scarlet	25	75	2 50
1431 Cardinal. (New.) Grows about six inches long; very sweet and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored	25	75	2 50
1431a Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1432 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	25	75	2 50
1432a Red Etna. Rich, deep scarlet; medium size, sweet, mild	25	75	2 50
1433 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	25	75	2 50
1434 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	25	75	2 50
1434a Monstrous. Very large French sort	25	75	2 50
1435 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1436 Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1437 Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1437a Bird's-Eye or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea	40	1 25	4 50

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rampionzel; Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
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RAMPION.

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

1439 Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
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SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.

1/2



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



OLIVE-SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos y Rabanitos.* Radies und Rettig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

✂ Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

	Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
442	" " " " *Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about twenty days	10	25	75
444	" " " " *Deep Scarlet. Very early	10	20	50
446	" " " " " *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days	10	25	75
448	" " " " *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors	10	20	60
449	" " " " Forcing.	10	25	75
450	" " " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	10	30	1 00
452	" " " *Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground	10	25	75
454	" " " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved	10	30	1 00
456	" " " Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort	10	25	75
458	" " " White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	10	20	60
460	" " " Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market	10	20	60
462	" " Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	20	60
464	" " *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market	10	20	60
466	" " *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	10	20	60
467	" " Purple Summer. Very dark	10	25	75
468	" " *Gray Summer. Good, solid summer sort	10	25	75
468a	Round Scarlet China. Valuable either as a winter or a summer Radish; matures in six to eight weeks	20	50	1 50
470	*Olive-Shaped, French Breakfast. Pink and white; early	10	20	60
471	" " Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality.	10	25	75
472	" " White. Mild and fine for summer	10	20	60
474	Half-Long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	10	20	60
476	*Long Scarlet Short-Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground	10	20	50
477	" " Brightest Scarlet	10	20	60
478	" " *Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender	10	20	60
480	" " *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	10	20	60
482	" " White Naples. Slender; for summer use	10	25	75
484	" " White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	10	25	75
488	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	10	25	75
490	" " *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	10	25	75
491	" " Delicacy (new). Very early, half-long, snow-white. Fine for forcing	10	25	75
492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	10	25	75
494	" " *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	10	20	60
495	" " *Thorburn Improved Long Black Spanish.	10	25	75
496	" " Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	10	20	60
502	" " Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	10	20	60
504	" " California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	10	25	75
505	" " Long Gray Laon	10	25	75
506	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled per packet, 10 cts.	50		



WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

RHUBARB.RHUBARB. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhubarber.*

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1514	Linnæus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 25
1515	Victoria	20	40	1 25
	ROOTS each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.			

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.SALLIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Hasermurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1528	Long White French	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	15	50	1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1535	Scolymus	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, and is excellent used as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1536	Swiss Chard.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMIES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape. per qt., 25 cts			
1538	Winter, or Siberian, Thorburn Improved.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.SCORZONERE. *Escorzonera.* *Scorzionwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1541 <i>Scorzonera</i>	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00



SCORZONERA.

SORREL.OSEILLE. *Acedera.* *Sauerampfer.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure, is preferable.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1544 <i>Garden</i>	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

SKIRRET.CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

	Per oz.
1546 <i>Skirret</i>	\$0 30



SORREL.

SPINACH.EPINARDS. *Espinaca.* *Spinat.*

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart

each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1566 <i>Round Viroflay (Thick-Leaved).</i> Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1570 <i>Round-Leaved.</i> A standard sort	10	15	35
1571 <i>Lettuce-Leaved.</i> Popular French	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
sort	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1573 <i>Curled Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale.</i> Large, tender leaves; fine	10	15	35
1574 <i>Round Flanders.</i> Excellent and productive	10	15	35
1575 <i>Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved).</i> Dark green; very long standing before running to seed	10	15	35
1576 <i>Victoria (new).</i> Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long Standing." For spring sowing	10	20	50
1578 <i>Prickly.</i> Vigorous and hardy	10	15	35
1579 <i>New Zealand Summer.</i> Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

SQUASH.

COURGE. Calabaza. Speiße Kürbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1583	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1584	Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality	10	25	75
1585	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	20	60
1586	Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of the Early White Bush. Very large; fine quality	10	25	75
1588	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	10	20	60
1589	Summer Crookneck, Long Green	10	25	75
1589a	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590	Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg-Plant	10	25	75
1590a	Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped; an excellent summer sort	10	25	75

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

1591	Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1593	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1594	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1595	The Faxon. Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality	10	30	1 00
1596	Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor	10	25	75
1597	Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	10	25	75
1598.	Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	75



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1599	Pike's Peak. Thick bright orange flesh; fine winter sort	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1600	Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort	10	25	75
1601	Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1603	Red Japan Small Turban. Fine, small, bright red, winter sort	10	25	75
1604	Cocanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	10	25	75
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; as dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606	Fordhook. One of the best winter Squashes; fine quality	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	15	50	1 50
1609	Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	10	25	75
1610	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort, green skin	10	25	75
1611	Der Wing. Light yellow flesh; very sweet; small warty winter sort	10	25	75
1612	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	25	75
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow	15	50	1 50

VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614	English. White flesh, outside yellow; grows about nine inches long; ribbed	10	25	75
1615	Italian (Cocozella di Napoli). Grows about twenty inches long, with a diameter of three or four inches. Skin smooth, dark green marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young	10	25	75



ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.

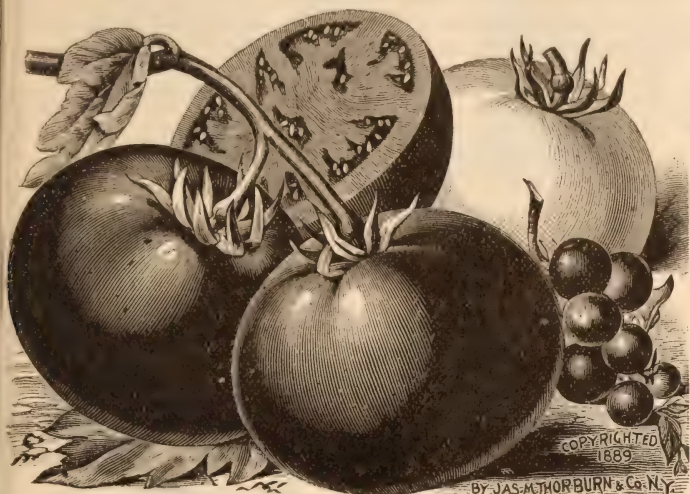
TOMATO.

TOMATO.

Tomates.

Liebesäpfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window,



when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. (See the tomato supports quoted and illustrated, page 57 of this catalogue.) Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

1618	The Democrat (For description, see Novelties)	per pkt., 10 cts.			
1619	The Autocrat (For description, see Novelties)	per pkt., 10 cts.			
1620	The Aristocrat (For description, see Novelties)		\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 50
1621	Thorburn Terra Cotta. See Novelties, page 10		30	1 00	3 50
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush. See Novelties, page 10		30	1 00	3 50
1623	Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes; first-class in every respect		30	85	3 00
1624	Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red		30	85	3 00
1625	Buckeye State. Very large and productive; smooth and uniform, and of fine quality		30	85	3 00
1626	Matchless. Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid		25	75	2 50
1628	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	per pkt., 10 cts.	50	1 75	6 00
1630	Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties		25	75	2 50
1632	Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red		25	75	2 50
1633	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early, and resembling the Acme in appearance		25	75	2 50
1634	Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size		25	75	2 50
1635	Table Queen. Perfectly smooth and round; large, solid; bright crimson		30	85	3 00
1636	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid		25	75	2 50
1637	Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety		20	60	2 00
1638	Perfection. (Livingston.) Early, regular and productive; red		20	60	2 00
1640	Favorite. (Livingston.) Large, smooth; productive, and a good shipper		20	60	2 00
1641	Beauty. (Livingston.) Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh, regular form		20	60	2 00
1642	Stone. (Livingston.) Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet		25	75	2 50
1644	Hovey. Fine red variety; resembles the Acme, of which it is a selection		20	60	2 00
1645	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good		20	60	2 00
1646	Puritan. Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort		25	75	2 50
1647	Chemin. Of French origin. A fine, large, bright scarlet, smooth sort		25	75	2 50
1648	Early Advance. Bright red; medium-sized, smooth, solid; very early		25	75	2 50
1650	Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red		25	75	2 50
1652	Royal Red. A first-class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red color		25	75	2 50
1653	Trophy, Large. Very solid; standard late sort; grown extensively for canning		25	75	2 50
1654	Lorillard. A splendid sort for forcing under glass, as well as for outdoor culture; bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early		25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size		25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles		25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow. Large; deeply ribbed		20	60	2 00
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent		25	75	2 50
1668	Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts		30	85	3 00
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles		30	85	3 00
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color		30	85	3 00
1678	Red Pear-shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid		25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves		40	1 25	4 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots	per pkt., 10 cts.	60		
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, in clusters; used for preserves		25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rübe.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 75
1704.	Early Milan. Earliest of all; with purple top			
1705	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest	10	20	60
1707	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	10	20	50
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	10	20	60
1709	White Model. Shape perfectly globular; snow white	10	20	60
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	25	75
1720	Cow-Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot.	10	20	50



PURPLE-TOP MUNICH.

1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	20	50
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid.	10	20	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 50
1733	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	20	50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1742	Green Globe. Very large, white-fleshed sort	10	20	50
1744	Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh	10	20	60
1748	Long White Tankard. A good keeper	10	20	60
1750	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	20	60
1751	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	10	20	60
1753	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75
1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 60
1760	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and a good keeper	10	20	50
1761	Yellow Tankard.	10	20	60



WHITE STRAP-LEAF FLAT TURNIP.



RUTA BAGA.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 60
1763	Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	25	75
1764	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	20	60
1766	Montmagny. Yellow, purple-top; first-class sort	10	25	75
1769	Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	20	60
1770	Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga.	10	15	40
1772	White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	20	50
1774	Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	20	50
1775	Crimson King Ruta-Baga	10	20	60

EAST NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1894.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

DEAR SIRS—I was advised this spring to give your "Long Keeper" tomato a trial. I did so, with "Mikado" and "Ponderosa" also, but the superiority of "Long Keeper" over both was so marked, that I feel I would like to give you my opinion of it. In shape and appearance it is unsurpassed by any tomato grown by me, and as a slicer for table, I am compelled to use the same terms. The flavor is equally fine; it is, in fact, the peer of all tomatoes, in my estimation.

Respectfully yours, (Signed) GEO. EDWARDS.



SWEET BASIL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Per lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 40	
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>			
Angelica, Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	5	20	\$1 50
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	5	10	75
Arnica. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	2	00
Balm. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	5	30	
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	5	20	1 50
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	5	20	1 25
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhœa	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	5	20	1 25
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
Caraway. Seeds aromatic	<i>Carum Carui</i>	5	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	40	4 00
Coriander. Seed aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	5	10	60
Dill. Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	5	10	60
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	40	4 00
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	5	10	75
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	5	20	1 50
Fumitory. " " "	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	40	4 00
Gromwell. " " "	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	5	20	2 00
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	30	3 00
Henbane. " " "	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5	20	1 50
Horehound. " " "	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	5	25	2 50
Hyssop. " " "	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	5	25	2 50
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	5	15	1 25
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	5	40	4 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althœa officinalis</i>	5	35	3 50
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	5	15	1 25
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	5	40	4 00
" Sweet. " " "	<i>Origanum Majorana</i>	5	20	1 50
Mint (Peppermint)	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25	2	00
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegeoides</i>	10	60	6 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	5	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	5	10	1 00
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	5	20	2 00
" Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	5	20	2 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	5	15	1 00
" Winter. " " "	<i>Satureja montana</i>	5	20	2 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	5	40	4 00
Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in Fall and Spring	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>			
" Russian (not same flavor as the true)	<i>Artemisia Redowiskii</i>	25		
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	40	1 00
" French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	40	4 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	5	25	2 50

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	No. 1. \$5. By Mail, \$5.75.	No. 2. \$10. By Mail, \$11.50.	No. 3. \$18. By Mail, \$21.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Golden-eyed Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Egyptian, and Edmand	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Half Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	All-Seasons	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn R. Dutch Stone-Head, for pickl'g	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	¼ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large Seeded	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific	1 oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin				¼ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled, and Broad-Leaved of each	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Mkt. Gar. Private Stock	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Jenny Lind	1 pa.	¼ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial and Vancluse	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.		4 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Tripoli		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnip	Abbott's or Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Heroine	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	4 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Long-Standing	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	The Faxon	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long-Keeper		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cardinal	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red-Top Strap-Leaf, Yellow Globe, of each	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.



Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and, the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on

the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer and softer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rolling. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. Rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS, CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE.

For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices. Per quart, 25 cents; ½ peck, 65 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50.

French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) per qt., 25 cents; per bus. \$4.50.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED.

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. To restore a lawn that is partially worn out or burned, the best time is very early in spring, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. The bare spots should be well scratched, or raked up, and this seed sown liberally. Cover the seed very thinly with earth, and then roll, or press down firmly with the back of the spade. Some **Lawn-Restoring Grass Seed** should be kept always on hand, and before every rain during the summer some of it should be sown on any parts that may appear thinner than the rest. Seed may be sown in fall, as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Price per quart-box 30 cents; per bushel of 24 lbs., \$5.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location. For formulæ to suit different conditions, see page 49.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*) A valuable grass for lawns; sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 46. (12 lbs. to bus.) \$0 30 \$22 00

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) 25 22 00

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) 15 12 00
FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed 20 15 00

ira cæspitosa. (*Haddock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre 30 22 00

ira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre 20 15 00

lopecurus agrestis. (*Slender Fox-tail Grass.*) An annual late-flowering grass. 20 lbs. to the acre 35 25 00

lopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass.*) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre 35 25 00

mmophila arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

nthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts 65 55 00

nthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre 25 18 00

ia elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel.) 25 18 00

vena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre \$0 85 \$70 00

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable), or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre I 25

Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **English.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis*.

Bromus inermis. (*Awnless Brome Grass.*) A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to acre 30 22 00

Bromus mollis. (*Soft Chess.*) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality 20 13 00



ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (*Sweet Vernal Grass.*)

AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (*Red-top Grass.*)

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Bromus pratensis. (*Meadow Brome Grass.*) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows.

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.

30 lbs. to the acre \$0 30 \$22 00

Bromus Schraderi. (*Rescue Grass.*) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre 35 30 00

Calamagrostis arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value 35 30 00

Cynosurus cristatus. (*Crested Dog's-tail Grass.*) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre 40 35 00

Dactylis glomerata. (*Orchard Grass.*) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it

is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) \$0 20 \$17 00

Dog's-tail. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Festuca duriuscula. (*Hard Fescue.*) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre 25 16 00

Festuca elatior. (*Tall Fescue.*) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. 40 lbs. to the acre 30 22 00

Festuca heterophylla. (*Various-leaved Fescue.*) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high grounds. 40 lbs. to the acre 30 22 00

Festuca ovina. (*Sheep's Fescue.*) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to the acre 20 15 00

Festuca pratensis. (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.*) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre \$0 20 \$15 00

Festuca rubra. (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre. 25 18 00

Festuca tenuifolia. (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre 35 30 00

Fox-tail. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

Holcus lanatus. (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to the bus.) 25 18 00

Hungarian Grass. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

Johnson Grass. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 53.

Lolium Italicum. (*Italian Rye Grass.*) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre 15 10 00

Lolium perenne. (*English Rye Grass.*) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre 15 9 00

Oat Grass. See *Avena elatior*.

Orchard Grass. See *Dactylis glomerata*.

Phalaris arundinacea. (*Reed Canary Grass.*) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre. 45 40 00



CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.
(Orchard Grass.)

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.



FESTUCA PRATENSIS.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.



LOLIUM ITALICUM.
(Italian Rye Grass.)
See page 48.

Panicum Germanicum. (*Hungarian Grass.*) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.) \$0 10 \$3 50

Phleum pratense. (*Timothy.*) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.) Market price

Poa aquatica. (*Water Meadow Grass.*) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre 40 30 00

Poa compressa. (*Canada Blue Grass.*) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil 20 14 00

Poa nemoralis. (*Wood Meadow Grass.*) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre 40 35 00

Poa pratensis. (*Kentucky Blue Grass.*) It is also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. Two bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed 20 12 00

Poa trivialis. (*Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.*) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre 30 22 00

Red Top. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. See *Agrostis canina*.

Rye Grass. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.

Sweet Vernal Grass. See *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

Timothy. See *Phleum pratense*.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing many varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent.

MEADOW OR PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 1.—On Good Land, Neither too Dry nor too Wet.

3 lbs. Red Top, 1 lb. Meadow Foxtail, ½ lb. Perennial Sweet Vernal, 2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 3 lbs. Orchard Grass, 1 lb. Hard Fescue, 1 lb. Sheep's Fescue, 2 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 15 lbs. Timothy, 1 lb. Red Clover, ½ lb. Alsike Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$4.25.

No. 2.—For High and Dry Land.

3 lbs. Red Top, 4 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 2 lbs. Meadow Brome Grass, ½ lb. Crested Dog's-Tail,

5 lbs. Orchard Grass, 1 lb. Hard Fescue, 1 lb. Sheep's Fescue, 1 lb. Meadow Soft Grass, 10 lbs. Timothy, 1 lb. Rough-Stalk Meadow Grass, 1 lb. Red Clover, ½ lb. White Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$5.

No. 3.—On Wet, Late Land.

4 lbs. Red Top, 2½ lbs. Creeping Bent, 4 lbs. Orchard Grass, 2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Fescue, 1 lb. Tall Fescue, 1 lb. Meadow Soft Grass, 3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 10 lbs. Timothy, 1 lb. Red Clover, ½ lb. Alsike Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$4.50.

PASTURE MIXTURE OF GRASSES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4.—On Good Land, Neither too Wet nor too Dry.

2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 2 lbs. Red Top, ½ lb. Perennial Sweet Vernal, 4 lbs. Orchard Grass, 2 lbs. Sheep's Fescue, 1 lb. Hard Fescue, 1 lb. Meadow Soft Grass, 3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Foxtail, 5 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass, 6 lbs. Timothy, ½ lb. Yellow Trefoil, 1 lb. Red Clover, 1 lb. White Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$5.25.

No. 5.—On Dry Land.

2 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass, 3½ lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Brome Grass, 3 lbs. Orchard

Grass, 1 lb. Hard Fescue, 3 lbs. Sheep's Fescue, ½ lb. Perennial Sweet Vernal, 6 lbs. Timothy, 3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 2 lbs. Field Burnet, 3 lbs. Sainfoin, 1 lb. Red Clover, 1 lb. White Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$5.25.

No. 6.—On Wet Land.

3 lbs. Red Top, 3 lbs. Orchard Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Fescue, 1 lb. Tall Fescue, 1 lb. Meadow Soft Grass, 3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 1 lb. Meadow Foxtail, 8 lbs. Timothy, 1 lb. Rough Stalk Meadow Grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass, 1 lb. Alsike Clover, 1 lb. White Clover. A total of 30 lbs. Cost per acre, \$5.

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa. (Lucerne.) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre Per lb. \$0 20 Per 100 lbs. \$13 00

Alsike Clover. (Trifolium hybridum.) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre 20 16 00

Bokhara Clover. (Melilotus alba.) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00

Egyptian Clover. (Trifolium Alexandrinum.) It yields heavily in Egypt, and would likely do well on irrigable land in warm countries. It is as productive as Lucerne, and grows a little taller 35 30 00

Scarlet Clover. (Trifolium incarnatum.) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre 15 6 00

Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.

Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (Anthyllis vulneraria.) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre 35 30 00

Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (Trifolium pratense.) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under price variable.

Medium Red Clover. (Trifolium pratense.) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations price variable.

White Clover. (Trifolium repens.) Valuable for lawns and pastures. price variable. Per lb. \$0 35 Per 100 lbs. \$30 00

Yellow Trefoil. (Medicago lupulina.) This may be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre 20 15 00

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices variable. Per lb. Per 100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily. (Phalaris Canariensis.) \$0 10 \$5 00
Mixed Canary Seed 10 5 00
Hemp. (Cannabis sativa.) 10 5 00
Lettuce Seed per oz., 5 cents. 25
Maw, Blue Poppy. (Papaver Rhæas.) 15
Millet, American, or German. (Panicum miliaceum) 10 4 00
" White French 15 10 00
" Red French 20
Rape, English. (Brassica Napus.) 15 8 00
German. 10 6 00
Rough Rice. (Oryza sativa.) 10 6 50
Vetches for Pigeons 10 5 50
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds . per bottle, 35c.
Gravel for Cages per quart, 6c.
Cuttle-fish Bone per pound, 40c.
Sunflower Seed for Parrots. Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$5.50.



KIDNEY VETCH, OR SAND CLOVER.

ESCULENT PLANTS and ROOTS.

Per doz. Per 100
Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal (2 years) per 1,000, \$6. \$1 00
" " Palmetto per 1,000, \$6. 1 00
" " Barr Mammoth per 1,000, \$6. 1 00
Chive Plants per bunch, 25 cents.
Cinnamon Vine Roots (Dioscorea Batatas, Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long \$0 75 4 00
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces 20 75
Jerusalem Artichoke per qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4.
Rhubarb Roots each, 10 cts. 1 00
Sea Kale Roots each, 10 cts. 1 00
Tarragon Plants (Estragon) each, 30 cts. 3 00
Onion Sets, etc. See page 30.

CEREALS.

* * Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvass bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.

☞ The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN.

(56 lbs. to bushel), all northern raised sorts—

	Per ear \$0 05	Per 100 ears \$3 00	Per qt. \$0 15	Per bus. \$1 75
Hunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder				
Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent	05	4 00	15	1 50
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint)	05	3 00	15	1 50
Golden Dent. Farmer's Favorite	05	3 00	15	1 50
Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive	05	3 00	15	1 50
Golden Dew-Drop. (Yellow Flint.) Early	05	3 00	15	1 75
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent	05	3 00	15	1 75
King Philip. Early dark yellow Flint	05	3 00	15	1 75
Long White Flint, or Sanford	05	3 00	15	1 50
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain	05	3 00	15	1 50
Long Yellow. (Flint.) Standard sort	05	3 00	15	1 75
Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain	05	3 00	15	1 75
Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing corn, with exceedingly large ears and grain	05	3 00	15	1 50
Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow	05	3 00	15	1 50
White Pearl	05	3 00	15	1 50
Wisconsin White Dent	05	3 00	15	1 75
Waterloo Early Dent. Early; golden			15	1 50
Giant White Dent. Very large Dent			15	1 50
Southern Queen. Golden Dent, early			15	1 50
Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder				1 75
Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel)				2 50
Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable both for fodder and ensilage	05	3 50	15	1 75
Pop-Corn In ears, per lb., 10 cents				

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS.

	Per qt.	Per bus.
BARLEY (48 lbs. to bushel)—		
Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety	\$0 10	\$1 25
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel)—		
American Silver-Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common	15	1 50
Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety	15	1 50
OATS, Australian	10	1 00
Clydesdale	10	1 00
Welcome	10	1 00
RYE (56 lbs. to bushel)—		
Winter Excelsior	15	1 25
Spring	20	2 00
WHEAT (60 lbs. to bushel)—		
Fultz (Bald)	10	1 75
Fife	10	1 75
Improved Red Clawson	10	1 75
Lancaster	10	1 75
Mediterranean Hybrid	10	1 75
Carman No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, dark amber. Straw very strong. As early as Rye. Very hardy	20	3 00
Carman No. 52. Pure wheat cross. Heads symmetrical, broad; brown chaff, nearly beardless. Medium to ripen. Light amber kernels, four to a breast; nine breasts to a side	25	4 00
Vermont Spring Wheat	15	2 00

☞ Also New York Spring Wheat in season at market price.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister*.) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Soja hispida. (*Soja Bean*.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

BURNET—Common Field. Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soil; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye Grass, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

CAPER TREE. (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salad. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cts.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs., to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. 1½ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$2.50 to \$3.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

ESPARTO GRASS. (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 75 cents.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening,

causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cents.

FLAT PEA. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

FLAX SEED. Price variable.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europæa*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. See Sorghum.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 85 cents.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

IRIS PABULARIA. A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. An annual plant. The fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 49.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS. (Flat Pea.) A new perennial forage plant, possessing many valuable features. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drouth, yields superior forage for all farm stock, and has excellent qualities as a fertilizer. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.

LESPEDeza STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 30 cents; per 100 lbs., \$22.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods. per oz., 20 cents.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a green manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 44.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which insect-powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 80 cts.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE. (*Sacaline*.) This hardy perennial plant is a native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It has been known to European and American nurserymen for many years, but its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, is perfectly hardy, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. It grows to a height of ten or twelve feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry, by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 50 cents; per lb., \$6.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea*.) Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$9.

RAPE, Dwarf Essex, English. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.50.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as a Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.



SPURRY.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize*.) It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize*.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Red Kaffir Branching Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SPURRY. (*Spergularia arvensis*.) Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in 4 to 6 weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs., for \$1; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.



SPRING VETCHES.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$13.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

TOBACCO SEED, continued.

Kentucky Burley. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents per lb., \$2.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 30 cts. per lb., \$3.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

VETCHES—Spring. (*Vicia sativa*.) Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents per bus., \$3.

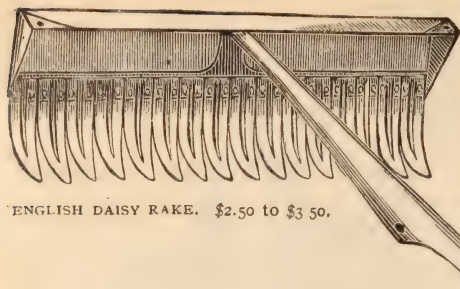
Sand, Winter or Hairy Vetch. (*Vicia villosa*.) This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, and generally mixed with Rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per qt., 30 cents; per bus., \$6.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest used to gather it by beating it off into their canoes and then cure it for winter food. Before sowing, put the rice in coarse cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, with soft mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water sow as much out of the current as possible. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$18.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

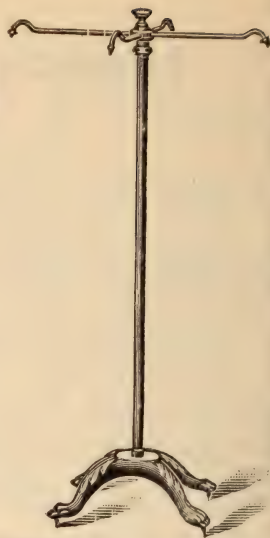
		Each			Each
Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1 and \$1.50	\$1.50	Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY	\$2.50 to \$3.50	\$3.50
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns		35	STEEL WIRE		75
Atomizers, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 56		2 00	WOODEN, for lawns . . . . .	.40 cts. to	60
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. See cut page 56. \$1, \$2 and		3 00	LAWN and SCARIFYING		75
JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE. For distributing plant and insect powders		3 50	Lawn Sprinkler, PECK'S IMPROVED. Standard, 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, thus distributing the water in a fine shower over an area of 60 feet. See cut.		
Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning with one hand	\$1.50 to	2 00	4-arm sprinkler		3 00
Canes, BAMBOO, 10 to 12 feet long; very strong and heavy	\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.		8-arm sprinkler		3 75
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 56		35	Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED		1 50
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING . . . . .	.75 cts. to	1 00	THE REDDICK. A new and improved trap, possessing the good qualities of all the old ones. It is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a <i>perfect trap</i>		1 00
HAY OR STABLE . . . . .	.50 cts. to	60	Moss, SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways. 1 barrel bale, \$1.50; 5 barrel bale, \$5.		
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED OR STRAWBERRY FORKS		40	Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other green house plants	\$1.50 per bbl.	
MANURE, Long and short-handled . . . . .	.75 cts. to	1 00	ROTTED	\$1.50 per bbl.	
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds ¼-peck stems		1 50	Plant Sticks, ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet	1½ cts. per running foot.	
No. 2, holds 1 peck stems		2 00	ROUND, painted green, 5 and 6 feet	2 cts. per running foot.	
No. 3, holds ½-bushel stems		2 50	SOUTHERN CANES, 10 to 12 feet long, very strong	\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.	
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet		75	Pruner, WATERS' LONG - HANDLED TREE. See cut. 4 feet		1 00
Garden Reels, for above; of wrought iron . . . . .	.75 cts. and	1 00	6 feet		1 10
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK. \$1 per doz.		10	8 feet		1 25
Grafting Wax, in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages . . . . .	.30 cts. per lb.		10 feet		1 25
Grass Border Shears	\$2.25 to	2 75	"THE LEVIN." The strongest hand-shear extant. It is made of the finest steel. Though only 7 ounces in weight, it is so strong that it can cut through half an inch of dry oak. See cut, page 56.		1 00
Grass Edging Knives	\$1.50 to	2 00	Pump, MYER'S SPRAY. See description, page 60		4 50
Grass Hooks, or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH, welded back . . . . .	.35 cts. to	70	Raffia, for tying	25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75.	
Harrow, HELLER'S RIDING. One horse; 2 sizes	\$5 and	10 00	Rakes, AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel handled. . . . .	.40 cts. to	60
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade	\$1.50 to	3 00	LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.		
AMERICAN		1 25	Rollers. See page 59.		
Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled		50	Saws, PRUNING, various sizes and kinds. 70c. to		1 25
DRAW or CORN . . . . .	.40 cts. to	50	Scissors, GRAPE, best English. For thinning the bunches	\$1 and	1 25
GRUB . . . . .	.75 cts. to	1 00	GRAPE, German		50
PRONG or POTATO HOOK		75	AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER. Holds the bunches		30
SCUFFLE, DUTCH or PUSH, 4 to 10-in. .25 cts. to		80	AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER, Nickled		50
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers . . . . .	.50 cts. to	75	FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers . . . . .	.75 cts. and	1 50
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose		10	Scythes, ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches	\$1.75 and	2 00
Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles. See Bulb Catalogue.)			Scythe Stones, ROUND WELSH TALACRE	\$1.50 per doz.	15
Knives, ASPARAGUS, English (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1 and	1 50	Scythe Rifles, TRIPLE EMERY - COATED	\$1 per doz.	10
ASPARAGUS, American		35	Shears, GRASS BORDER, best English, 8, 9 and 10 inches	\$2.25 to	2 75
BUDDING and PRUNING, Best English	\$1 to	2 00	GRASS BORDER, American, 9 inches		2 00
GRASS EDGING	\$1.50 to	2 00			
Labels, WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—					
	PLAIN—				
	Per 100 Per 1,000				
4 inch	\$0 15 \$0 60				
4½ inch	15 80	20 1 00			
5 inch	15 90	20 1 25			
6 inch	20 1 00	25 1 35			
8 inch	40 3 50	50 4 00			
12 inch	55 4 50	65 5 00			
	PAINTED—				
	Per 100 Per 1,000				
3½ inch	10 60	15 90			
6 inch	20 1 50	25 2 00			
3½ inch, copper-wired	20 1 75	30 2 25			



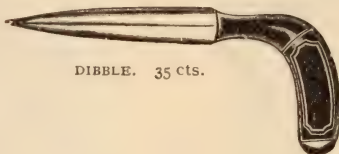
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



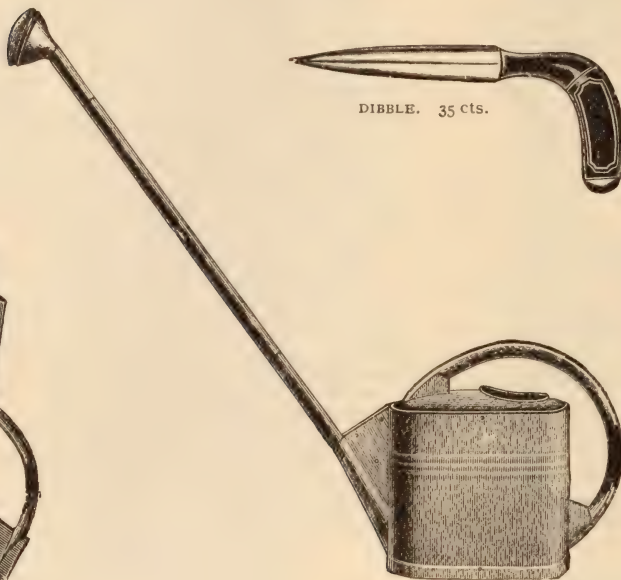
PECK'S IMPROVED LAWN SPRINKLER



DIBBLE. 35 cts.



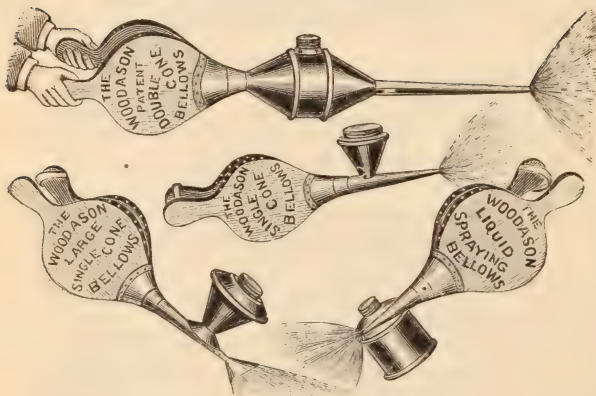
SCUFFLE HOE.
25 to 80 cts.



FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.



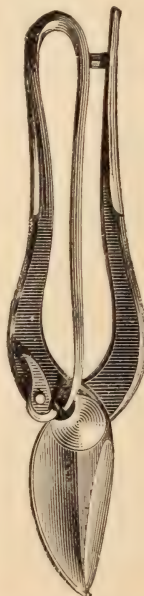
THE LEVIN PRUNER. \$1.



WOODASON'S BELLONS. \$1, \$2 and \$3



NOVES' WEEDER. 25 cts.



PERFECTION
PRUNING SHEARS.



WATCH-SPRING
PRUNING SHEARS.
\$1.25 and \$1.50.

IMPLEMENTS and REQUISITES—continued.

	Each		Each
Shears, HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Spiral spring.		Thermometers. NO. 1. SEIXE'S SELF-REG-	
Three sizes. 7½ inches	\$1 25	ISTERING. Registers both heat and cold,	
8½ inches	1 50	indicating exactly how hot or how cold	
9 inches	1 75	it has been since last notation. It is easily	
HEDGE. Four sizes	\$1.25 to	reset by a horseshoe magnet, which accom-	
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes	\$2.50 and	panies each instrument. In black enameled	
PERFECTION PRUNING. See cut, page 56.	3 00	cases	\$2 50
The best made. No. 1, 7 inches	2 00	No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long;	
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	numbers and letters hand-painted	1 00
No. 3, 9 inches	3 00	No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANED TIN CASE	30
No. 4, 10 inches	3 50	No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Box-	
WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING. \$1.25 and	1 50	wood, with heavy brass tip; specially made	
WATERS' LONG - HANDLED TREE PRUNER.		for plunging. Plain red spirit columns	2 00
See Pruners, on page 55.		Trellis, RANDALL'S GARDEN. For cut and de-	
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. Best quality. For		scription, see page 44.	
trimming grass	60 cts. to	Per 10 feet length, 75 cts.	
Shovels, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and	80	Watering Pots, FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized	
diamond pointed; long or short handles. \$1 to	1 25	iron 6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts., 2 00	
Spades, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL . . . \$1 and	1 25	Weeders, EXCELSIOR	15
Sprayers. See page 60.		LAWN. For removing dock, dandelion, etc.;	
Sprinklers. See Lawn Sprinkler, page 55.		can also be used as an Asparagus knife	35
Syringes. See page 60.		NOYES'. See cut, page 56	25
Trowels, SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very		LANG'S. See cut below	25
strong	50 cts. to		
	60		

Galvanized Wire Tomato Support.



NOT IN USE.

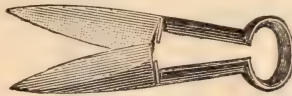
It is made of galvanized wire, that will not rust or rot out. It is easily set, and the legs being double, the greater the pressure the firmer the support. It takes up no room in the winter, as it may simply be hung on a peg till wanted again next year. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, most easily operated and cheapest support we have seen. Price, each, 15 cts. : per doz., \$1.40.



IN USE.



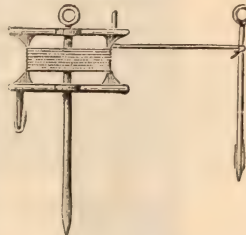
GRAPE SCISSORS. \$1 and \$1 25



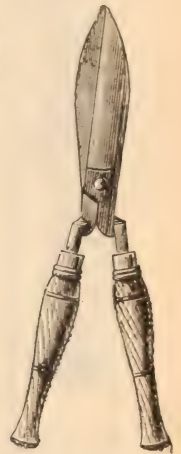
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 60 cts. to 80 cts.

ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE.
Two sizes, \$1 and \$1.50.FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.

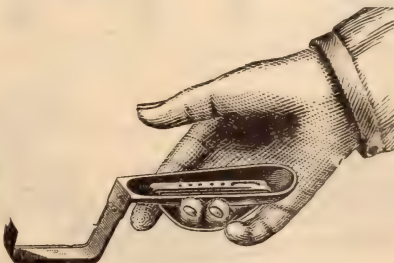
RAFFIA, FOR TYING.



GARDEN REEL AND LINE.

HEDGE SHEARS.
\$1.25 to \$3.

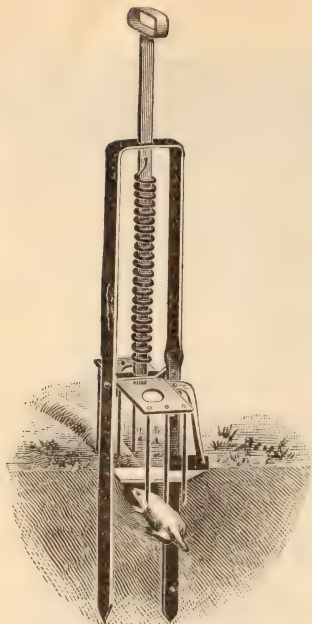
GRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1.50 to \$2.



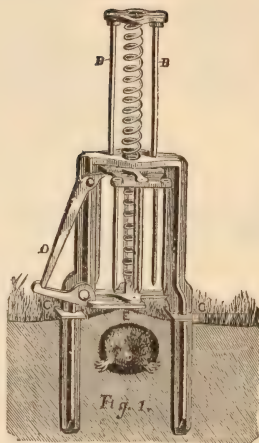
LANG'S WEEDER. 25 cts.



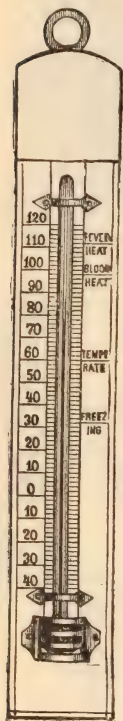
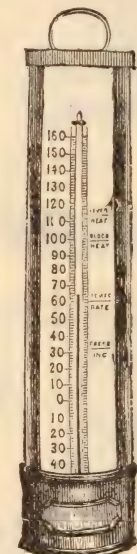
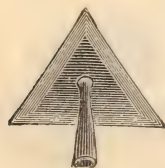
FLOWER AND GRAPE SCISSORS. 30 and 50 cts.



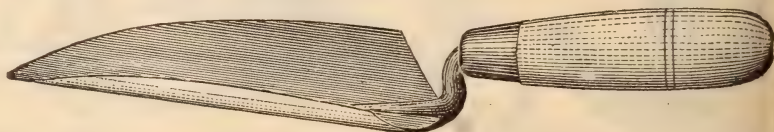
THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP. \$1.



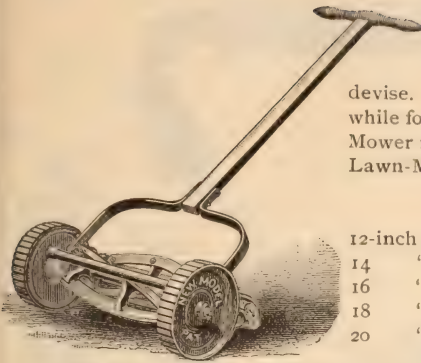
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP, \$1.50.

MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.50.
See Page 60.PORCELAIN
THERMOMETER.
\$1.SELF-REGISTERING
THERMOMETER.
\$2.50.TIN CASE, FIG. 1
THERMOMETER.
30 cents.HOT-BED
THERMOMETER.
\$2."EUREKA" FUMI-
GATOR.BORDER SHEARS.
\$2.25 to \$2.75.

TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

LAWN-MOWERS.**THE NEW MODEL.**

NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequalled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$6 50
14 "	.....	7 50
16 "	.....	8 50
18 "	.....	9 50
20 "	.....	10 50



EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

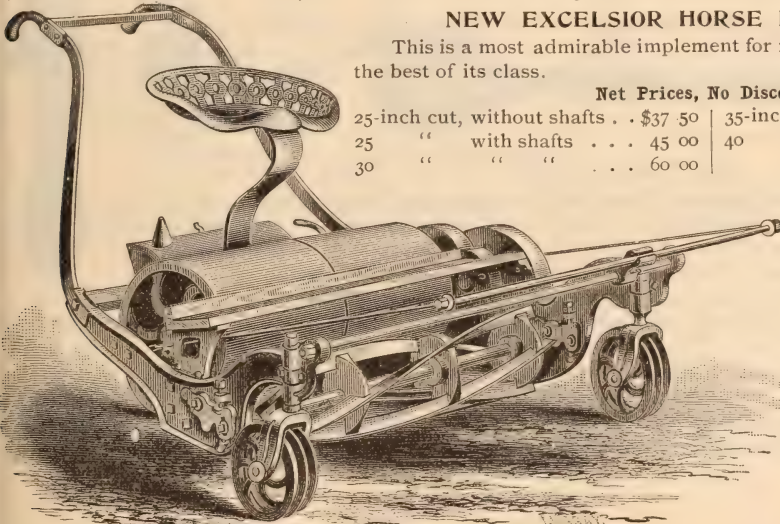
10-inch cut	.....	\$8 00	16-inch cut	.....	\$11 00
12 "	.....	9 00	18 "	.....	12 00
14 "	.....	10 00	20 "	.....	13 00

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts . .	\$37 50	35-inch cut, with shafts . . .	\$75 00
25 " " with shafts . . .	45 00	40 " " " " . . .	90 00
30 " " " " . . .	60 00		



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

"O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low-priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

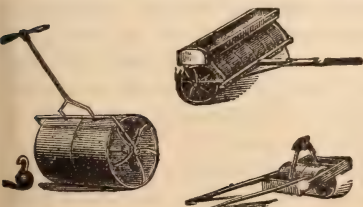
Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$4 50
14 "	.....	5 00
16 "	.....	5 50

Full Directions for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.

**GARDEN.**

With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

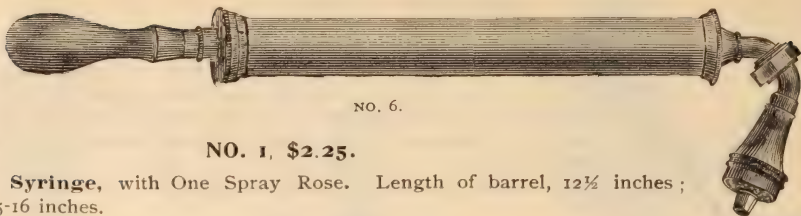
	Diam. in.	Weight, ab't lbs.	Price
Two sections, 7½-in. face	15	125	\$7 20
" 12 "	20	300	15 50
" 12 "	24	400	19 00

FIELD.

Four sections, 12-in. face, with pole or shafts	20	650	32 00
Five " 12 "	25	1,000	46 00

With whiffle, \$2 extra.

SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.



NO. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

NO. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

NO. 3, \$5.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

NO. 4, \$6.

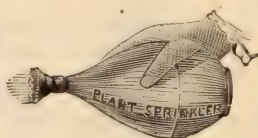
Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

NO. 6, \$7.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



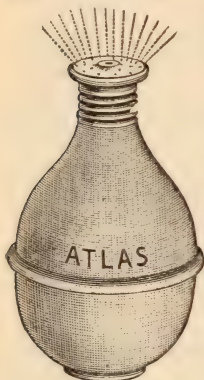
ECLIPSE COMBINED SYRINGE AND FORCE PUMP.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. \$1.



RUBBER SPRINKLER.
ANGLE-NECK. \$1.



The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump. This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cts.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window gardening. \$1.

" **Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler.** \$1.

Atlas Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



NO. 3.

Myers' Bucket Brass Spray Pump,

With Agitator, complete with Hose, Combination
Fine and Coarse Spray and Solid Stream Nozzle.

This Spray Pump is constructed of brass, and is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used for spraying. It is arranged so that the heavy work is done on the down stroke of the plunger and nothing on the up. It is thus very easy to operate, and has extraordinary power. It will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows, etc. For spraying, it is arranged so that it discharges a fine jet in bottom of bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated. The pump is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. (See cut, page 58.) Price, complete, \$4.50.

THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow in Drills but also in Hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. **Price, \$11.**

The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

Does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$16.**

PLANET JR.
COMBINED
DRILL.

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

Unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills,

plows to and from; the cultivator teeth mellow the soil, etc. **Price, \$10.**

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. **Price, \$7.50.**

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

It can be used straddle of the rows or between the rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. **Price, complete, \$7. Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$4.**

The Fire-Fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations, and variety of attachments, are striking features of this favorite. **Price, \$4.50.**

PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.



PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.

This cloth is useful for protecting plants from frosts, and for covering hot-beds and frames instead of glass. It is specially prepared to prevent mildewing and rotting.

Light grade, per yard, 5 cts; per piece of 63 yards, \$2 50
 Medium grade, " 9 cts; " 62 " 4 25
 Heavy grade, " 12 cts; " 40 " 4 25

COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The Tubs are made of the best cypress timber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

Natural Varnish finish on the wood :

	Each
12-in. diam. by 11-in. high	\$1 00
15 " " 14 "	1 50
18 " " 16½ "	2 00
21 " " 18½ "	2 50
24 " " 20½ "	3 00



FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.


Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

 Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal. Very finely powdered 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.

" " **No. 3.** Coarser than the above per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$40.

Crushed, or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$45.

Unleached Wood-Ashes per ton, \$22. In less quantities, \$2.50 per bag of 167 lbs.

Sheep Manure Pulverized. Good for lawns. 5 lbs., 30c.; 25-lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$45.

Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers. Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

Dalmatian Insect Powder. Per ½ lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 45 cts.

Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to twenty gallons of water. ½ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per lb. box, 50 cts.

Hammond's Grape Dust. For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. It is not only a preventive, but it cures plants already affected. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.

Hellebore, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry by dusting on with bellows, or as a liquid mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water. Per lb. box, 30c.; ½-lb. box, 20 cents; ¼-lb. box, 15 cents.

Paris Green, New Process. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cents; ½-lb. can, 20 cents; ¼-lb. can, 15 cents.

Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon. ½-gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.

London Purple. As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved. Per lb. 25 cts.

Slug Shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.

Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cents; 10 lbs., 60 cents; 100 lbs. \$4.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per ½-lb. tin, 25 cents.

Tobacco Dust. If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box, 10 cts.; 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs, \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs. \$2.75; per bale of about 400 lbs. \$4.50.

Tobacco Extract. A powerful extract of Tobacco, for destroying lice, red spider, mealy bugs, etc. For SYRINGING, dilute ten times with water. For greenhouses, diluted half and half with water and evaporated from pans, adding water from time to time as it thickens, it will check the development of plant lice on Roses or Chrysanthemums. It is necessary that sufficient vapor be thrown out to fill the house. Per ½ pt. 25c.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 60 cts.; gal. \$1.50.

Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 18 cts.; 2-lb. box, 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs. \$1.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.

Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. It prevents potato rot, downy mildew, anthracnose of grape, peach, pear and cherry blight. This mixture is scientifically prepared, so that by adding water at the rate of 50 gallons to one gallon of the mixture, and stirring, it is ready for use. Per qt. 50 cts.; per gal. can, \$1.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or boxes; if in cold-frames the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.



PICEA DOUGLASII.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY-NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

Evergreen Tree Seeds.

We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

Under the new nomenclature some species formerly attached to ABIES have been placed under PICEA, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies			
amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high	\$0 50	\$6 00
" balsamea	Balsam Fir	20	1 25
" bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive, deep green foliage	1 00	14 00
" brachyphylla	Short-leaved Fir	60	7 00
" Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce	35	3 50
" concolor	California White Silver Fir	35	3 50
" firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35	3 50
" magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	50	6 00
" Mertensiana	California Hemlock Spruce	75	9 00
" Mariesii	A new Japanese Silver Fir	75	9 00
" Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	20	2 00
" nobilis	Noble Fir; from California	50	6 00
" pectinata	European Silver Fir	10	60
" Pinsapo	Spanish Fir	25	2 50
" sacchalinesis	A tall pyramidal species from Japan	90	12 00
" subalpina	California Dwarf Mountain Spruce	40	4 50
" Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree, upwards of 100 feet high	75	9 00
Arbutus-vitæ	See Thuja.		
Arctostaphylos			
glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	20	1 50
" pungens	Erect Manzanita	20	1 50
" tomentosa . . . . .	. . . . .	30	3 00
" uva-ursi	Bearberry	40	4 00
Azalea			
calendulacea	Flame-colored Shrub (in pods)	40	4 00
" occidentalis (clean seed)	California Azalea	2 00	
" viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40	4 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.


		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$o 20	\$1 50
Buxus sempervirens	Evergreen Box	30	3 00
Cedrus Atlantica argentea	Mount Atlas Cedar	40	4 00
" Deodara	Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar	40	4 00
" Libani	Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each .	30	3 00
Cephalotaxus drupacea	From Japan	30	3 00
Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) obtusa	Japan Cypress. 75 to 100 feet	50	6 00
" pisifera	Japan Cypress. A much smaller variety than the above	50	6 00
Cotoneaster buxifolia	Hardy evergreen Box-leaved Shrub	25	2 50
Cryptomeria Japonica	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height .	20	1 50
Cupressus horizontalis	Horizontal Cypress	20	1 50
" Guadalupensis	From California	40	4 00
" Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40	4 00
" Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cypresses	40	4 00
" MacNabiana	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form	35	3 50
" macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	15	1 00
" sempervirens	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	15	1 00
Daphniphyllum macropodon	From Japan	25	2 50
Fir Tree	See Abies and Picea.		
Juniperus communis	European Juniper	10	6 00
" Bermudiana	Barbados or Bermuda Cedar	30	3 00
" oxycedrus	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10	1 00
" prostrata	Prostrate Cedar	10	6 00
" rigida	From Japan	25	2 50
" Sabina	Common Savin	10	1 00
" Virginiana	Red Cedar	10	5 00
Libocedrus decurrens	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree	40	4 50
Picea Ajanensis	A beautiful Japanese Fir	80	10 00
" Ajanensis microsperma	From Japan	90	12 00
" Alcoquiiana	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75	9 00
" Douglasii	Douglas' Spruce	30	3 00
" Engelmannii	Engelmann's Spruce	75	8 00
" excelsa	Norway Spruce	10	6 00
" Glehnii	From Japan. Dwarf and compact	1 25	16 00
" Menziesii	Menzies' Fir; most graceful	50	5 00
" nigra	Black Spruce	35	3 50
" polita	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree	75	9 00
" pungens	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	50	6 00
" Williamsonii (Pattoniana)	Williamson's California Spruce	60	7 00
" Yessoensis	From Japan	90	12 00
Pinus Aleppica	French Pine	25	2 50
" Austriaca	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; sombre and massive aspect	15	1 50
" Australis	Yellow Pine	40	4 00
" Canariensis	Canary Island Pine	25	2 50
" Cembra	Cembran Stone Pine	10	6 00
" Cephalonica vera	Greek Silver Fir	40	4 50
" contorta	Twisted Pine	80	10 00
" Coulteri	Coulter's California Pine	40	4 50
" densiflora	Japan Pine. Rapid-growing and hardy; very beautiful	35	3 50
" edulis	The "Pinon," or "Indian Nut-Pine"	30	3 00
" excelsa	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	35	3 50
" flexilis	Graceful Pine of California	50	5 00
" insignis	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height	25	2 50
" Jeffreyi	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40	4 50
" Koraensis	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage	80	10 00
" Lambertiana	Sugar Pine	30	3 00
" Laricio	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	15	1 50
" Llaveana	Llav's Mexican Pine	50	5 00
" maritima	Seaside Pine	10	6 00
" Massoniana	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	25	2 50
" monophylla	California Nut Pine	30	3 00
" monticola	Mountain Weymouth Pine of California	60	6 00
" muricata	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	60	7 00
" parviflora	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery	50	6 00
" Pinea	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10	6 00
" ponderosa (Benthamiana)	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high	30	3 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Pinus rigida	Northern Pitch Pine	\$0 25	\$2 50
" Sabiniana	Sabine's Nut Pine	30	3 00
" Strobus	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	15	1 50
" sylvestris	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color	15	1 50
" Torreyana	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
" tuberculata	Tuberclcd Pine of California	50	5 00
Podocarpus macrophylla	From Japan	75	8 00
Sciadopitys verticillata	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall, conical tree, 100 feet high	75	8 00
Scotch Fir	See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
Sequoia gigantea	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	80	10 00
" sempervirens	California Redwood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00
Spruce Tree	See Abies and Picea.		
Taxus baccata	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	15	1 25
" brevifolia	California Yew	80	10 00
" cuspidata	Japanese Yew	80	10 00
Thea viridis	The Tea Plant of Japan	20	2 00
Thuja aurea	Golden Arbor-vitæ	15	1 50
" articulata	Jointed " (The Arar Tree)	75	
" occidentalis	American "	20	1 75
" orientalis	Chinese "	15	1 00
" compacta	Compact "	20	2 00
" gigantea	Giant Oregon Arbor-vitæ. 150 feet high	50	6 00
" Tatarica	Tartarian Arbor-vitæ	30	3 00
Thujopsis dolabrata	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	6 00
" Standishii	From Japan	80	10 00
Torreya Californica	California Nutmeg	15	1 50
" nucifera	Japanese Nutmeg	35	3 50
Tsuga Sieboldii	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
Yucca angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Yucca	80	10 00
" baccata	Berry-bearing Yucca	40	4 00
" brevifolia	Short-leaved Yucca	40	4 00
" filamentosa	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
" gloriosa	Mound Lily	60	6 00
" Whipplei	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds.

For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 43.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer campestre	European Field Maple	\$0 10	\$0 40
" circinatum	Round-leaved Maple	15	1 25
" glabrum	Oregon Maple	15	1 50
" japonicum	Japanese Maple	50	6 00
" macrophyllum	Large-leaved Maple	10	60
" platanoides	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	40
" pseudo-platanus	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	40
" rubrum	Red Maple	20	2 00
" saccharinum	Sugar Maple	15	1 00
" " nigrum	Black Sugar Maple	15	1 50
Actinidia arguta	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
Esculus flava	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye		25
" glabra	Ohio Buckeye		25
Ailantus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	1 00
Alnus communis	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	10	50
" incana	Smooth White Alder	15	75
" Oregona	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
Amelanchier Canadensis	Shad Bush, or Service Berry	25	2 50
Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	15	1 00
Ampelopsis Veitchii	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	15	1 50
" quinquefolia	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	15	1 00
Amygdalis vulgaris dulcis	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		30
Andromeda calyculata	Leather Leaf	15	
Aralia Sieboldii	From Japan. Handsome palm-like shrub . per 1,000 seeds, 60c.		
" " variegata	From Japan. Variegated-leaved	2 00	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Arbutus Menziesi	Madrona Tree	\$0 30	\$3 00
" Unedo	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	2 00
Ash	See <i>Fraxinus</i> .		
Asimina triloba	Papaw, or Custard-Apple	15	75
Berberis nervosa	Nerve-leaved Barberry	50	6 00
" vulgaris	Common Barberry	15	75
" purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	15	1 50
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	15	1 50
" alba	White European Birch	10	30
" lenta	Mountain Mahogany. Sweet, or Cherry Birch	25	2 50
" nigra	Black Birch	20	2 00
" pendula	Weeping Birch	25	2 50
" populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	25	2 50
Birch	See <i>Betula</i> .		
Boston Ivy	See <i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .		
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	25	2 50
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice	15	1 00
" occidentalis	Western Allspice. Larger-growing than the above	50	5 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 50
Carya alba	Shellbark Hickory		25
" amara	Bitter Nut, or Swamp Hickory		25
" oliveformis	Pecan Nuts		25
" porcina	Pig Nuts		25
Cassia Marilandica	Southern Cassia	50	5 00
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree	10	60
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 00
" Kämpferi	Japanese Catalpa	15	1 50
" speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	10	60
" Teas' Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	20	2 00
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Redroot	50	
" integerrimus	Entire-leaved Redroot	50	
Celastrus scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bitter-Sweet	15	1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle Tree	15	1 00
" occidentalis	Sugarberry or Hackberry	15	1 25
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush	15	1 00
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	From Japan	2 00	
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	15	1 25
" occidentalis	Californian Judas Tree	60	7 00
" siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	15	75
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's Bread	15	1 00
Cherry	See <i>Prunus</i> .		
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe Tree; White Fringe	30	3 00
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	25	2 50
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	25	2 50
Cladrastis tinctoria	Yellow-Wood. Beautiful and ornamental lawn tree	50	6 00
Clematis flammula	White Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
" Pitcheri	Beautiful native variety	1 00	
" ligusticifolia	From the Rocky Mountains	50	
" Virginiana	Virgin's Bower	20	2 00
" vitalba	Traveler's Joy	15	1 50
" viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower. One of the best old sorts	15	1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	2 50
Colutea arborecens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	15	1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	15	1 25
" brachypoda	Japanese Dogwood	25	2 50
" florida	Flowering Dogwood	10	40
" mascula	Cornelian Cherry	10	50
" Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	20	2 00
" paniculata	Panicled Cornel	15	1 50
" sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood	10	75
" sericea	Silky Cornel	15	1 25
" stolonifera	Osier Dogwood	15	1 25
Coronilla Emerus	Scorpion Senna	30	3 00
Crataegus Oxyacantha	Hawthorn	10	60

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Crataegus parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Thorn	\$0 15	\$1 50
" <i>pyracantha</i>	Evergreen Thorn	10	75
" <i>pyrifolia</i>	Pear-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
" <i>tomentosa</i>	Black Thorn	10	1 00
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum. Grows rapidly to 30 or 40 feet	15	1 50
" <i>Laburnum</i>	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	Mezereon	50	5 00
<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	30	3 00
<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>	European Persimmon	10	75
" <i>Kaki</i>	The Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 25
" <i>Mexicana</i>	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
" <i>Virginiana</i>	Wild Persimmon	15	75
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leatherwood	50	6 00
<i>Dogwood</i>	See Cornus.		
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey	20	2 00
" <i>parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Oleaster	15	75
" <i>pungens</i>	From Japan	25	2 50
<i>Elm</i>	See Ulmus.		
<i>Erythraea edulis</i> (<i>Brahea edulis</i>)	From California	30	3 00
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	35	3 50
" <i>hemastoma</i>	White Gum	75	
" <i>meliodora</i>	Black Ironbark	1 50	
" <i>obliqua</i>	Stringy Bark	75	
" <i>pillularis</i>	Black Butt	75	
" <i>piperita</i>	Peppermint Gum	75	
" <i>resinifera</i>	Forest Mahogany	75	
" <i>saliqua</i>	Weeping Gum	1 50.	
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	From Japan	25	2 50
" <i>Europæa</i>	European Burning Bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
<i>Fagus Americana</i>	American Beech	10	50
" <i>sylvatica</i>	European Beech	10	30
" <i>purpurea</i>	" Purple Beech	15	1 50
<i>Fraxinus alba Americana</i>	White American Ash	10	40
" <i>acuminata</i>	Yellow American Ash	10	75
" <i>excelsior</i>	The Common or European Ash. Grows 80 to 100 feet	10	30
" <i>pendula</i>	Weeping Ash	10	50
" <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Ash	10	75
" <i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10	50
" <i>sambucifolia</i>	Black or Water Ash	10	60
<i>Fremontia Californica</i>	California shrub; very beautiful	1 25	15 00
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Creeping Wintergreen	20	2 00
" <i>Shallon</i>	California Winterberry; edible fruit	40	4 00
<i>Genista scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50
" <i>tinctoria</i>	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer	10	1 00
" <i>junceae</i>	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers	10	1 00
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	See Salisburia.		
<i>Gleditschia horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns	15	1 25
" <i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges per 100 lbs., \$20	10	35
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage	10	75
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Silver Bell. The "Snowdrop Tree" of Carolina	25	2 50
<i>Hamamelis Japonica</i>	Japanese Witch-hazel	25	2 50
" <i>Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall	40	4 00
<i>Hedera Helix</i>	English or Hardy Ivy	10	60
<i>Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.</i>	Double Rose of Sharon	15	1 00
<i>Hickory Nuts</i>	See Carya.		
<i>Horse Chestnuts</i>	See Æsculus.		
<i>Honey Locust</i>	See Gleditschia.		
<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	A new tree from Japan	80	10 00
<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	15	75
" <i>opaca</i>	American Holly	15	75
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50		
" <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50		
" <i>Sieboldii</i>	From Japan	10	75
" <i>cordiformis</i>	From Japan	10	75

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Kalmia angustifolia	American Laurel (pods)	\$0 30	
" latifolia	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush (clean seed)	80	\$9 00
Kœlreuteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-nut. Very handsome when in flower	10	75
Larch	See Larix.		
Larix Americana	Black American Larch	75	9 00
" Europæa	European Larch	15	1 00
" leptolepis	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	75	8 00
Larix Lyalli	Lyall's Larch (from California)	1 50	
" occidentalis	Western Larch	1 50	15 00
Laurus Benzoin	Spicewood	15	1 25
" nobilis	Sweet Bay	10	75
Ligustrum Japonicum	Japan or Californian Privet	15	1 00
" vulgare	Common Privet.	15	75
Linden	See Tilia.		
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum Tree. Of very elegant appearance	30	3 00
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree. Fine, tall pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	50
Maclura aurantiaca	Osage Orange per bus. of 33 lbs., \$10	10	50
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 00
" grandiflora	Large-flowering Magnolia	15	1 50
" hypoleuca	From Japan	20	2 00
" macrophylla	Great-leaved Magnolia	30	3 00
" Kobus	From Japan	25	2 50
" tripetala	Common Umbrella Tree	25	2 50
Maple	See Acer.		
Menispermum Canadense	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	50	6 00
Morus alba	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	15	1 25
" alba rosea	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
" Moretti	Dandolos Mulberry	20	2 00
" nigra	Black Mulberry	40	4 00
" Tatarica	Russian Mulberry	20	2 00
Mulberry	See Morus.		
Myrica Californica	Bayberry, or Wax-Myrtle of California	40	4 00
" rubra	From Japan	50	
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	25	
Negundo aceroides	Box Elder	10	40
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	20	2 00
" speciosum	From Japan	25	2 50
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	40	4 00
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum Tree, or Tupelo	10	50
Oaks	See Quercus.		
Oreodaphne Californica	California Laurel	20	2 00
Ostrya Virginica	American Hop Horn-Beam	20	1 50
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	10	50
Paper Mulberry	See Broussonetia.		
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia, or Empress-tree	15	1 25
Phytolacca decandra	Garget, or Pokeberry	20	2 00
Photinia arbutifolia	California Maybush	15	1 00
Pistacia vera	Pistachio-nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
Platanus occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane Tree	10	50
Plum	See Prunus.		
Poinciana Gilliesi	Gillies' Flower Fence	1 00	
Populus alba	Abele tree	20	1 50
" monilifera	Cottonwood tree	20	1 50
" nigra	Black Poplar	20	1 50
" pyramidalis	Italian Poplar	20	1 50
Prunus Americana	Wild Plum	15	1 00
" Japonica	Japan Plum	40	4 00
" Lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	10	75
" mollis	Oregon Wild Cherry	40	4 00
" maritima	Beach Plum. 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00
" serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10	40
" Virginica	Choke Cherry	10	75
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	15	1 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

Per oz. Per lb.

Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.		
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	\$o 10 \$o 75
“ Californicus	Californian Buckthorn	50 6 00
“ Carolinus	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	15 1 00
“ Purshianus	From Washington	40 4 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	1 50
“ maximum	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	75 7 00
Rhus cotinus	Smoke Tree, or Venetian Sumach. 6 feet	20 2 00
“ integrifolia	California Sumach	15 1 00
“ Laurina	From California	20 2 00
“ succedanea	From Japan	25 2 50
“ typhina	Staghorn Sumach	15 1 00
“ venenata	Poison-Sumach. Also called Poison-Elder	15 1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75 8 00
“ cereum	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	50 6 00
“ Lacustre	From Washington	50 6 00
“ sanguineum	Red-flowering Currant	50 6 00
Robinia pseudacacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower; fine for hedges. per 100 lbs. \$20.	10 35
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10 35
“ Caroliniana	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	10 1 25
“ blanda	Early Wild Rose	10 75
“ gymnocarpa	From Washington	40 4 00
“ hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40 4 00
“ multiflora	Many flowered Rose	40 4 00
“ polyantha	Bramble Rose	50 6 00
“ rubiginosa	Sweetbriar. Delightfully fragrant leaves	10 75
“ rugosa	Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	75 8 00
“ setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose. Pale rose flowers	15 1 50
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	80 10 00
“ leucodermis	White-skinned Raspberry	50 6 00
“ spectabilis	Showy Raspberry	80 10 00
“ vitifolius	From Washington	50 6 00
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maiden Hair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	10 75
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	15 1 00
“ alba	White Willow	15 1 00
“ purpurea	Purple Osier	15 1 00
“ viminalis	Osier	15 1 00
“ vitellina	Golden Willow	15 1 00
Sambucus Canadensis	Common Elder	15 1 50
“ glauca	California Elder	30 3 00
“ Thunbergiana	From Japan	30 3 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15 1 00
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage	15 1 00
“ pendula	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15 1 00
“ speciosa	From Arizona	15 1 50
“ affinis	From Texas	40 4 00
Spiræa Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub	50 6 00
“ ariæfolia	Tall California Spiræa	50 6 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15 1 25
Sterculia platanifolia	Chinese Parasol	30
Stuartia monadelpa	From Japan	50 5 00
Styrax Californica	Fine California Shrub	30 3 00
“ hispida	From Japan	80 10 00
“ Japonica	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese shrub	20 2 00
“ obassia	From Japan	80 10 00
Symphoricarpos racemosus	Snowberry	10 60
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	15 1 50
“ Japonica	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 50 20 00
Taxodium distichum	Deciduous Cypress	10 50
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet-Creeper	25 2 50
Tilia Americana	American Linden	10 60
“ argentea	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10 60
“ Europæa	European Linden or Lime Tree; very stately, 60 to 100 feet	10 60
“ grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10 60

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

			Per oz.	Per lb.
Ulmus campestris	Common European Elm.	Height, 125 feet	\$o 15	\$1 25
" <i>crassifolia</i>	Texas Elm		25	2 50
" <i>effusa</i>	Spreading-flowered Elm		15	1 00
" <i>modiolina</i>	Small-leaved Elm		15	1 00
" <i>Montana</i>	Large-leaved Elm		15	1 00
Ulex Europæa	Furze, Gorse or Whin		10	60
Ugnadia speciosa	Texas Horse Chestnut		15	1 50
Vaccinium myrtilloides	From Washington		80	10 00
" <i>parvifolium</i>	Small Cranberry		1 00	
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood		15	1 50
" <i>dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood		15	1 50
" <i>Lantana</i>	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet		10	1 00
" <i>lentago</i>	Sweet Viburnum		15	1 50
" <i>nudum</i>	Withe-Rod		25	2 50
" <i>Oxycoccus</i>	Cranberry-fruited Viburnum		50	6 00
" <i>odoratissimum</i>	From Japan		40	4 00
" <i>Opulus</i>	Guelder Rose, or Snowball		15	1 00
" <i>prunifolium</i>	Black Haw		15	1 00
" <i>Tinus</i>	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet		15	1 00
Virgilia lutea	See Cladrastis.			
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree		15	1 00
Walnuts	See Juglans.			
Wistaria frutescens	Shrubby Wistaria		15	1 00
" <i>Sinensis</i>	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub		40	4 00
" <i>alba</i>	White Wistaria. A white flowered variety		75	7 00
Yellow Locust	See Robinia.			
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube		15	1 25
Zanthoxylum fraxineum	Toothache Tree		20	2 00

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Vitis Estivalis	\$o 20	\$2 00
" <i>Californica</i>	20	2 00
" <i>cinerea</i>	20	2 00
" <i>cordifolia</i>	20	2 00
" <i>indivisa</i>	20	2 00
" <i>Labrusca</i>	20	2 00
" <i>Linccumii</i>	35	3 50
" <i>monticola</i>	20	2 00
" <i>riparia</i>	30	3 00
" <i>vulpina</i>	30	3 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Black Pearl	\$o 15	\$1 50
Clinton	15	1 25
Concord	10	1 00
Cynthiana	20	2 00
Elvira	15	1 25
Herbemont	25	2 50
Ives' Seedling	15	1 25
Lenoir, or Jacques	25	2 50
Missouri Riesling	15	1 50
Noah	15	1 50
Norton's Virginia	15	1 25

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FLOWER SEEDS

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots

placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are



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ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

A common mistake in sowing flower seeds as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they

germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-

leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done.



PANSIES.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown in-doors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as

possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the varying characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information :

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The **third column** gives in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible in our varied extent of climate to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late* flowering sorts. Thus :

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 " *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 " *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OR CHARACTER**, and **HARDINESS**.



SWEET PEAS.

See page 107 for complete list, with prices.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P " *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E " *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S " *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g " *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu " *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

. . . designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way :

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh " *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t " *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below :

ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. " black	car. " carmine.	ptd. " painted	spot. " spotted.
br. " brown	cr. " crimson	pur. " purple	stri. " striped.
tri. " tricolor	sul. " sulphur	var. " variegated	ver. " vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation ; *trai.* signifies *trailing* ; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

See explanation of figures and signs, on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2065	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil.
2066	—grandiflora					5	
2067	arenaria			yel.		5	
2075	Abutilon Thompsonii fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	compactum "Fireball"			d. rd.		25	
2080	Pluton					25	
2082	Mixed			mixed		25	
2085	Acacia dealbata	1		yel.	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	armata					10	
2087	decurrens					10	
2088	Farnesiana				10	5	
2089	lophantha				6	5	
2090	melanoxydon					10	
2092	mollissima floribunda				7	25	
2104	Fine Mixed			mixed		10	
2107	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	spinosus	2		pur.		5	
2110	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)			blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2112	pyramidatum					5	
2114	Mixed			mixed		5	
2119a	Actinomeris squarrosa			yel.	3	10	Hardy ornamental.
2120	Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25c.		hA	scar.	1	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	æstivalis per oz., 25c.	1		crim.		5	
2122	vernalis		hP	yel.	1½	5	
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus		tP	blue	1	10	(African Lily.) A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	Ageratum conspicuum	2 3		white		5	Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perillas and Dwarf Amaranths; much used for bedding and edging.
2130	Lasseauxi			rose		5	
2132	Mexicanum per oz., 40c.		hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	—album " 50c.			white		5	
2136	—grandiflorum roseum			rose		10	
2138	—Dwarf Blue per oz., 60c.			blue	¾	5	
2140	—Dwarf White " 60c.			white		5	
2142	—Little Dorrit " \$1.			blue		10	
2143	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2144	Agrostemma Cœli-Rosa (Rose of Heaven)		hA	rose	1	5	The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering, and easily grown. It is fine for beds. The Rose Champion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
2145	—alba			white		5	
2146	coronaria (Rose Champion)		thP	rose		5	
2146a	—Dark Blood Red			d. red		5	
2147	—White			white		5	
2147a	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
2147b	"Flos Jovis"			rose		5	
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3		scar.	2	5	Bright little annuals, of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
2149	—alba			white		5	
2150	linifolia			scar.	1½	5	
2153	myrtifolia				2½	5	
2155	Warszewiczii				2	5	
	Althæa rosea						See Hollyhock.
2157	Alströméria pulchella	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed			mixed		10	



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.
See page 75.



ADONIS VERNALIS.
See page 75.



CANDYTUFT.
See page 81.



AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS.
See page 75.



ALONSOA WARSCEWICZII.
See page 75.



AGROSTEMMA COELI-ROSA.
See page 75.



CALENDULA OFFICINALIS "METEOR."
See page 81.



AQUILEGIA, DOUBLE.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¾ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2159	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> , per oz., 40c.	1	3	hA	white	tra.	cts.
2160	—compactum Dwarf " 50c.					½	5
2161	—procumbens					tra.	5
2162	—Thorburn's Bouquet					¾	10
2162a	—"Little Gem"					tra.	5
2163	saxatile compactum, per oz., 60c.		2	hP	yel.	1	5
2166	argenteum " 60c.	1	3			¾	5
2167	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2	3	tA	d. red	3	5
2168	*bicolor ruber				red	2	5
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather)				d. red	3	5
2182	*Henderi				cr. & y.	4	5
2190	*melancholicus ruber				red	2½	5
2192	*salicifolius				pur.		5
2196	*sanguineus nanus				scar.		5
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat)				mixed	diff.	5
2197a	*giganteus					6	5
2197b	*splendens					3	5
2198	*atropurpureus				dk&p'r.	2	5
2199	*Fine Mixed per oz., 20c.				mixed		5
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts							50
2202	<i>Amethyst</i> , Winged	2			blue		10
2204	White				white		10
2206	Mixed				mixed		10
2220	<i>Anagallis</i> , in varieties	1	3	hhA			5
2223	<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	2		hhB	pur.		5
2224	Barrelieri			hP	d. blue	1	25
2230	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	1			mixed	2	5
2231	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3			rose		10
2232	—alba "Honorine Jobert"				white		25
2233	<i>pulsatilla</i> var. <i>Alpina</i>	1			pur.	1½	5
2237	<i>sylvestris</i>				white		10
2238	<i>Pennsylvanica</i>						10
2240	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>	3		gP	pur.	1	25
<i>Antirrhinum</i>							
<i>Aquilegia</i> (Columbine)—							
2245	<i>caryophylloides</i>	1	3	hP	strip.	1¼	25
2249	<i>chrysantha</i>				yel.	3	10
2253	<i>cœrulea</i>				blue		25
2254	<i>Canadensis</i>	1	2		r. & y.	2	10
2255	<i>flabellata</i>				white		25
2256	<i>Munstead Giant</i>						25
2257	<i>vulgaris</i> Double White	1	3				5
2258	—Double Mixed				mixed		5
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties							50
2260	<i>Aralia Sieboldii</i>	2		hhP	white	3	10
2265	<i>Argemone gr'diflora</i> , per oz., 40c.	2	3	hA		2	5
2266	—lutea " 40c.				yel.		5
2267	<i>Arisæma triphylla</i>			hP	pur'sh	1	10
2268	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i>	3		hhA	yel.		25
2273	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2		hP	pur.	4	5
2276	<i>Curassavica</i>	1	3	gP	orange	3	5
2278	<i>incarnata</i>	2		hP	rose p.		5
2279	<i>tuberosa</i>	3			orange	2	5
2283	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2	3	hhA	l. blue	1	5
2285	<i>odorata</i> (Woodruff)			hP	white	1½	5
<i>Asters</i> , <i>Chrysanthemum</i> -flow'd—							
2286	—Dwarf White	3		hhA		1	10
2287	—Rose				rose		10
2288	—Light Blue				l. blue		10
2288a	—Mixed				mixed		10
2289	—Tall Mixed per oz., \$1.50					1½	10
2290	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection—						
	Snow White				white		10
2290a	—Crimson				crim.		10
2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>Thorburn's Bouquet</i> is an exceedingly dwarf and compact new sort, of the neatest possible habit, and very suitable for borders or pots.							
Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.							
(Browallia.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting.							
Plant in sunny situation.							
Very attractive. Requires greenhouse protection in winter. 2224 is a splendid new dwarf variety.							
Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting. 2233 has finely divided leaves and graceful, nodding flowers.							
Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots. See Snapdragon.							
(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. 2255 has pure white flowers and beautiful, glaucous leaves. 2256 is very free-flowering, and of sturdy habit.							
Handsome palm-like shrub.							
In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective. A quite hardy native variety.							
Rich yellow maroon.							
Silkweed; sweet-scented. Swallow-Wort; free-bloomer. Swamp Milkweed.							
Very showy border plant.							
Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.							
(Callistephus.) The common name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the							



POMPON ASTER.



NEEDLE ASTER.



PÆONY-FLOWERED ASTER.



CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.



DWARF ASTER.



VICTORIA ASTER.



COMET ASTER.




IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER.



CROWN ASTER.

NUMBER and NAME.

 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet
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General Observations.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	cts.
2291 Asters, Truffaut's Pæony Perfection —Dark Blood Red	3	hhA	d. red	1 1/2	10	
2291a —Striped			stri.	10	10	
2292 —Light Blue			l. blue	10	10	
2292a —Deep Mauve			mauve	10	10	
2293 —Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed	10	10	
2294 Washington, White			white	2	10	
2294a —Crimson			crim.	10	10	
2295 —Peach Blossom			peach	10	10	
2296 —Light Blue			l. blue	10	10	
2296a —Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed	10	10	
2297 Victoria, White			white	1 1/2	10	
2297a —Cream-colored			cream	10	10	
2298 —Apple Blossom			l. pk.	10	10	
2299 —Peach Blossom			peach	10	10	
2300 —Dark Scarlet			d. scar.	10	10	
2300a —Light Blue			l. blue	10	10	
2301 —Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed	10	10	
2302 —Dwarf White			white	1	10	
2303 —Rose			rose	10	10	
2303a —Mixed per oz., \$3.50			mixed	10	10	
2304 Shakespeare, White			white	1 1/2	10	
2305 —Crimson			crim.	10	10	
2306 —Dark Blue			d. blue	10	10	
2306a —Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed	10	10	
2307 Comet, Rose			rose	10	10	
2308 —Rose and White			ro.&w.	10	10	
2308a —Light Blue			l. blue	10	10	
2308b —Snow White			white	10	10	
2309 —Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed	10	10	
2310 Imbricated Pompon, White			white	10	10	
2311 —Rose			rose	10	10	
2311a —Sky Blue			blue	10	10	
2311b —"Mourning Aster"			dark	10	10	
2312 —Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed	10	10	
2313 Bouquet Dwarf, Crimson			crim.	1	10	
2314 —White			white	10	10	
2315 —Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed	10	10	
2315a Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.	10	10	
2316 —Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed	10	10	
2317 Candelabra Red			red	10	10	
2317a —White			white	10	10	
2317b —Rose			rose	10	10	
2318 Triumph, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.	10	10	
2318a —Dark Scarlet and White			sc.&w.	10	10	
2319 Jewel, Apple Blossom			l. pk.	10	10	
2320 Schiller, White			white	1 1/2	10	
2322 Mignon				10	10	
2322a Snowball				25	10	
2323 Dwarf Queen, White				3/4	10	
2324 Liliput-flowered, White				10	10	
2327 Mixed Crown per oz., \$2.50			mixed	1	10	
2328 —Non Plus Ultra				10	10	
2330 —Betteridge's Quill'd " 75				1 1/2	5	
2331 —Queen of the Market " 1.00				10	10	
2332 —Victoria Needle				1	10	
2333 —Goliath				1 1/2	10	
2334 —Giant Emperor 3.00				10	10	
2335 —Quilled, or China. " 50				5	10	
2336 —Harlequin (striped petals)				10	10	
2337 —Perennial		hP		1-2	10	

choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the *Victoria*, which produces the most beautiful and perfectly-formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the *Triumph*, deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching, the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the *Jewel* are especially desirable. The *Truffaut* class is remarkable for its large incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The *Washington* varieties have extra large, perfectly-formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double *Zinnia*. *Imbricated Pompon* are very handsome, and most suitable for bouquets. In this latitude Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering. They can also be grown in pots successfully. Use fine and rich soil, and keep well watered.

COLLECTIONS.

We invite careful attention to the collections offered below. These are put up in Germany, by men of long experience in selecting the best flowers, and contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection the colors are separate; for instance, the collection of 24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection contains 24 separate and distinct colors or varieties of the class.

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful) \$0 35	12 Pyramidal Dw'f Bouq. \$0 60	6 Imbricate Pompon . . . \$0 40	6 Victoria Needle . . . \$0 45
6 Comet, New 40	8 " " " " . . . 45	6 Lilliput-Flowered . . . 30	4 White-center'd Crown . 25
18 Double Quilled German . 60	6 " " " " . . . 35	12 Chrysanthemum-flow'd . 70	18 Victoria Prize . . . 1 25
12 " " " " . . . 45	12 Giant Emperor . . . 80	6 " " " " . . . 50	8 " " " " . . . 90
6 " " " " . . . 25	6 " " " " . . . 60	6 " " " " . . . 50	8 " " " " . . . 60
12 Double Dwarf German . 50	24 Truffaut's Pæony Perf. 1 25	18 Dw'f Chrys'mum-flow'd . 90	12 Uhland Globe . . . 35
6 " " " " . . . 30	12 " " " " . . . 1 00	12 " " " " . . . 65	6 " " " " . . . 60
12 Dwarf Bouquet 50	8 " " " " . . . 75	6 " " " " . . . 50	8 Schiller 35
8 " " " " 40	8 " " " " . . . 55	12 Large Rose-flowered . 50	6 " " " " . . . 30
6 Shakespeare 35	6 " " " " . . . 45	8 " " " " . . . 60	6 Goliath 35
12 Dwarf Victoria 85	12 Imbricate Pompon . . 60	6 " " " " . . . 40	6 Washington 45
6 " " " " 45	8 " " " " . . . 50		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
☞ ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	trail.	cts. 10	} Resembling Alyssum in character; fine for rock work or bedding.
2341	Græca	1 3				10	
2342	Auricula , finest	1		mixed	½	25	} (<i>Primula auricula</i> .) Beautiful shades of color.
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS		2	25	
Balsams—							
2352	Double White . . . per oz., \$1 00		hhA	white		10	} (Impatiens.) These are magnificent and popular summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. The collections of Camellia-flowered and Rose-flowered are exceedingly fine.
2353	—Cream White . . . " 1 25			cream		10	
2354	—White, tinted Lilac " 1 00			white		10	
2355	—Crimson " 1 00			crim.		10	
2356	—Lavender " 90			lav.		10	
2357	—"Defiance" Pink " 1 25			pink		10	
2358	—Violet, sp'tt'd-wh " 1 00			v. & w.		10	
2359	—Light Pink " 1 50			l. pk.		10	
2361	—Rosy Pink " 1 00			pink		10	
2362	—Blood R'd (r'd stalk) " 1 25			red		10	
2365	—Scarlet Spotted . . . " 1 50			spot.		10	
2380	—Red, White spotted . . .					10	
2381	—Pomegranate " 1 00			orange		10	
2394	—Purple " 1 00			purple		10	
2400	—Light Citron " 1 25			citron		10	
2401	—Camellia-flowered . . . " 1 00			mixed		10	
2402	—Finest Mixed " 75					10	
2403	—Common Mixed " 40					5	
Collections of Balsams, including—							
6 var. Improved Camellia-flow'd						65	
12 " Double Rose-flowered . .						65	
6 " " " " " "						35	
Banana							
							See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
2418	Baptisia australis		hP	blue		5	} (False Indigo.) 2418 has beautiful light blue flowers.
2419	leucantha			white		5	
2420	Bartonia aurea . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	yel.	3	5	} Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
2421	— nana " 60c.				1½	5	
*Beet—							
2422	Brazilian, G'ld'n-vein'd, per oz., 20c.					5	} Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage, of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
2423	*—Scarlet-veined . . . " 20c.					5	
2423a	*—Crimson-veined . . . " 20c.					5	
2424	*—Chilian Scarl't-rib'd " 20c.					5	
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed " 20c.					5	
2437	*Victoria " 20c.					5	
2438	*Dracæna-leaved " 20c.					5	
2450	Begonia , Single Tuberous-rooted	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25	} Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 2452c has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edgings.
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted . . .					75	
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved . . .				½	25	
2452	semperflorens			rose	1½	25	
2452a	—alba			white		25	
2452b	—"Vernon," Red, for borders .			red		25	
2452c	—aureum			scar.		25	
Collection of Begonias, including—							
12 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs						1 75	
6 " " " " " "						1 00	
Bellis perennis							
							See Daisy.
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2 3	hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the Calliopsis.
2457	Blue Bottle						See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
2461	* Bocconia Japonica			white	4	5	} Ornamental habit and foliage. The handsomest border flower grown.
2462	Boltonia latisquama		hP	pur.	2-3	25	
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA		1	5	} Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hotbed.
2465	—alba			white		5	
2469	—Mixed			mixed		5	
Browallia elata							
							See Amethyst.
2470	Cacalia coccinea	2	hA	scar.	2	5	} (Tassel Flower.) Very pretty annuals; easily grown.
2471	lutea			orange		5	
2472	Mixed			mixed		5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2473	<i>Calandrinia</i> discolor, per oz., 50c.	2 3	hA	rose	1/2	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	speciosa " 30c.		..	pur.	1/4	5	
2480	umbellata "		hhP	violet	1/2	10	
Calceolaria hybrida—							Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. 2490 is an excellent bedding variety. Special cultural directions may be found on page 73.
2482	Large-flowered, self-colored		gP	mixed	2	25	
2483	—Dwarf, self-colored . . . . .		..	..	1	25
2484	—Tigered or Spotted . . . . .		..	..	2	25
2486	—Dwarf Tigered . . . . .		..	..	1	25
2488	—Tigered and Self-col' r'd, Mixed		..	..	2	25
2490	rugosa (shrubby) . . . . .		..	..	..	50
2491	<i>Calceolaria</i> pinnata	yel.	..	10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	scabiosæfolia . . . . .		..	..	..	5
Calendula—							("Pot Marigolds.") Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals; very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered, double sort.
2493	officinalis, double . per oz., 25c.		hA	orange	1	5	
2494	—sulphurea " 40c.		..	yel.	..	5	
2497	—Nankeen " 25c.		..	..	..	5
2499	—Meteor " 25c.		..	..	..	5
2500	—Prince of Orange " 25c.		..	..	..	5
2504	suffruticosa " 40c.		..	..	..	5
2505	pluvialis " 25c.		..	white	..	5	
2506	Pongei fl. pl. " 40c.		..	..	..	5
2507	<i>Calla</i> Æthiopica	3	gP	..	1 1/2	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	<i>Calliopsis</i> marmorata . oz., 30c.		hA	r. & y.	..	5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> and <i>C. grandiflora</i> are fine for cutting.
2508a	cardaminifolia . . . . .		..	..	..	5
2509	aristosa . . . . .		..	yel.	4	10
2509a	tripteris		hP	y. & br.	4-8	10	
2510	grandiflora . . . . .		..	yel.	3	10
2516	Drummondii per oz., 30c.		hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2517	trichosperma 2		hB	yel.	3	10	
2518	elegans picta per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2518a	lanceolata \$1		hP	yel.	1	10	
2519	Mixed " 30c.		hA	mixed	2	5	
Collection of <i>Calliopsis</i> , including 8 var. choicest sorts						35	
2520	<i>Callirhoe</i> involucrata	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trai.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata per oz., 50c.		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	<i>Camellia</i> Japonica . per oz., 20c.		gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	<i>Campanula</i> carpatica	1	hP	blue	1/2	5	(Canterbury Bells.) One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively.
2531	—alba . . . . .		..	white	..	5
2532	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2533	Medium Blue	1 3	thB	blue	2	5	
2534	—White . . . . .		..	white	..	5
2535	—Rose . . . . .		..	rose	..	5
2536	—Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed	..	5
2537	—Double Blue	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
2538	—White . . . . .		..	white	..	10
2539	—Rose . . . . .		..	rose	..	10
2540	—Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed	..	10
2541	—calycanthema		hB	blue	..	5	
2542	—alba . . . . .		..	white	..	5
2543	—Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed	..	5
2544	nobilis alba	3	..	white	3	10	
2545	pyramidalis		thhP	blue	4	5	
2546	—alba . . . . .		..	white	..	5
Collection of <i>Campanulas</i> , including 12 var. choicest sorts						60	
Candytuft—							Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varie-
2547	<i>Iberis</i> affinis, Dwarf	1 2	hA	..	1/2	5	
2548	—amara per oz., 25c.		..	..	1	5
2549	—coronaria, Rocket 25c.		..	..	..	5
2550	—"Empress" " 60c.		..	..	..	5
2553	—odorata " 25c.		..	..	..	5
2555	—umbellata " 25c.		..	pur.	..	5	
2557	—carnea " 40c.		..	flesh	..	5	
2559	—Dunnettii " 25c.		..	d. car.	..	5	
2561	—lilacina " 25c.		..	lilac	..	5	
2563	—carminea " 40c.		..	car.	..	5	



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.

See page 85.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.

See page 84.



CENTAUREA CYANUS EMPEROR WILLIAM.

See page 84.



MARGARET CARNATION




BEGONIA SEMPERFLORENS (VERNON).


See page 80.



CALLIOPSIS ELEGANS PICTA.

See page 81.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
Candytuft, continued— [oz.]							
2565	Iberis umbellata, Dw'f Hyb. 75c.	1 2	hA	mixed	1	5	ties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.
2567	—Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2569	—sempervirens . . . . .	..	hP	white	..	5
2570	—Gibraltarica . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	10
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 var. choicest sorts						30	
2571	*Canna, Dark-leaved, per oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas, or Indian Shot, are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses. With rich soil and a sheltered situation they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. <i>Madame Crozy</i> is particularly fine, having very large flowers, of a splendid bright vermillion, bordered with golden yellow, and handsome light green foliage. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.
2572	*Fine Mixed 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties—							
2573	*Admiral Courbet . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3½	10
2573a	*Antoin Chantin . . . . .	..	..	cherry	3	10
2574	*Benoit Cousancat . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10
2575	*Jules Chretien . . . . .	..	..	cherry	..	10
2575a	*Jules Menoreau . . . . .	..	..	verm.	..	10
2576	*Leon de St. Jean . . . . .	..	..	or. red.	2½	10
2576a	*Louis Thibaut . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2577	*Madame Oriol . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
2578	*Madame Crozy . . . . .	..	..	verm.	..	10
2580	*Pierre Biorley . . . . .	..	..	y. & r.	2½	10
2581	*President Faivre . . . . .	..	..	d. red.	4½	10
2582	*Revol Massot . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed. . oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	3½	10
Collections of Cannas—							
	12 varieties (fine)					75	
	8 " " "					50	
	6 " " " dark-leaved					50	
	6 " " " Crozy's					60	
Canterbury Bells							See Campanula.
2608	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yel.	2	5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
Carnation (Dianthus)—							
2610	Common Single . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5	Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer or more worthy of general cultivation. Are very fragrant, and present great diversity and brilliancy of coloring. The culture of seedlings is very interesting. The "Half-Dwarf Margaret" is specially adapted for outdoor culture, flowering in five months from time of sowing, and is remarkable for the richness and profusion of its flowers, as well as for its vigorous growth. It is also suitable for pot-culture, flowering the first season from seed. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations of Provence, France.
2611	Common Double. \$1.	..	..	..	..	5
2612	Double Extra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2613	Tree, or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	..	25
2614	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50
2615	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2616	Red Grenadine, double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2617	Early Dwarf Vienna . oz., \$1.25	2	..	mixed	1	10	
2618	Chabaud's Double Perpetual. In every respect the finest of all. (See <i>Novelties</i> .) 1,000 s'ds, \$4.	1 3	..	..	1½	50
2619	Extra Choice Double "Standard" 1,000 seeds, \$2.	..	..	..	..	50
2620	Dwarf Perpetual (<i>atige de fer</i>). Fine for bouquets. 1,000 s'ds, \$3.	..	..	..	1	50
2621	Countesse de Paris. Very dw'f; yellow; comes true from seed per 1,000 seeds, \$3.	..	..	..	..	50
2624	Margaret Half-Dwarf Rose . . . . .	..	thhP	yel. rose	..	25
2625	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2626	—Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	25
2628	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
Choice collections, including—							
	50 var. Carnation and Picotee					\$3 00	
	25 " " " "					1 75	
	18 " " " "					1 25	
	12 " " " "					1 00	
	6 " " " "					50	
2630	Castilleja indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
2630a	linariaefolia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
Castor Oil Plant							See Ricinus.
2631	Catananche alba	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
2632	cœrulea . . . . .	..	thP	blue	..	5
Catchfly							See Silene.
2635	Caulophyllum thalictroides	hP	white	3	10	(Blue Cohosh.) Flowers white, berries blue.
2636	Cedronella cana	pur.	..	5	Purplish crimson flowers.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2637	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage) . . .	3	tA	claret	3	5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants. Nos. 2640 and 2641 produce very large plumes, which are curved and curled in resemblance of an ostrich feather.
2638	Golden Feathered . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
2639	Tall Crimson Feathered	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2640	Ostrich Feather Crimson . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2641	— Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
2642	Triumph of the Exposition	crim.	..	25	
Celosia cristata							See Cockscomb.
2648	Centaurea Americana . oz., 40c.	3	hA	pur.	..	5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature corn-bottle; very fine for pots and edgings. The others are showy plants when in bloom
2650	*candidissima . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00	..	hhP	white	1	10	
2651	*Clementi50	2 3	..	..	..	10
2655	*gymnocarpaper oz., .80	3	..	..	..	10
2656	macrocephala . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	3	10
2658	Cyanus (Cornflower) per oz., 30c.	2	hA	blue	1 1/2	5	
2658a	—Emperor William30c.	..	..	..	..	5
2658b	—Victoria Dwarf Compact . . . . .	..	..	..	3/4	10
2659	—Mixedper oz., 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2660	—Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Collection of <i>Centaurea</i> , including 6 var. <i>C. Cyanus</i> (Cornflower)						30	
2661	Centaureidium Drummondii	yel.	..	5	Pretty little Composite.
Centranthus—							
2663	macrosiphonper oz., 30c.	1 3	..	red	1	5	Very pretty free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—albus30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2668	—nanus30c.	..	..	red	1/2	5
2669	—Mixed30c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	thP	white	trai.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673	Cerinthe retortaper oz., 40c.	..	hA	yel.	1 1/2	5	Valuable for bees.
2674	Chaenactis Douglasii					25	From California.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	pur.	2	5	Very pretty; bright color.
2676	—hybrida, Mixedper oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2678	Chimaphilla umbellata	hP	white	1	25	(Prince's Pine.) Fine evergreen.
2685	Chorizema varium	1 3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
Christmas Rose							See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
Chrysanthemum (Annual)—							
2690	coronarium, White Double						The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
	.. . . . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	white	1 1/2	5
2693	—Yellow Double40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2694	—sulphureum, D'ble40c.	..	..	sul.	..	5
2694a	—imbricatim, D'ble . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2695	—Mixed Doubleper oz., 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
2711	tricolor, White40c.	..	..	white	..	5
2712	—Yellow40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2712a	—Scarlet40c.	..	..	d. scar.	..	5
2713	—Eclipse50c.	..	..	br. & yl.	1	5
2713a	—Burridgeanum40c.	..	..	w. & r.	..	5
2714	—Mixed40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2714a	—Dunnettii D'ble Golden60c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2714b	—Double Mixedper oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2717	multicaule (fine bedder) . . . . .	..	..	yel.	1/4	5
2718	inodorum, Double . . . . .	..	..	white	1	10
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Choice collections, including—							For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or "Marguerite."
	12 var. <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Ann'l					50	
	6 " " " " " "					35	
Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—							
2730	<i>Indicum grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	<i>Japonicum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2732	—From finest flowers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2733	—pompon	1 1/2	10	
Cineraria hybrida—							
2735	White	1	thP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the
2737	Azure Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
2738	Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	25

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
	Cineraria hybrida, continued—					cts.	
2739	Splendid Mixed	1	tgP	mixed	2	25	colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See a special note on page 72. <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
2741	—Half Dwarf				1	25	
2745	—Large-flowered Prize				2	50	
2750	—Double	2				75	
2753	Cineraria maritima, per oz., 40c.		hhP	yel.		5	
2755	candidissima " 50c.					5	
2757	Cirsium pannonicum	2 3	hP	pur.	2-3	10	A beautiful thistle without thorns.
	Clarkia—						
2758	elegans rosea . . . per oz., 30c.		hA	rose	1½	5	Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2758a	—rosea, Double 40c.					5	
2758b	—alba, Double 40c.			white		5	
2759	—Mixed 30c.			mixed		5	
2762	—Mixed, Double 30c.					5	
2763	pulchella 30c.			rose		5	
2765	—alba 40c.			white		5	
2766	—marginata 40c.			bord.		5	
2768	—White Tom Th'mb 40c.			white	¾	5	
2778	—Mixed 30c.			mixed		5	
2779	Clary, Purple-top . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2		pur.	2	5	(<i>Salvia Horminum.</i>) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top 25c.			red		5	
2780	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	6	10	Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style.
2781	integrifolia					25	
2782	lutea		hP	yellow	1	25	
2783	pungens		tB	pink	2	10	
2784	speciosa		hA	pur.		10	
2785	Clanthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	puniceus			crim.	6	10	
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
	Cockscomb—						
794	Empress, Dwarf Crimson	2 3		crim.	¾	10	(Celosia.) If grown in good, rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
798	Golden Dwarf			golden		10	
799	Queen of Dwarfs			rose	½	10	
800	Glasgow Prize			crim.	1	10	
812	Japan Scarlet	3		scar.	3	5	
813	Japan Golden			golden		10	
823	Mixed per oz., \$1	2 3		mixed		5	
833	*Coleus (Fine hybrids)		gP		2	25	Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
	Choice collections, including—					\$1 25	
	12 varieties					75	
	6 "						
835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia, p'r oz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
838	bicolor 25c.	1 2		p.&w.	1½	5	
839	—alba 30c.			white		5	
840	candidissima 30c.	2			1	5	
843	grandiflora 30c.			blue		5	
845	multicolor 25c.			w.&ro.		5	
847	—marmorata 25c.	2 3				5	
850	vena 40c.	1 3		bl.&p.	½	5	
852	Mixed 25c.			mixed	2	5	
854	Collomia coccinea 25c.	2 3		s. & y.		5	Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
856	grandiflora 25c.			yel.		5	
	Columbine—						See Aquilegia.
862	Commelina cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
865	—alba			white		5	
868	—*variegata			var.	2	5	
870	Convolvulus tricolor, p'r oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.
872	—White 25c.			white		5	
875	—unicaulis 25c.			pur.		5	
876	—Crimson Violet 25c.			crim.		5	
877	—Rose 25c.			rose		5	
877a	—Mixed 25c.			mixed		5	
	Choice collection, including—						
	8 varieties Convolvulus minor.					35	
878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.



FOXGLOVE.
See page 89.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.
See page 88.



FOUR O'CLOCK, VARIEGATED-LEAVED.
See page 89.



CARNATION DOUBLE "STANDARD."
See page 83.



HYBRID COSMOS.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.
See page 88.



CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.
See page 85.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.
See page 89.

NUMBER and NAME.								General Observations.	
¾ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet			
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1	2	hA	rose	¾	cts. 25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.	
3032	Ferns—Mixed						25	Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.	
	Ferns—Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts						\$1 25		
	Feverfew								See <i>Matricaria</i> .
	Flax								See <i>Linum</i> .
	Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i>)—							All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early-flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.	
3046	alpestris per oz., 75c.			thhP	blue	traí.	10		
3047	—rosea				rose		10		
3048	—alba per oz., 90c.				white	½	10		
3049	—elegantissima				blue		10		
3049a	—Victoria (fine for pots)						25		
3049b	—Mixed				mixed		10		
3050	Azorica				d. blue		25		
3054	—coelestina				l. blue		25		
3056	dissitiflora	I			blue		10		
3058	palustris	I	2	thP	b. & w.	¾	10		
3062	sylvatica per oz., 75c.				blue	I	10		
3065	Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White		2		white	2	5	Digitalis—from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.	
3070	Large-flowered	I	2		l. y.	1½	5		
3072	Rose				rose		5		
3075	Purple				pur.		5		
3076	Mixed per oz., 30c.				mixed	div.	5		
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2	3		white	3	5		
3079	—Purple				pur.		5		
3080	—Rose				rose		5		
3082	—Mixed per oz., 40c.				mixed		5		
	Choice collection, including—12 varieties Foxglove						40		
3089	Four O'Clock, Hybrid . oz., 20c.			tA		2	5	(Mirabilis.) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.	
3090	longiflora alba " 25c.		2		white		5		
3091	Variegated-leaved " 20c.	2	3		mixed		5		
3091a	Tom Thumb, White " 30c.				white	I	5		
3091b	" " Mixed " 30c.				mixed		5		
	Choice collections, including—								
	10 var. Four O'Clock						45		
	8 " " " " " " " " " "						30		
	6 " " " " Strip.-l'-v'd						30		
3092	Fragaria Indica	I	2	hP	yel.	traí.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.	
3092a	Fraseria speciosa				white	3-4	25	New var. from the Pacific coast.	
3093	Freesia refracta alba		3	gB		2	10	Very sweet flowers.	
3094	Fuchsia procumbens (for vases).	I	3	gS	blue	traí.	25	("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plant. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.	
3094a	triphylla. Charming dark-leaved species				scar.		50		
3095	Finest Mixed Single				mixed	div.	50		
3095a	Finest Mixed Double						50		
	Collection of Fuchsias, including—12 choice varieties						75		
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2	3	thhP	fine r.	2	5	Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil.	
3096a	grandiflora maxima				golden		10		
3097	picta				yel.		5		
3098	—Lorenziana per oz., 50c.				mixed		5		
3099	—Aurora Borealis				sc. & y.		5		
3102	—Salmon Red				salmon		5		
3103	—Mixed per oz., 40c.				mixed		5		
	Collection of Gaillardias, including—6 choice varieties						40		
3108	Galega officinalis	I	2	hP	blue	3	5		Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders.
3110	—alba				white		5		
3111	Galium boreale					I	10	("Northern Bedstraw.")	
3112	Gamolepis tagetes	I		hhA	yel.		5	Fine for beds.	



FORGET-ME-NOT.
See page 89.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD.
See page 94.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.
See Delphinium, page 87.



ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.
See page 88.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. See page 93.



LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See page 94

NUMBER and NAME.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet


General Observations.

¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at
\$1 per oz. and over.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3114 <i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i>	1	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116 <i>Gardoaia Betonicoides</i>	3	thhP	pur.	1½	5	Worthy of cultivation.
3118 <i>Gaura Lindheimeriana</i> . oz., 40c.	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	Flowers freely all summer.
3120 <i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10	Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
3120a <i>Andrewsii</i>	2	hP	blue	1	10	
3121 <i>campestris</i>	½	hA	pur.	¼	25	
3124 <i>cruciata</i>	hP	blue	1	10	10	
3126 <i>crinita</i>	3	hA	white	2	10	
3127 <i>alba</i>	hP	white	2	10	10	
3128 <i>serrata</i>	hB	blue	10	10	10	
3129 <i>Geranium</i> (Zonale), per oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scar.	1½	10	Saved from fine named varieties; especially fine colors. See also Pelargonium.
3132 Double Scarlet	hP	pur.	1	50	50	
3138 <i>sanguineum</i>	hP	pur.	1	50	50	
3139 Apple-scented	hP	pink	25	25	25	
3141 <i>Gesnera macrantha</i>	1	gP	scar.	½	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143 Extra Mixed	2	hP	mixed	50	50	
3145 <i>Geum Chilense coccineum</i> pl.	hP	scar.	1½	5	5	Bloom freely for a long time.
3146 — <i>atrosanguineum</i> fl. pl.	hP	scar.	5	5	5	Fine for bouquets.
3147 <i>Gilia Achilleaefolia</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3148 — <i>alba</i>	hA	white	5	5	5	
3149 — <i>rosea</i>	hA	rose	5	5	5	
3152 <i>capitata</i>	hA	blue	5	5	5	
3153 — <i>alba</i>	hA	white	5	5	5	
3153a <i>laciniata</i>	hA	white	½	5	5	
3154 <i>linifolia</i> (for borders)	hA	white	5	5	5	
3158 <i>nivalis</i>	hA	white	1	5	5	
3160 <i>tricolor</i>	hA	tri.	5	5	5	
3167 <i>rosea splendens</i>	hA	rose	5	5	5	
3169 Mixed per oz., 20c.	hA	mixed	5	5	5	
3171 <i>Glaucium luteum</i>	2 3	thP	yellow	2	5	Horned Poppy. Showy border plants, with gray foliage.
3173 <i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	2	gP	blue	½	10	A very handsome plant.
3174 <i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , Mixed	1 3	hP	mixed	50	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3176 — <i>crassifolia erecta</i>	hP	scar.	50	50	50	
3177 — — <i>horizontalis</i>	hP	scar.	50	50	50	
3178 — <i>grandiflora</i> "Defiance" (new)	hP	scar.	50	50	50	
3179 — — <i>French Tigered and Spotted</i>	hP	spot.	50	50	50	
3182 <i>Godetia rubicunda splendens</i>	hA	p. r.	1	5	5	All the varieties are fine, profuse-blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; makes a good pot plant. No. 3184 is of a beautiful, bright carmine color; very effective.
3183 Princess of Wales	hA	d. cr.	1½	5	5	
3184 Lady Satin Rose	hA	car.	5	5	5	
3185 Fairy Queen (spotted carmine)	hA	white	10	10	10	
3186 <i>grandiflora maculata</i> , fine	hA	white	5	5	5	
3187 White Pearl	hA	white	5	5	5	
3188 The Bride	hA	w. & c.	5	5	5	
3189 Duchess of Albany	hA	white	5	5	5	
3190 Lady Albemarle	hA	crim.	5	5	5	
3190a Lindleyana	hA	white	1	5	5	
3190b Bijou	hA	blush	2	5	5	
3190c Whitneyi	hA	d. rose	1½	5	5	
3191 —Brilliant	hA	car.	5	5	5	
3195 Mixed per oz., 30c.	hA	mixed	5	5	5	
Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties	hA	mixed	30	30	30	
Golden Feather	hA	white	5	5	5	See <i>Pyrethrum</i> , page 101.
3196 <i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>	2	hhA	yellow	½	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197 <i>Grevillea robusta</i> per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3198 <i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	2	hP	yellow	2	10	Elegant plant, with neat foliage.
3206 <i>Gypsophila elegans</i> , per oz., 30c.	1 2	hP	white	5	5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207 — <i>rosea</i> 30c.	hP	rose	5	5	5	
3211 <i>muralis</i> 50c.	hA	pink	½	5	5	
3213 <i>paniculata</i> 40c.	hP	white	2	5	5	
3218 <i>Hawkweed</i> , Bearded	3	hA	yellow	5	5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
3220 Red	hA	red	5	5	5	
3222 White	hA	white	5	5	5	
3223 Mixed per oz., 40c.	hA	mixed	5	5	5	
3223a <i>Hedychium Gardnerianum</i>	2	gP	yellow	6	10	"Garland Flower." Handsome. So-called "French Honeysuckle," but no relation to that vine. This is not a runner.
3224 <i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	3	thB	red	3	5	
3224a — <i>album</i>	hB	white	5	5	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
At $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yellow	2	cts.					Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum . . .	1 3	gP	pur.	10						
3235	Chieftain (dark)			d. pur.	10						(Heliotrope.) These well known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil.
3236	grandiflorum				10						
3242	Voltaireanum				10						
3244	Fine Mixed per oz., \$1 50			mixed	10						
	Collections Heliotrope, including—										
	12 choicest varieties				90						
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "				50						
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10					(Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering. See Rocket.
	Hesperis										
3250	Heuchera sanguinea	2 3		crim.	25						Excellent for bouquets.
3252	Hibiscus Africanus . per oz., 25c.		hA	yl. & br.	2	5					Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers.
3253	militaris	2	hP	rose	3	10					
3254	"Crimson Eye"			white	10						
3256	incanus	3		yellow	10						
3260	Syriacus, Double . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5					The Rose of Sharon. Large, showy flowers.
3263	Californicus		hP		10						
3264	Moscheutos roseus			rose	3	10					
3264a	Hieracium ramosum			yel.	1-2	10					Fine green foliage.
	Hollyhock , Double—										
3265	White per oz., \$1.00		thP	white	4	10					(Althæa rosea.) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable. May be sown as late as August, to flower the following year.
3265a	White Dwarf, with-out collar				3	10					
3265b	Black, White Margin "	1.25		b. & w.	4	10					
3265c	Bright Scarlet "	1.25		scar	10						
3266	Crimson	1.00		crim.	10						
3266a	Salmon	1.25		salmon	10						
3266b	Cherry Red	1.50		cherry	10						
3267	Canary Yellow	1.25		yel.	10						
3267b	Red, White Edge	1.00		r. & w.	10						
3268	Magenta	1.25		mag.	10						
3268a	Rosy Pink	1.25		pink	10						
3269	Mixed, very fine	75		mixed	10						
	Choice collections, including—										
	12 var. Hollyhocks, D'ble Prize					\$1 00					
	8 " " " " " " " " " "					75					
	6 " " " " " " " " " "					60					
3272	Honesty (Lunaria biennis) . . .		thB	pur.	2	5					Pretty plants, with curious silvery silicles.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10					
3275	—albida			white	10						Sweet scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia . .	2 3		yel.	1	5					
3279	Hyacinthus candicans		hBu	white	2-3	10					Large, showy flowers.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1½	5					Bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
3282	aureum		hS		3-4	10					
3283	pyramdatum		hP		4-5	10					
	Iberis										See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	¼	5					Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2		pur.	1½	5					
3287	Sultani (fine plant)	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25					(Touch-me-not.) Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free-blooming, especially for house culture.
3288	fulva		hA	yel.	4	10					
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10					Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	ttB	orange	1½	5					Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3		scar.	3	5					
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB		1½	5					
3300	Mixed			mixed	3	5					
3302	Iris Kämpferi	1 2	hP		2	5					3302 is the beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	tenax	2		pur.	¾	10					
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10					Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder . . per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue		5					(Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White			white		5					

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3312	Jacobæa , White Senecio	2	hA	white	1	5	The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
3320	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
	Collection of Jacobæas, including— 5 varieties Dwarf Double					35	
3322	* Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3325	—atroviolacea . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5
3326	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	v. red	..	5
3327	—Mixed per oz., 50c.	mixed	..	5	
3328	Kitaibelia vitifolia	2 3	thP	white	2-3	10	Drooping, bell-shaped flowers.
3330	Krynitzkia glomerata	hP	10	Rough, hairy foliage.
3334	Lantana , Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.
	Choice collection, including— 6 varieties of Lantana					50	
	Larkspur						See <i>Delphinium</i> .
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	..	red	2	5	Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3352	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3352a	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3353	arborea variegata	hhP	red	3	10	
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hP	yellow	1/2	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
3357	Lepachys columnaris	pur.	3	10	Like a sunflower, with the disk elevated.
3358	Leptosyphon aureus	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.
3360	androsaceus . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5
3361	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3365	densiflorus . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3366	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3374	hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3375	Mixed per oz., 40c.	5	
3378	Liatriis pycnostachya	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10	(Blazing Stars.) All pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3379	spicata . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10
3380	scariosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3382	cylindrica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3384	Lilium superbum	2	hbu.	orange	6	10	"Turk's Cap" Lily.
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	1/2	5	
3391	Maroccana . . . . .	..	..	rose	3/4	5
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)	hP	violet	trail.	5	
3394	Linum flavum	thhP	yellow	3/4	10	(Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum . . . oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3394b	Lewisii variegatum . . . " 60c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the <i>Gentians</i> .
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
3395b	tricolor . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5
	Lobelia —						
3399	cardinalis	2	hP	scar.	..	10	All the <i>Lobelias</i> are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet <i>Geraniums</i> . These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye. "Golden Queen" is a splendid new variety, with golden yellow leaves.
3400	syphilitica	3	..	blue	..	10	
3401	ramosa . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10
3402	Erinus (gracilis)	1 3	thhP	..	trail.	5	
3404	—speciosa . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	10
3406	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	trail.	10
3407	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3408	—Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3410	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	10
3411	—grandiflora superba . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3412	—erecta, "Crystal Palace" . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	25
3412a	——"Emperor William" . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
3412b	——"Golden Queen" . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
3413	—Royal Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
3414	—Mixed per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
	Choice collections, including— 12 vars. <i>Lobelia</i>					60	
	6					10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3428	<i>Lotus Jacobæus</i>	1	gA	d. & br.	2	cts.	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
3430	<i>tetragonolobus</i> . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yellow	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding . oz., 20c.	crim.	3	5	{ <i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	..	blue	1	5	
3435	White Double	white	..	5	(Nigella.) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3438	White Spanish . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3439	Mixed Spanish . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3444	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	2 3	..	white	2	5	A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	<i>atroviolaceus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	v. & w.	5	5
3450	<i>Cruikshankii</i> . . . . .	..	..	var.	3	5
3452	<i>Dunnettii</i> superbus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3454	<i>Hartwegii</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5
3456	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3458	<i>coelestinus</i> . . . . .	..	hA	l. blue	..	5
3460	<i>hirsutus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	5
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3465	<i>luteus</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3470	<i>mutabilis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	var.	3	5
3472	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	hA	b. & v.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3479	<i>polyphyllus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	blue	5	5
3480	—Mixed Perennial . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3484	<i>subcarnosus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	2	5
3489	<i>sulphureus</i> . . . . .	..	hA	sul.	1	5
3493	<i>tricolor elegans</i> . . . . .	..	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
3498	Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 20c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
Collection of Lupins, including— 12 choicest varieties						40	
3500	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
3505	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3506	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3507	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509	<i>Haageana hybrida</i>	hP	mixed	..	10	
3511	<i>Lysimachia verticillata</i>	2 3	..	yel.	1-2	10	Showy saucer-like flowers.
3513	<i>Madia elegans</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	..	2	5	Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517	<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5	Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
3520	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3522	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	mixed	..	5	
3524	<i>Malva miniata</i> (<i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i>)	gP	scar.	4	5	Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530	Marigold, African . per oz., 50c.	..	hA	lem.	2	5	(Tagetes.) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also Calendula.
3531	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3532	—El Dorado . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3533	—Nugget of Gold . . . . .	..	..	gold	..	5
3534	Dwarf Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	1½	5
3535	—Gold Striped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3537	French . . . . .	..	..	orange	1	5
3538	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3540	<i>Ranunculus</i> . . . . .	..	..	strip.	1½	5
Choice collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, D'ble French						35	
6 " " "						25	
6 " " African						25	
3547	<i>Martynia Craniolaria</i>	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5	Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	<i>proboscidea</i> per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5
3550	<i>lutea</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3552	<i>formosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3553	<i>fragrans</i>	crim.	..	5	
Marvel of Peru							{ (Mirabilis.) See Four O'Clock, page 89.
3556	<i>Matricaria eximia plena</i>	hA	white	2	5	{ (Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a	<i>capensis plena</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3557	<i>Mathiola bicornis</i>	hhA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
3560	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i> . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1½	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus.
3562	<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>	2	hB	yel.	2	25	Large, bright yellow flowers, closing after noon.



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. See page 100.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
See page 98.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE.
See page 99.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.
See page 93.



PANSY.



EVENING PRIMROSE. See page 100.




POPPY "DANEBROG." See page 99.

NUMBER and NAME.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

						cts.	
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant)		hhA		3	5	Species of tobacco, valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3702a	<i>colossea</i>				10	25	
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>		gP	w. & li.	1	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
3706	<i>frutescens</i>		hP		2	10	
	<i>Nigella</i>						See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b. w. & y.	½	5	Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
3713	<i>lanceolata</i>			b. & w.		5	
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>			b. & v.	1	5	
3718	<i>prostrata</i>			blue	trai.	5	
3719	Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed	1	5	
3719a	<i>Nuphar advena</i>		hP	yel.		10	(Yellow Pond Lily.)
3720	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5	Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>Capensis</i>			w. b.		5	
3721a	<i>Nymphaea reniformis</i>	3	tP	white	1	10	Tuber-bearing White Water Lily.
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
	<i>Enothera</i>						See Evening Primrose.
3724	<i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>	3	hS	yel.	2	10	"Prickly Pear," or "Indian Fig."
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossom.
3730	<i>niger</i>			pur.	3	5	
3731	<i>Osmorrhiza brevistylis</i>			white	2	10	(American Sweet Cicely.) Roots very spicy and fragrant.
3732	<i>longistylis</i>				3	10	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	½	10	Charming little plants.
3734	<i>Oxytropis Lambertii</i>	3	hP	white		10	Valuable for bouquets.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA		trai.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5	Beautiful, hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i>			blush		10	
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA			5	Very good everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.		5	Pretty.
3752	Pansy, "Black "Faust" oz., \$1.25 1 3	hA	black	½	10	(Viola tricolor; Heart's-ease.) Most of the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3757 is a new variety, with large peacock-blue flowers, edged with white. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.	
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield 1.25		violet		10		
3754	Quadricolor 1.25		4-color		10		
3755	*Fire King 1.50		golden		10		
3756	Mahogany-colored 1.25		brown		10		
3757	Peacock 6.00		b. & w.		25		
3758	*Emperor William 1.25		blue		10		
3759	Fawn Color 1.25		fawn		10		
3760	*Light Blue 1.25		l. blue		10		
3762	Violet-margined 1.25		mar.		10		
3763	*Gold-margined 1.25				10		
3765	Five-blotched (Odier) 6.00		spot.		25		
3766	Bugnot's Superb Str'n 9.00				50		
3767	*Trimardeau White 7.00		white		25		
3768	*—Yellow 2.50		yel.		25		
3769	*—Striped 4.00		strip.		25		
3770	*—Mixed 2.50		mixed		25		
3771	*Black Blue 1.25		bk. & bl.		10		
3772	Bronze 1.25		bronze		10		
3773	*White 1.25		white		10		
3774	*Azure Blue 1.25		blue		10		
3777	*Pure Yellow 1.25		yel.		10		
3781	*candidissima "Snow Queen" 1.25		white		10		
3786	atropurpurea 1.25		dk. pur.		10		
3787	— <i>alba marginata</i> 1.25		pr. & w.		10		
3787a	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain 6.00		mixed		25		
3788	*Mixed 1.25				10		
3789	*Common Mixed 75				5		
	Choice collections, including—						
	24 vars. Pansy or Heart's-ease				\$1 25		
	18 " " " " " "				1 00		
	12 " " " " " "				75		
	8 " " " " " "				60		
	6 " " " " " "				50		


NUMBER and NAME.								General Observations.				
		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Pack-		
											cts.	
	Paris Daisy										See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .	
3789a	Parnassia Caroliniana	1	2	hP	white			1	10		(Grass of Parnassus.)	
	Peas, Sweet										See page 107.	
3790	Pelargonium, Fancy	2	3	gP	mixed			2	25		Beautiful greenhouse plants.	
3804	Pentstemon Clevelandii			hP	crim.				10		Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free-flow-ering; fine for bedding.	
3810	antirrhinoides				yel.			3	25			
3812	Palmeri				w.&r.o.				10			
3813	spectabilis				blue			2	10			
3814	laevigatum				lilac			½	10			
3824	Mixed European . . per oz., 40c.				mixed			var.	5			
3830	*Perilla Nankensis. per oz., 20c.	2		hhA	pur.			1½	5		Ornamental - leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.	
3837	*laciniata " 20c.								5			
3840	Persicaria, Red	3		hP	red				5		Showy for backgrounds.	
3842	White				white				5			
	Petunia hybrida—											
3848	Large-flowered, White	2	3	†hhA					10		These are well-known, very orna-mental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varie-ties are of brilliant colors and fine form. 3867 is a dwarf, bushy variety, with regularly striped flowers, and is very effective, either in masses or in pots. Thorburn's Superb Giant is a strain of great merit. The flowers are very large and extremely deep-throated, and some of them are exquisitely penciled and beauti-fully fringed. The collections of Large-flowering and Double Fringed here offered contain only the finest varieties.	
3849	—Intus aurea				yel.				25			
3850	—Crimson				crim.				25			
3851	—Purple				pur.				25			
3852	—Rose				rose				25			
3853	—superbissima, tigered throat				mixed				50			
3854	—Thorburn's Superb Giant								25			
3855	—Superb, single, mixed								25			
3856	—Fringed White				white				25			
3857	—Crimson				crim.				25			
3858	—"Titania"				pur.				50			
3860	—Mixed				mixed				25			
3862	—Double Mixed								50			
3863	—Fringed Mixed								75			
3864	—"Lady-of-the-Lake"				white				75			
3866	Countess of Ellesmere				pr. & w.				10			
3867	Inimitable Dwarf				mixed			¾	10			
3868	Venosa (veined)							1½	10			
3870	Mixed Single . . . per oz., \$1.25								5			
	Collections of Petunias, including—											
	12 vars. Fine Large-flowering								\$1 00			
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "								60			
	12 " Double Fringed								1 50			
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "								80			
	12 " Double Large-flow'ng								1 50			
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "								80			
3872	Phacelia congesta	2		hP	pur. bl.				5		Excellent for bees.	
	Phlox Drummondii—											
3875	—atropurpurea striata	2	3	hA	strip.			I	5		The name is from <i>phlox</i> , flame, in allusion to the general brilliancy of the flowers. This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the brightest colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings, they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and given plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.	
3880	—Black Warrior				d. red				5			
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea				pur.				5			
3893	—Leopoldi				w. cr.				5			
3900	—Radowitzii				white				5			
3901	—rosea				rose				5			
3903	—oculata alba				w. & l.				5			
3916	—coccinea				scar.				5			
3917	—cuspidata (Star of Quedlin-burg) per oz., \$1				mixed				10			
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball				white			½	25			
3925	—Dwarf Fireball				fire				25			
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mixed . . oz., \$2				mixed				10			
3927	—Mixed " 50c.							I	5			
3931	—grandiflora, Chamois Rose				rose				10			
3932	—Eclipse (blue-veined)				blue				10			
3933	—Half-Dwarf Blood Red				d. red			¾	10			
3933a	—Crimson Bouquet				crim.				10			
3934	—Black-brown				d. br.				10			
3935	—coccinea				scar.			I	10			
3936	—alba				white				10			
3937	—kermesina splendens				sc. & w.				10			
3939	—stellata splendens				crim.				10			
3940	—Mixed per oz., 75c.				mixed				10			
	Collection, including—											
	10 vars. Phlox Drummondii								50			

NUMBER and NAME.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
Phlox (Perennial)—							
3944	hybrida superba	2 3	hP	mixed	3	10	(Perennial Phlox.) These seeds are saved from the brightest colored sorts.
3945	Lemoine's best sorts					10	
3946	Physalis lobata			violet	1	10	(Ground or Winter Cherry.)
Picotee , White Ground							
3947	Yellow Ground		hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Slate Ground			y. & sp.		50	
3951	Extra Fine Mixed			slate		50	
3956	Mixed			mixed		50	
3957						10	
Pink (Dianthus)—							
3963	Chinensis Double Mixed. oz., 40c.		†hB		1	5	(Dianthus.) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965	—Double White			white		5	
3967	dentosus hybridus			lilac		5	
3969	Heddewegii, Single, per oz., 75c.			mixed		5	
3969a	—Eastern Queen			rose		10	
3970	—Crimson Belle			crim.		10	
3971	—Double Mixed . . per oz., 75c.			mixed		10	
3972	—Double "Mourning Pink"			dark		10	
3973	—diadematus, Double, oz., \$1.25			mixed		10	
3975	—lacinatus, Single					5	
3977	—Double Mixed					10	
3979	imperialis, Double Mixed						
	per oz., 50c.					5	
3981	—Double Dark Red			red		5	
3983	—Dwarf Double White			white	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3986	—Double Mixed . per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
3987	Superbus Dwarf Double White			white		5	
3988	Plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed				1	5	
3990	—Single Mixed Pink			mixed		5	
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink					10	
Collections of Pinks, including—							
	12 vars. Fine China					50	
	8 " " "					40	
	6 " " "					30	
4016	Platystemon Californicus		hA	yel.		5	(California Poppy.)
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum	2	hP	blue	2	10	(Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants.
4019	—album			white		10	
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
4023	—affinis					5	
4025	—gracilis			red		5	
4028	Pogonia ophioglossoides	3	hP	pink	1	25	Prefers peaty soil.
Polemonium							See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	†hP	mixed		10	(Primula.) Fine varieties.
4033	Finest					25	From named varieties.
4034	Gold-laced					25	
4034a	Polygonatum biflorum	1 2	hP	gr'nish	2	5	(Small "Solomon's Seal.")
Poppy —							
4035	Papaver bracteatum		†hP	red		5	(Papaver.) Very showy and free-flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming, to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4037a is a magnificent variety of recent introduction, unsurpassed for beauty of coloring and gracefulness of form. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy," on account
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades)		hA	mixed		5	
4036a	—Flag of Truce . . per oz., 75c.			white		10	
4037	—Orientale		†hP	d. red		10	
4037a	—The Shirley (a fine and distinct race) . . per oz., 75c.		hA	mixed		10	
4038	—glaucum (Tulip Poppy)			scar.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	10	
4038a	—pavonium (Peacock)			sc. & b.		5	
4039	—nudicaule		†hP	yel.	2	10	
4040	—aurantiacum. } Iceland {			orange		10	
4041	—album			white		10	
4041a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
4042	—umbrosum		hA	crim.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4044	—Danebrog			sc. & w.		5	
4046	—Double White			white		5	
4047	—Fringed					10	
4048	—Scarlet			scar.		5	
4048z	—Nankeen Yellow, per oz., \$1			yel.		10	
4049	—Mikado			w. & cr.		5	
4050	—Cardinal			sc. & w.		10	
4050z	—American Flag, per oz., 75c.					10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/8 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Poppy, continued—							
4051	Papaver, Double Golden Gate	1 2	hA	mixed	1 1/2	5	of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulips. 4050 is of compact and robust habit, and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4054	—Pæony-flowered 20c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd " 30c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Poppies, including—							
	12 vars. Double Carnation					50	
	12 " Pæony-flowered					50	
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd					30	
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered					30	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	1/2	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4068	Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
4069	Red Carnation-striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
4070	Thellusonii . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4071	Pink . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
4072	albiflora . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4074	aurantiaca . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4089	Thorburni . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4090	rosea striata . . . . .	..	..	ro. str.	..	5
4092	Mixed per oz., 50c. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4111	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
4114	—Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	25
4115	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
4116	—Bronze Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	25
4118	—Salmon . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	25
4120	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4127	—Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	25
4130	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
Collections, including—							
	12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful					60	
	6 " " double					60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4134	laciniata	2	..	yel.	1	25	
4135	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection, including—							
	6 vars. Potentilla, choicest					75	
4140	Primula cortusoides	3	..	red	..	10	These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." 4146 is a most beautiful large-flowered Rocky Mountain variety.
4141	Cashmeriana . . . . .	..	..	rose	1/4	25
4143	Japonica . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	10
4145	English Yellow Primrose . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
4146	Parryi	pur. & y.	..	25	
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	gP	fr. red	3/4	25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mold. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
4157	—Bright red . . . . .	..	..	b. red	..	25
4158	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4159	—punctata atropurpurea . . . . .	..	..	pur. sp.	..	25
4161	—cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	50
4161a	—kermesina splendens . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	25
4161b	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4163	—filicifolia alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4169	—rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
4170	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4171	—globosa rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
4174	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4176	—Finest Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4190	—plena rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	75
4193	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	75
4195	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	75
4196	obconica	2	tgP	white	1/2	25	
Collections of Primulas, including—							
	12 vars. Chinese Fringed					\$1 50	
	10 " " "					1 25	
	8 " " "					1 00	
	6 " " "					75	
	6 " " Double					1 25	
Primrose, Evening—							
4203	<i>Oenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The <i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubby borders; <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4205	—Drummondii	1 3	..	yel.	1	5	
4207	—grandiflora	2 3	hB	..	3	5	
4210	—Lamarckii . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	5
4220	—rosea Mexicana . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	1/2	5	
4222	—taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	hA	white	..	5	
4227	—tetraptera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4228	—fruticosa . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	2	5
4230	—Mixed Annual . . per oz., 30c. . . . .	..	hA	mixed	div.	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4233	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum . . .	2 3	hP	dk. sc.	1	5	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings. No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4234	roseum, Double . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4235	Tchihatchewii . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4237	Parthenium aureum . . .	2 3	..	yel.	½	5	
4237a	—"Golden Gem" . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4254	Rheum palmatum . . .	1	..	white	3	5	(Ornamental Rhubarb.)
4255	Collinianum . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4258	Rhododendron arboreum	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis, per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil plants are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of subtropical beds. 4277 is the handsomest and most graceful Ricinus, with foliage and stem nearly black.
4270a	Africanus . . .	..	..	div.	8	5
4275	Gibsoni . . .	..	..	violet	5	5
4276	macrophyllus . . .	..	..	d. pur.	6	5
4277	Cambodgensis (dark), per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	5	5
4278	cœruleus . . .	..	..	blue	6	5
4280	macrocarpus . . .	..	..	d. pur.	5	5
4282	Phillipinensis . . .	..	..	pur.	6	5
4284	—purpureus . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4288	sanguineus . . .	..	..	red	..	5
4288a	Zanzibariensis . . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	vars.	8	10
4289	Mixed . . . " 15c.	..	..	mixed	6-8	5
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Ricinus, choicest sorts						50	
6 " " "						30	
4290	Rivina humilis . . .	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4294	Romneya Coulteri . . .	2 3	hhP	..	..	10
4295	Rocket , Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.	..	thP	w.&pur.	..	5	(California Tree Poppy.) Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy. (Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
4300	White . . . " 20c.	..	..	white	..	5
Rose Champion . . .							See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> .
Rose of Heaven . . .							See <i>Agrostemma californica</i> .
Rose of Sharon . . .							See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis . . .	2	hP	yel.	3	5	Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone. From Central Africa. Lovely violet-like flowers.
4352	Saintpaulia ionantha . . .	..	tgP	blue	½	25
4356	Salpiglossis azurea . . .	2 3	hhA	..	1	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4360	coccinea . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4366	Dwarf Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	½	5
4367	Tall Mixed . . . " 60c.	..	..	..	1	5
Collections, including—							
8 vars. Salpiglossis, Tall . . .						40	
8 " " Dwarf . . .						40	
6 " " " . . .						35	
4370	Salvia argentea . . .	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> varieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy.
4380	patens . . .	2	ttP	blue	..	25	
4387	Römeriana . . .	..	hP	crim.	1	5
4388	splendens . . . per oz., \$1.50	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389	—grandiflora . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4390	—prostrata . . .	..	..	..	1½	25
4392	—compacta erecta	d. scar.	..	25	
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl. . .	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty composite for beds.
4400	Saponaria Calabrica, per oz., 40c.	red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	—alba . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4410	ocymoides . . .	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4412	Sarracenia purpurea . . .	2	..	pur.	2	10	("Pitcher Plant.") Grows well in peaty soil.
4414	Saxifraga Aizoon	white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4415	Huettiana . . .	..	hA	..	½	25
4417	Scabiosa candidissima . . .	2 3	2½	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil.
4418	—Double Snowball . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4420	Mixed Tall . . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed . . . 40c.	..	..	..	1½	5
Collections Scabiosa, including—							
8 vars. Dwarf Double . . .						35	
6 " " " . . .						30	
8 " Tall Large-flowered . . .						35	
6 " " " . . .						30	



SALVIA SPLENDENS.
See page 101.



PRIMULA OBCONICA.
See page 100.



DWARF GERMAN STOCK.



VINCA ROSEA.
See page 105



SWEET WILLIAM.
See page 105.



VERBENA HYBRIDA.
See page 105

NUMBER and NAME.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at
\$1 per oz. and over.

4425	Schizanthus <i>Grahami</i>	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flow- ers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in green- house, they become fine foliage plants, with mass of blossoms.	
4427	<i>pinnatus</i>			p. v.	1½	5		
4430	<i>porrigens papilionaceus</i>			bk. eyd		5		
4433	<i>retusus</i>			r. & o.	2	5		
4436	— <i>albus</i>			white		5		
4440	Mixed per oz., 30c.			mixed	div.	5		
Collection, including— 6 vars. <i>Schizanthus</i>							30	
4443	Schizopetalon <i>Walkeri</i>	1 2	hA	white	¾	10	Curious fringed fragrant flowers.	
4445	Scrophularia <i>nodosa</i>	2 3	hP	pur.	4	10	("Figwort.") Fine for bees.	
4447	Scutellaria <i>galericulata</i>	3		blue	2	10	("Skull-cap.") Large blue flow'rs.	
4450	Sedum <i>cæruleum</i>	2	hA		½	10	} (Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.	
4453	<i>Maximowiczii</i>		hP	yel.	1	10		
4454	Mixed			mixed	¾	10		
Senecio elegans								See Jacobæa.
4455	Sensitive Plant . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink		5	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.	
4460	Silene <i>Armeria</i>	1 2	hA	red	1	5	} (Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free- flowering annuals, suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S.</i> <i>pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.	
4461	— <i>alba</i>			white		5		
4462	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5		
4463	<i>orientalis</i>		hP	rose	2	5		
4464	<i>pendula</i>		hA	red	1	5		
4467	— <i>ruberrima</i>			rose		5		
4468	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	} (Clustered "Solomon's Seal.")	
4469	<i>Virginica</i>		hP	pur.	1	10		
4470	Smilacina <i>racemosa</i>	2		pa. yel.	2	10	} For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.	
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum aspara-</i> <i>goides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10		
Snapdragon—								} The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them.
4480	<i>Delila</i> , carmine and white	2	†hP	c. & w.	1½	5		
4483	<i>Galathee</i> , crimson and white			cr. & w.		5		
4485	Striped			strip.		5		
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white			s. & w.		5		
4492	White			white		5		
4493	Yellow			yel.		5		
4495	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5		
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed 50c.				½	5		
4498	Tom Thumb Mixed \$1.					5		
Collections, including— 12 vars. Snapdr'n, Finest Tall 6							50 30	
4500	Sphenogyne <i>speciosa</i>	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.	
4502	Spiræa <i>ariæfolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	} Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.	
4504	<i>Aruncus</i>	1 2	hP		3-4	10		
4507	Spraguea <i>umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	} Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.	
4508	Stachys <i>lanata</i>	3	hP	strip.	2	5		
4509	Statice <i>Bonduelli</i>	2	gP	yel.	1½	5	} (Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.	
4514	<i>incana hybrida</i>		hP	mixed		5		
4515	<i>sinuata</i>	2 3	gP	blue	1	5		
4516	<i>candidissima</i>			white		5		
4518	Stenactis <i>speciosa</i>		hP	pur.	2	5	Showy purple Composite.	
4520	Stephanophysum <i>longifolium</i>		hhP	scar.	1½	25	} An acanthaceous plant, with bright-colored flowers.	
4525	Stevia <i>serrata</i>	2	gP	flesh		10		
Stocks (German Ten-Weeks)—								} (Mathiola.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bed- ding, massing, edging or pot- culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form, and richly fragrant. The double
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	25		
4529	White Dresden Perpetual					25		
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3					10		
Dwarf Large-flowering—								
4531	—White per oz., \$4					10		
4532	—Canary Yellow			yel.		10		
4533	—Crimson per oz., \$4			crim.		10		
4534	—Chestnut			brown		10		
4535	—Blood Red			blood		10		
4536	—Carmine			car.		10		
4537	—Rose			rose		10		
4538	—Light Blue per oz., \$4			l. blue		10		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Stocks (Ger. Ten-Weeks), cont'd.							white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.
Dwarf Large-flowering—							
4539	—Shining Purple Carmine . . .	1 2	hhA	d. red	1	25	
4539a	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
4540	Giant Perfection, White . . .			white	1½	25	
4541	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
4542	Wallflower-leaved, White . . .			white		10	
4543	—Crimson . . .			crim.		10	
4544	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet . . .				1	10	
4546	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3					10	
4547	Ordinary Mixed . . . 75c.				1½	5	
Stocks (Autumnal, etc.)—							For choice collections of Stocks, see below.
Intermediate White . . .							
4548	—Crimson . . .	2 3	hhB	white		25	
4549	—Mixed . . .			crim.		25	
4550	—Mixed . . .			mixed		25	
4551	Emperor Large-flowering, White			white		25	
4552	—Crimson . . .			crim.		25	
4553	—Mixed . . .			mixed		25	
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter . . .			scar.		25	
4556	—White Winter . . .			white		25	
4558	—Mixed Winter . . .			mixed		10	
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter			crim.	1	25	
4562	Queen, Purple . . .			pur.	1½	5	
4564	—White . . .			white		5	
4567	—Scarlet . . .			scar.		5	
4568	—Mixed . . .			mixed		5	
4570	Strelitzia augusta . . .		gP	white	10	50	
4571	Reginæ . . .			o.&pur.	5	25	
7573	Syrax Japonica . . .	1	hS	white	6	10	
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple . . .	2 3	hA	pur.	1½	5	
4577	White . . .			white		5	
4580	Yellow . . .			yel.		5	
4582	Mixed . . .			mixed		5	
Sunflower (Helianthus)—							Derives its name from the popular supposition that its large heads of flowers follow the sun in its course. Showy for back-grounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds. The large flowers are very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.
4583	Single Russian . . . per oz., 10c.	3		yel.	5	5	
4584	—"Oscar Wilde" . . . 15c.					5	
4585	—Primrose-colored . . . 20c.					5	
4586	macrophyllus giganteus . . . 15c.					5	
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-l'v'd)	2 3			3	5	
4589	argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen" . . . per oz., 20c.	3				5	
4590	California Double . . . 15c.	2 3		d. y.	2-5	5	
4591	Globe-flowered Double . . . oz., 15c.	3		yel.	3	5	
4592	Green-centered Double . . . 15c.			y. & gr.		5	
4593	Dwarf Double . . . 15c.	2 3		yel.	2½	5	
4594	—Variegated foliage . . .	3		var.		5	
4595	decapetalus . . .			yel.	5	5	
4596	strumosus . . .		hP		8	5	
Swan River Daisy . . .							See Brachycome.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.

GERMAN TEN-WEEKS.		8 vars. Tree, or Giant		\$0 65	
24	vars. Dwarf German . . .	\$1 25	6	"	50
18	" " " . . .	1 00	8	" Giant Perfection . . .	60
12	" " " . . .	75	6	" " " . . .	50
8	" " " . . .	50	8	" Wallflower-leaved . . .	60
6	" " " . . .	40	6	" " " . . .	50
12	" Large-flowering Emperor . . .	85	6	" Dwarf Perpetual . . .	40
6	" " " . . .	50			
12	" Dwarf Bouquet . . .	75	AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.		
6	" " " . . .	40	8	Intermediate German . . .	60
24	" " Large-flowering . . .	1 50	6	" " " . . .	50
18	" " " . . .	1 25	4	" East Lothian Autumn . . .	40
12	" " " . . .	85	12	" Fine Winter . . .	80
8	" " " . . .	60	8	" " " . . .	60
6	" " " . . .	50	6	" " " . . .	50
10	" Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering . . .	60	6	" Dwarf Bouquet Winter . . .	50
6	" " " . . .	50	6	" Corcadeau Winter . . .	50

NUMBER and NAME.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

Time of
Flowering
Hardiness
and Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

Sweet Peas

See page 107.

Sweet William—

4598	White Single . . . per oz., 40c.	2	3	hB	white	1½	5
4599	—Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	5
4600	Dark Crimson Single . . . . .	..	..	..	crim.	..	5
4601	—Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	5
4602	Auricula-flowered . per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	mixed	..	5
4603	Mixed Single 30c.	..	..	..	..	..	5
4604	—Double 75c.	..	..	..	..	..	5

Collection, including—

6 vars. Sweet William

30

4605	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	gP	scar.	10	25
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Beautiful greenhouse vine.

4606	Tagetes lucida	2	3	tP	yel.	1	5
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Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.

4607	signata pumila	2	3	bA	5
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Tassel Flower

See Calacia.

4614	Thalictrum Cornuti	2	..	hP	w.&yel	3	10
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(Tall Meadow Rue.)

4614a	Thermopsis Montana	2	3	..	yel.	1½	25
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Fine native variety.

4615	Torenia Fournieri	tA	pur.	1	25
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4615a	—“White Wings”	white	..	25
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4615b	Bailloni	yel.	..	25
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} For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.

4616	Trachelium cœruleum	2	..	thP	blue	1½	5
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Very showy when in flower.

4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	..	gP	..	1	10
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Interesting plant.

4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	..	hP	pur.	tra.	5
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An ornamental clover.

4619	Tritoma uvaria	2	3	hhP	or. red	3	10
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4620	corallina	scar.	2	10
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} Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.

4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	white	1	5
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Pretty for rock-work.

4624	Valeriana alba	1	2	thB	..	3	5
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4626	rubra	red	..	5
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4627	Mixed	mixed	..	5
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} Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.

4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2	3	hhA	orange	1	5
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Beautiful for border or pots.

4630	Venus' Looking-glass, oz., 25c.	1	2	hA	blue	¾	5
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4633	White	white	..	5
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} (Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.

4635	Venus' Navelwort (<i>Omphalodes linifolia</i>)	2	1	5
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} A handsome border flower, easily grown.

4636	Veratrum Californicum	hP	white	4	10
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} (False Hellebore.) Roots are poisonous.

Verbena hybrida—

4637	Scarlet	2	3	hhP	scar.	tra.	10
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4640	—Defiance	10
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4641	Blue Black, white eye	bl.&w.	..	10
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4643	candidissima (pure white)	white	..	10
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4644	auriculæflora	mixed	..	10
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4646	Italica striata	strip.	..	10
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4648	cœrulea	b. b.	..	10
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4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.	mixed	..	5
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4650	Finest Mixed \$1.50	10
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4651	Mammoth Mixed 2.50	10
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Collection, including—

6 vars. Verbena

50

4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora	gP	white	3	10
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(Lemon Verbena.) Scented leaves

4653	Veronica, Mixed	2	..	hP	mixed	¾	10
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Pretty for border; fine colors.

4654	Vicia Gerardii	2	3	hA	violet	4	10
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Pretty pea-shaped flowers.

4657	Vinca alba (pure white)	tP	white	..	10
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4662	rosea	rose	..	10
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4663	—alba	ro.&w.	..	10
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4664	—Mixed	mixed	..	10
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} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and border or beds; very pretty.

4665	Violets, Sweet-scented	1	2	..	blue	¾	10
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4667	The Czar	10
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4669	White	white	..	10
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} (Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.

4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen	pur.	..	10
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4674	—Mauve Queen	10
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4675	—alba	white	..	10
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} Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4677	Virginian Stock . . per oz., 20c.	1 2	hA	red	1	cts. 5	{ (<i>Malcolmia maritima.</i>) Early-flowering and fine.
4678	White 20c.			white		5	
4678a	Crimson King 20c.			crim.		5	
4678b	Mixed			mixed		5	
4679	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3		sc. & w.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	{ Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	oculata			rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
4680a	—cœrulea			blue		5	
4681	—alba			white		5	
4681a	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4681b	Mixed				1	5	
4682	Wallflower per oz., 40c.	1 3	tP	brown	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	{ (<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri.</i>) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
4684	Mixed 40c.			mixed		5	
4686	German Double					10	
	Collections of Wallflower, including 12 vars. Double German					\$1 00	
	8 " " "					80	
	6 " " "					65	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora . oz., 40c.		hA	pur.		5	{ Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689	—alba 40c.			white		5	
4692	gloxinioides 40c.			b. & w.		5	
4693	Worms	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4694	Wigandia Vigieri		†tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696	Yucca baccata		hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	{ Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701	brevifolia				15	10	
4702	filamentosa				2	10	
4703	gloriosa				4	10	
4705	Whipplei				2	10	
Zinnia, Double—							
4707	Tall Carmine . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	car.		5	{ Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late. 4721 and 4721a are very dwarf double varieties, forming compact, free-flowering bushes; fine for edgings. 4715 has most magnificent, extra large blossoms of rich colors. 4723 and 4723a are splendid new varieties, most gracefully curled and crested. The collections here offered will be found very choice, and are sure to give satisfaction. Zinnias succeed best in a rich, deep, loamy soil, and in a sunny situation.
4707a	—Crimson 40c.			crim.		5	
4708	—Flesh-colored 40c.			flesh		5	
4708a	—Lilac 40c.			lilac		5	
4709	—Purple 40c.			pur.		5	
4709a	—Rose 40c.			rose		5	
4710	—Scarlet 40c.			scar.		5	
4710a	—Violet 40c.			violet		5	
4711	—White 40c.			white		5	
4712	—Yellow, Sulphur 40c.			yel.		5	
4713	—Golden 40c.					5	
4714	—Mixed 30c.			mixed		5	
4714a	—Pompon 50c.					5	
4715	—Large Robust 50c.					5	
4716	Dwarf Crimson 50c.			crim.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4716a	—Purple 50c.			pur.		5	
4717	—Salmon 50c.			salmon		5	
4718	—Scarlet 50c.			scar.		5	
4719	—White 50c.			white		5	
4719a	—Yellow, Sulphur 50c.			yel.		5	
4720	—Golden 50c.					5	
4720a	—Mixed 40c.			mixed		5	
4721	—Tom Thumb White " \$1.			white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4721a	—Orange			orange		10	
4721b	—Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		10	
4722	—Haageana, Double " \$1.25			yel.	1	10	
4723	—Curled and Crested Orange . . .			orange		10	
4723a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
	Collections of Zinnia, including—10 vars. Beautiful Double					50	
	6 " " "					40	
	8 " Dwarf Double					50	
	6 " " "					40	
4724	Zygadenus elegans	2	hP	white		10	Wax-like flowers.

Carnation—Chabaud's Double Perpetual.

This new *Carnation* was raised by Mr. Chabaud, the foremost *Carnation* grower of Europe. It grows from 16 to 20 inches high, is closely branched, and carries its blooms well. The straight, vertical flower-stems are covered with large, handsome, very double flowers in every variety of color. It blooms in about seven months after being sown, and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, hardness, robust growth, perfect bearing, variety of color of the flowers, and the long continued time in which they are produced, it is likely to supersede all varieties hitherto grown. It may be sown either in autumn or early spring. (See *Novelties*). Per packet, 50 cts.; per 1,000 seeds, \$4.



BALSAM PEAR.
See *Momordica*, page 111.



THUNBERGIA.
See page 110.



TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.
See page 110.



IPOMœA LIMBATÂ.



MINA LOBATÂ.
See page 110.



BALLOON VINE.



COBÆA SCANDENS.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering		Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
25	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10		Beautiful climber.
26	<i>Apios tuberosa</i>	3	hP	. .	6	5		Graceful twining perennial.
27	<i>Aristolochia Sipho</i>	2	. .	br. & yl.	30	25		The "Dutchman's Pipe."
27a	<i>elegans</i> . . . . .	. .	gP	pu. & w.	20	25	
27b	<i>ornithocephala</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	pur. br.	. .	25	
28	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> . oz., \$2	1	hP	white	12	10		Very beautiful foliage.
30	<i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w & gr.	10	5		(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
32	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP	orange	6	10		Fine for trellis.
34	<i>Canary-bird Flower</i> . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5		One of the best old favorites.
38	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	10		("Butterfly Pea.")
50	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	white	15	5		(Virgin's Bower.) Very fragrant.
52	<i>paniculata</i>	2 3	. .	. .	8-40	5	
58	Large-flowering hybrids . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	var.	10	
64	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	hB	blue	15	10		Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
66	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10	
68	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . per oz., 75c.	. .	†tP	pur.	20	10		Rapid-growing; start in the house.
69	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	25	
74	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	hhA	gold	5	10		Pretty, and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
76	major (<i>Morning Glory</i>), oz., 15c.	. .	hA	mixed	10	5		
80	<i>Mauritanicus</i> . . . . .	. .	hP	blue	tra.	10	
<i>Cypress Vine</i>								See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
82	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . per oz., 15c.	. .	hA	pur.	10	5		(Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens.
84	— <i>alba</i> 15c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
86	—Mixed 15c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
87	<i>gigantea</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
95	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA	green	15-20	10		(Climbing Hop.) 4796 has beautifully variegated foliage.
96	— <i>variegatus</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
98	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i> . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5		These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers.
00	— <i>lutea</i> 20c.	. .	. .	yel.	. .	5	
01	<i>chrysantha</i> . . . . .	. .	†gP	. .	. .	10	
02	<i>scarletina</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	scar.	. .	10	
07	<i>Horsfalliæ</i> . . . . .	. .	tP	rose	15	25	
08	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	. .	tA	blue	. .	5	
10	— <i>marmorata</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	mar.	. .	5	
12	<i>Nil</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	pur.	. .	5	
14	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.	. .	. .	v. & w.	5	5	
16	<i>Mexicana grand. alba</i> " 60c.	3	. .	white	15	10		
17	— — — <i>hybrida</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
20	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night), oz., 20c.	2 3	. .	. .	. .	5	
22	<i>hybrida</i> , "Heavenly Blue" . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	10	25	
24	<i>Learii</i> . . . . .	. .	gP	v. b.	15	25	
26	<i>rubro-cærulea</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	b. r.	8	10	
28	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10	
30	<i>setosa</i> . . . . .	. .	tP	red	. .	10	
35	<i>Quamoclit</i> (<i>Cypress Vine</i>) . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
36	— <i>White</i> per oz., 30c.	. .	tA	scar.	10	5		<i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well-known <i>Cypress Vine</i> ; has very beautiful, bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.
36a	— <i>Rose</i> 30c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
37	— <i>Mixed</i> 30c.	. .	. .	rose	. .	5	
38	— <i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> , oz., 30c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
Collection, including 12 varieties				scar.	. .	50		
45	<i>Kennedyæ cærulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25		These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
54	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	. .	scar.	4	25		
55	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	. .	d. red.	. .	25		
<i>Lathyrus</i> —								
82	<i>Everlasting Pea, White</i>	2	hP	white	8	10		See also Sweet Peas, page 107. Handsome perennials, producing beautiful flowers.
83	— <i>Scarlet</i> per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	scar.	. .	5	
83a	— <i>splendens</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
84	<i>Blue Lord Anson's Pea</i> , oz., 15c.	1 3	. .	blue	6	5		
85	<i>White</i> " " " 15c.	white	. .	5		
86	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	2 3	tP	d. ro.	8	10		Trumpet-shaped flowers.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4888	<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i>	1 3	†gP	pur.	10	cts. 10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	Barclayana			bl. & w.		10	
4892	alba			white		10	
4894	Emeryana rosea			rose		10	
4895	purpurea grandiflora			pur.		10	
4900	Mixed			mixed		10	
4901	<i>Mina lobata</i>		tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
Moon Flower							
Nasturtium (Tall) —							
4902	Blood-colored . . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	d. red	5	5	(Tropæolum majus.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower, and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4903	Orange			orange		5	
4904	Yellow			yel.		5	
4905	Scarlet			scar.		5	
4906	Shillingi, bright yel.			o. yel.		5	
4910	Scheuerianum			spot.		5	
4910a	—coccineum			scar.		5	
4911	Schulzi					5	
4911a	Edward Otto					5	
4912	hemisphæricum			orange		5	
4912a	Rœglanum			pur.		5	
4912b	Mixed . per lb., \$1.25, " 10c.			mixed		5	
Collections, including							
12 vars. Nasturtium, Tall . . .						50	
8 " " " " " " " " " " " "						40	
4912c	<i>Passiflora cœrulea</i>		hhA	blue	10	10	Called "Passion Flower" on account of a fancied resemblance in the flowers to the appearance presented at Calvary.
4913	edulis			white	25	10	
4914	gracilis				10	10	
4914a	incarnata			pink	25	10	
4915	<i>Phaseolus Caracalla</i>			lilac	5	10	Curious, fragrant flowers.
4915a	<i>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)</i> per oz., 75c.		gP	white	6	10	Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty foliage.
4916	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>		hhA	bff. & d.	5	5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
4918	—alba			white		5	
4920	—aurantiaca			orange		5	
4922	—Bakeri			white		5	
4921	—Fryeri			orange		5	
4926	—sulphurea			sul.		5	
4928	—intus alba			p. yel.		5	
4930	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4932	<i>Tropæolum Canariense</i> , oz., 50c.			yel.	10	5	(The Canary-bird Flower.)
4936	Lobbianum Brilliant . . . " 25c.			d. scar.	6	5	
4938	—Crystal Palace " 25c.			br. red		5	
4940	—Asa Gray " 30c.			white		10	
4944	—Queen Victoria " 25c.			scar.		5	
4945	—Fulgens " 30c.					5	
4946	—Lucifer " 30c.					5	
4948	—Spitfire " 25c.					5	
4949	—Crown Prince of Prussia " 30c.			blood.		5	
4950	—Lilli Smith " 30c.			cr. sc.		5		These are very beautiful improved Nasturtiums, of most brilliant colors. Fine for either the conservatory or outdoor decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also Nasturtium. Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.
4951	—Mixed " 20c.			mixed		5	
4954	pentaphyllum		†gP	o. & y.	5	10	
4956	tricolorum			o. & p.		25	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Tropæol'm Lobbianum						50	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						20	

DWARF SINGLE DAHLIAS.

We have never seen anything more beautiful than those dwarf Single Dahlias, and we wonder they are not more largely grown. The variety and delicacy of coloring and the exquisite perfection of form are beyond description. They grow only 18 inches high—the Scarlet Jules Chretien even less than that—and are admirably suited for pot culture. From seed sown in the Spring they will bloom in extraordinary profusion all summer from June to October. Per pkt., 10 cents.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. :

I had excellent results from the seed used in the Spring and Summer. Have had seed from you for about 17 years, and always satisfactory. (Signed) J. C. C. DOWNING.

MONTCLAIR, FLA , September 4, 1893.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co. :

You will be pleased to hear that the few articles I have been able to purchase from you are far superior to any I procured elsewhere. (Signed) WALTER GOOD-LL.

THE BUNGALOW, LIVINGSTON, MONTANA, November 18, 1892.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
1964	Abobra <i>viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
	Balsam Pear and Apple . . .						See <i>Momordica</i> , below.
1966	Benincasa <i>cerifera</i>	yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
1968	Bryonopsis <i>laciniosa erythro-</i> <i>carpa</i>	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
1970	Coccinia <i>Indica</i>	2 3	6	10	Oblong fruit, marked with white- lines, turning scarlet.
1972	Cucumis <i>erinaceus</i> (Hedge-hog Gourd) . . . . .	..	hhA	yel.	8	5
1973	<i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd) . . .	2	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is use- ful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
1974	<i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber) . .	2 3	..	..	10	5
1976	<i>grossulariæformis</i> (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	..	..	6	5
1978	<i>odoratissimus</i> (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1980	<i>perennis</i> (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
1981	Cyclanthera <i>explodens</i>	2	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.
1981a	Echinocystis <i>lobata</i>	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
1981b	Epopepon <i>vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds—						
1982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
1983	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
1984	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1986	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1987	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1988	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5
1989	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1990	<i>lagenaria</i> (Bottle Gourd) . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1991	—Miniature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1992	Powder-horn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1993	Dipper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
1994	<i>Melopepo</i> (Miniature) . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
1996	—Striped . . . . .	..	..	..	12	5
1997	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5
	Collection, including— 12 vars. Gourds, small					50	
5007	Melothria <i>scabra</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008	Momordica <i>balsamina</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple.
5010	<i>Charantia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5012	<i>Elaterium</i>	5	(Squirting Cucumber.)
5014	Mukia <i>scabrella</i>	3	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus <i>multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	(Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5020	Scotanthus <i>tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-plant	tA	..	1	5	The <i>Solanums</i> are very ornamen- tal fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
5025	Striped Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	strip.	2	5
5038	<i>pseudo-capsicum nanum</i> . . . .	..	gP	white	1	10
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	bl.	2	10
5042	<i>robustum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	<i>capsicastrum</i> . . . . .	..	gP	yel.	2	10
5047	<i>Hendersoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
5047a	<i>Warscewiczoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10
	Collection, including— 6 vars. <i>Solanum</i>					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See <i>Momordica Elaterium</i> .
5048	Trichosanthes <i>colubrina</i> . . .	3	4	10	(Snake Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	<i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	<i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..	10	
	Wild Cucumber						See <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> .



RHODANTHE MANGLESII.




HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOEA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

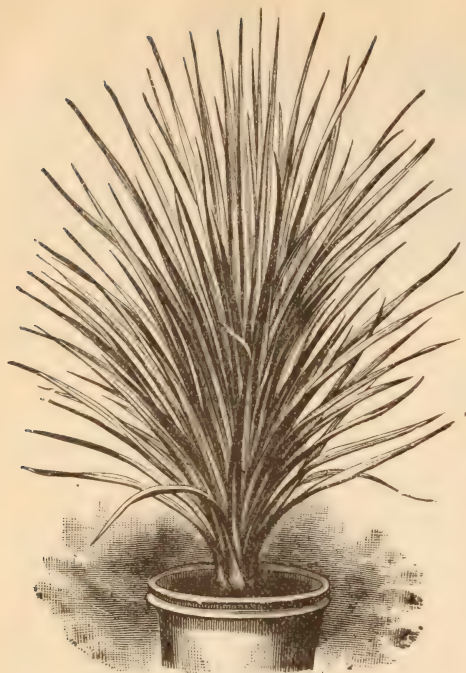
For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5054	<i>Acroclinium</i> roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	cts. 5	Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decorations. The flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved.
5056	—album			white		5	
5057	—Mixed			mixed		5	
5058	—Double Rose			rose		10	
5059	—White			white		10	
5060	<i>Ammobium</i> alatum		hhP		2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum					5	
5062	<i>Gomphrena</i> globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba			white		5	
5065	—violacea			violet		5	
5066	—carnea			pink		5	
5070	—striata			strip.		5	
5071	—nana compacta rubra			v. red	1/2	5	
5072	——alba			white		5	
5073	—Mixed			mixed	1	5	
5075	aurea superba			orange		5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Globe Amaranths					30	
5076	<i>Helichrysum</i> bracteatum			yel.	2	5	("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in a rich, loamy soil.
5078	—alba			white		5	
5079	—atrosanguineum			d. red	1	5	
5080	—atrococcineum			d. scar.		5	
5081	—Mixed			mixed	2	5	
5082	macranthum			rose		5	
5098	monstrosum, Double			mixed		5	
5100	—Dwarf, Double				1/2	5	
	Collections <i>Helichrysum</i> , including						
	12 vars. Double					50	
	10 " "					45	
	8 " "					40	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5107	<i>Helipterum</i> Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble <i>Helichrysum</i> , and are useful in the same way.
5108	corymbiflorum			white		10	
5110	<i>Rhodanthe</i> maculata	2 3		r. & w.		10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba			white		10	
5115	—Mixed			mixed		10	
5118	Manglesii			r. & w.	1/2	10	
5120	<i>Xeranthemum</i> annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album			white		5	
5123	—multiflorum			pur.		5	
5126	——album			white		5	
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl.			pur.		5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. <i>Xeranthemum</i>					30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small> 80 ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over. </small>							
5128	* <i>Agrostis</i> <i>nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5132	<i>minutiflora</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5136	* <i>Andropogon</i> <i>argenteus</i>	3	hP	..	3	5	Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138	<i>Arundo</i> <i>Donax</i>	..	..	..	10	5	Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5140	*— <i>fol. variegata</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5144	<i>Avena</i> <i>sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	(Animated Oats.) Curious.
5150	<i>Briza</i> <i>geniculata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	(Quaking Grass.) No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152	<i>gracilis</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5154	<i>maxima</i>	..	..	..	1½	5	
5158	<i>Brizopyrum</i> <i>siculum</i>	..	..	..	¾	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160	<i>Bromus</i> <i>brizaeformis</i>	..	hP	..	2	5	No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5164	<i>madritensis</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5165	<i>Chloropsis</i> <i>Blanchardiana</i>	..	tP	..	..	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5166	<i>Chloris</i> <i>barbata vera</i>	..	..	..	1	5	Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168	<i>truncata</i>	..	..	..	¾	5	
5170	<i>Chrysurus</i> <i>cynosuroides</i>	..	hA	..	1	5	Pretty for edging.
5172	<i>Coix</i> <i>lachryma</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	5	(Job's Tears.) So called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5174	<i>aurea zebrina</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum</i> <i>Richardsoni</i>	2	..	..	2	10	Very fine grass.
5175a	<i>Cynosurus</i> <i>elegans</i>	..	hP	..	..	5	Handsome for bouquets.
5176	<i>Eleusine</i> <i>barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	..	1	5	(Crab or Yard Grass.) <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a	<i>corocana</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5176b	<i>Indica</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5178	<i>Elymus</i> <i>hystrix</i>	..	hP	..	4	5	From the Crimea. Odd.
5180	<i>Eragrostis</i> <i>elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	(Love Grass.) Pretty Grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing plumes; for bouquets.
5182	<i>amabilis</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5184	<i>maxima</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5185	<i>suaveolens</i>	..	..	..	..	5	
5188	<i>Erianthus</i> <i>Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	(Plume Grass.) A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190	*— <i>foliis variegatis</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5192	<i>Eulalia</i> <i>Japonica</i>	..	..	..	5	10	Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5196	<i>Festuca</i> <i>glauca</i>	..	..	..	2	10	(Fescue Grass.) Ornamental.
5198	<i>Gymnothrix</i> (<i>Pennisetum</i>) <i>caudata</i>	..	tP	..	..	10	Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202	<i>latifolia</i>	..	..	..	8	10	
5205	* <i>Gynerium</i> <i>argenteum</i>	..	..	..	..	5	(Pampas Grass.) This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207	*— <i>fol. variegatum</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5207a	*— <i>roseum</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5208	<i>jubatum</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5212	<i>Hordeum</i> <i>jubatum</i>	..	hA	..	2	5	(Squirrel-tail Grass.)
5213	<i>Isolepis</i> <i>gracilis</i>	..	..	..	½	10	Very pretty rush-like grass.
5216	<i>Lagurus</i> <i>ovatus</i>	..	..	..	2	5	(Hare's-tail Grass.)
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis</i> <i>argentea</i>	..	hP	..	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225	<i>Panicum</i> <i>virgatum</i>	..	hA	..	4	5	Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	<i>sulcatum</i>	..	..	..	3	10	



DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.



LATANIA BORBONICA.




ARECA BAUERI.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5228	Pennisetum villosum	2 3	hA	apet.	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5229	Poa amabilis . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	Setaria macrochaeta . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	* Stipa pennata	2	hP	..	..	..	} (Feather Grass.) Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	elegantissima . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5237	Tricholæna violacea	2 3	..	..	..	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	Tripsacum dactyloides . . . . .	..	..	..	4	5	(Sesame Grass.) Singular.
5248	Zea Japonica	2	..	..	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5256	Cuzco . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	

COLLECTIONS.

25 varieties Grasses, Ornamental	\$0 75
12 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50

PALM SEEDS.

 The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer.

		Pkt.	100 seeds			Pkt.	100 seeds
Areca	Baueri	12 seeds,	\$o 25	Dracæna	indivisa lineata	25 seeds,	\$o 25
"	lutescens	12 "	25	Geonoma	Schottiana	8 "	25
"	rubra	12 "	25	Kentia	Belmoreana	12 "	25
"	sapida	8 "	10	"	Forsteriana	12 "	25
Brahea	edulis	4 "	25	"	Canterburyana (Um-		
"	filifera (Washingtonia).	25 "	10		brella Palm)	12 "	50
Caryota	sobolifera	10 "	25	"	Morei	10 "	50
Chamærops	Canariensis	8 "	10	Latania	Borbonica	12 "	10
"	elegans argentea	12 "	25	Musa	Ensete (Abyssinian Ba-		
"	excelsa	25 "	10		nana)	10 "	25
"	humilis	20 "	10	Oreodoxa	regia (Royal Palm)	8 "	10
Cocos	australis	8 "	25	Pandanus	utilis (Screw Pine)	15 "	25
"	Bonnettii	8 "	25	Phœnix	Canariensis	12 "	10
"	campestris	10 "	25	"	dactylifera (Date Palm)	12 "	10
"	plumosa	10 "	25	"	reclinata	15 "	25
"	flexuosa	10 "	25	"	rupicola	10 "	25
"	Weddelliana	8 "	25	"	tenuis	8 "	10
Corypha	australis (Cabbage			Ptychosperma	Alexandræ	12 "	25
	Palm)	10 "	10	Seaforthia	elegans	8 "	10
Dracæna	australis	20 "	10	Thrinax	argentea	12 "	25

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Your seeds *all* came up, and are growing well. This is more than can be said by others who sent further for their seeds and fared worse. On the strength of six years' satisfactory dealings I recommended your firm as *reliable* to a number hereabout, and you have doubtless had orders from them.

(Signed) CHAS. H. GRAY.

SOUTHPORT, CONN., *June 9, 1894.*

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Your seeds please me better than any I have ever used. They are reliable from first to last. I have used them now for 20 years, and think I ought to know something about them. Never mind how bad the season, I am able to get a crop from your seeds, and generally a good one.

The Gilt-Edge Cauliflower was extra fine last season in spite of the drought. Planted July 24th, I had heads 12½ inches in diameter and weighing over 10 pounds in November. Hoping you may have a prosperous season,

(Signed) MAX A. GUELKE.

MAX A. GUELKE.

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25 " " " " " "	1 00	12 " " " " " "	2 50
12 " " " " " "	50	50 Choice American Seeds for European Culture	4 00
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	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
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" <i>album</i>	05	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	05
<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	05	<i>muralis</i>	05
<i>Amarantus tricolor</i>	05	<i>Heliotropium grandiflorum</i>	10
<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	05	<i>Iberis odorata</i>	05
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	10	<i>umbellata</i>	05
<i>Aster chrysanthemiflora</i>	10	<i>amara</i>	05
<i>Balsams</i> , <i>Camellia</i> -flowered	10	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	05
<i>Cacalia coccinea</i>	05	<i>Leptosiphon</i> (<i>Gilia</i>) <i>densiflorus</i>	05
<i>Calliopsis lanceolata</i>	10	<i>Lobelia Erinus</i> (<i>gracilis</i>)	05
<i>Callirrhoe pedata</i>	05	<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	05
<i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i>	05	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	10
" <i>Dwarf</i>	05	<i>Phlox Drummondii grandiflora</i>	10
<i>Chrysanthemum inodorum</i>	10	<i>Reseda odorata</i> , "Machet" (<i>Mignonette</i>)	10
<i>Collinsia bicolor</i>	05	<i>Silene</i> , Mixed	05
<i>verna</i>	05	<i>Smilax</i> (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	10
<i>Cosmos hybridus</i>	10	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	25
<i>Cuphea strigulosa</i>	10	<i>Statice</i> , assorted	05
<i>miniata</i>	05	<i>Stevia serrata</i>	10
<i>purpurea</i>	05	<i>Stocks</i> , Ten Weeks	10
<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i>	05	<i>Verbena</i> , assorted, finest	10
<i>Digitalis</i> , assorted	05	<i>Viola tricolor</i> (finest)	25
<i>Gaillardia picta</i> , "Aurora Borealis"	05	<i>Viscaria oculata</i>	05
<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	05	<i>Zinna</i> , all the double varieties	05

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	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
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<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	05	<i>Love-Lies-Bleeding</i>	05
<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	10	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	05
<i>Calandrinia umbellata</i>	10	<i>sub-carnosus</i>	05
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	25	<i>Mignonette</i>	05
<i>Clintonia</i> (<i>Downingia</i>) <i>pulchella</i>	10	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	10
<i>Convolvulus Mauritanicus</i>	10	<i>Nemophila insignis</i>	05
<i>aureus superbus</i>	10	<i>maculata</i>	05
<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	05	<i>Pansy</i> , varieties (finest)	25
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<i>Gilia nivalis</i>	05	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	10
<i>rosea splendens</i>	05	<i>Silene pendula ruberrima</i>	05
<i>Iberis amara</i>	05	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	25
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<i>Lobb's Nasturtium</i>	05	<i>Virginian Stock</i>	05

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J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

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THORBURN'S LIST, calling to mind the various VEGETABLE SEEDS that may be sown in each month **FROM FEBRUARY TO SEPTEMBER, IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK.**

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans Early Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Parsley Peas Pepper Potatoes Radish Tomato	Sow in Hot-Bed. Sweet Corn Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato	Sow in Open Ground. Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Leek Melon Onion Parsley Parsnips Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs	Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	Sow in Open Ground. Beans Beet Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	Sow in Open Ground. Cabbage for Cold Frames Cauliflower for Cold Frames Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas.

THORBURN **GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER**

Is the Surest and Finest of all Sorts.

Sow in Open Ground.
Bean, B. Windsor
" Long Pod
" Mazagan
Beet
Carrot
Cress
Leek
Onion
Peas
Potatoes
Radish
Spinach
Early Turnip.
Sweet Peas.

THORBURN
Stone Head
RED DUTCH
CABBAGE

THORBURN
EXTRA EARLY
MARKET PEAS
ARE THE BEST.

Carman No. 3 Potato

Late, Very Large, Handsome
Form, Great Yields, Fine Quality.

THORBURN **DWARF LIMA BEANS**

The Veritable Dwarf Lima.
Best of all the Bush Varieties.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., SEEDSMEN, 15 JOHN STREET, N. Y.

1896

ESTABLISHED
1802

INCORPORATED
1894

J. M.
THORBURN
& Co

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS

THE LARGEST COLLECTION
IN THE WORLD

15 JOHN STREET
NEW YORK

FOR THE
FLOWER
GARDEN

FOR THE
LAWN

FOR THE
VEGETABLE
GARDEN

FOR THE
FARM AND
NURSERY



COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS

FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	No. 1. \$5. By Mail, \$5.75.	No. 2. \$10. By Mail, \$11.50.	No. 3. \$18. By Mail, \$21.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Valentine Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	" Pride of Newtown "	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian and Edmand	of each. 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Columbian		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	All-Seasons	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn R. Dutch Stone-Head, for pickl'g	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Melrose Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Hickox Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers	Improved White Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Commercial Pickle		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long Purple				½ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled and Broad-Leaved, of each	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Mkt.-Gar. Private Stock	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Orange Christina	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial and Cole's Early, of ea.	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Onions	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Tripoli		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnips	Abbott's or Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Heroine	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	4 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			½ oz.	½ oz.
Radishes	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Victoria	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squashes	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	The Faxon	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomatoes	Thorburn Autocrat	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long-Keeper		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Stone	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnips	White Model and Yellow Globe, of each	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

J. M. THORBURN & CO. ANNUAL CATALOGUE HIGH-CLASS SEEDS



IN ISSUING our Ninety-fifth Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

WE would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

WHENEVER our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

WRITE orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address, always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.

SEEDS by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course, we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

IT IS very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

NAME, Address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on EACH of their orders, their name and address*; also, to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT OR MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are, a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barnyard-manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard-manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple

and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

To Prepare a Cold-Frame.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a cold-frame in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6 x 3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

New, Rare and Valuable Flower Seeds.

Alyssum maritimum, Thorburn Bouquet.

This new improved Sweet Alyssum is exceedingly dwarf and compact, and of the neatest possible habit. It is very suitable for borders or pots. Per packet, 10 cts.



CARNATION, DOUBLE PERPETUAL.

Aster, Giant Comet, "The Bride."

White, changing to rose, is the nearest description one can give of the very lovely coloring of this new variety of the Giant Comet Aster, the flowers being first pure white, then white changing to rose, and finally of a beautiful rose tint. It need hardly be said that this color is most effective in the Giant Comet Aster, with its long, wavy petals, like those of the Japanese chrysanthemum. Per packet, 25 cts.

Aster, Princess, "Rosalind."

This is a rose-colored variety of the well-known Snowball or Princess Aster. It has the same round, short-petalled Lilliput dahlia-like flowers, and is as floriferous and continues as long in bloom as the Snowball. The blossoms are of a most charming bright rose color, and the whole plant possesses a beauty and elegance which few other Asters can rival. Per packet, 20 cts.

Begonia odorata, "Aurora."

The flowers of this new tuberous-rooted Begonia are remarkable for their delicious fragrance, which resembles that of the Tea rose. The plants are healthy and of vigorous growth, and of very compact form, with thick, waxy dark green leaves, copper-red on the back. The flowers measure about three inches across, are of a very brilliant copper-crimson color, and produced in great profusion. Excellent for pot-culture. Per packet, 25 cts.

Carnation, Double Perpetual. (New.)

This new Carnation was raised by Mr. Chabaud, the foremost Carnation grower of Europe. It is the most valuable of his introductions, and this alone is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence to all who are familiar with the work of this distinguished specialist. The plant grows from 16 to 20 inches high, is closely branched, and carries its blooms well.

The straight, vertical flower-stems are covered with large, handsome, very double flowers in every variety of color. It will be found invaluable for florists. It blooms in about seven months after being sown, and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. It possesses all the good qualities of the best Tree Carnations, together with the earliness of the Margaret Carnation, and produces double flowers at the rate of 80 to 90 per cent. In view of its earliness, hardiness, robust growth, perfect bearing, variety of color of the flowers, and the long continued time in which they are produced, it is likely to supersede all varieties hitherto grown. The seed we offer was saved exclusively in the Garden of Carnations of Provence, by Mr. Chabaud himself. It may be sown either in autumn or early spring. Per packet, 50 cts.

New Celosia, "Ostrich Feather."

This new Feathered Celosia produces very large plumes, which are exquisitely curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather. The plant grows about 3 feet high, is of handsome pyramidal form, and the numerous massive plumes, waving gracefully above the foliage, make it one of the most effective ornamental plants for either pot or outdoor culture. It is of easy cultivation, requiring the same treatment as the ordinary cockscomb.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Crimson | Per pkt. 50 |
| Orange | 10 |

Chrysanthemum maximum, "Perfection."

The "Perfection" is the result of many years' labor in improving the *Chrysanthemum maximum*. The originator aimed especially at large flowers and abundant blooming plants, and in both he has been most successful. This seed produces only the very largest flowers, some of them measuring 6 inches in diameter. It is decidedly one of the best white cut-flowers in cultivation, and the plant itself is also most effective. Per packet, 25 cts.



NEW CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."

Datura, "Golden Queen." (New.)

This superb new variety has all the fine qualities of the popular *D. cornucopia*, but, on account of its brilliant yellow flowers, it is a much more showy and effective plant. From seed sown in the open ground it grows in a single season to a height of 2½ feet, forming a stocky, very bushy and compact plant, requiring no support. The flowers are of gigantic size, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and produced in great numbers. It makes a magnificent pot-plant, and is admirably adapted for massing and backgrounds, the large bright flowers contrasting strikingly with the dark green foliage. Per packet, 10 cts.



CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM, "PERFECTION." See page 4

Dianthus laciniatus, "Salmon Queen."

A new annual Pink of the popular Hedderwigii class. The flowers are of a very distinct and perfectly new tint in this class, being of the most brilliant salmon color, changing to salmony rose when fading. The flowers are well formed and beautifully fringed. Seventy-five per cent. of the plants will come true from seed. Per packet, 25 cts.

Dianthus superbus Telekii.

This new variety of Pink is the result of a cross between *Dianthus superbus* and *Dianthus Chinensis*. The plant possesses the excellence of both parents without the faults of either. It is an abundant bloomer. The flowers are mostly faultless double, and in color from purple to dark carmine and violet. The plants are very hardy and of strong growth. Per packet, 30 cts.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS, "SALMON QUEEN."

Godetia Whitneyi, "Mandarin."

The flowers of this new Godetia are of a delicate yellow color, a most valuable addition to the assortment of colors found in this popular annual. The form of the flower, too, differs from the usual, each petal being slightly wrinkled at the upper edge. A whole bed or border of this new Godetia in contrast with



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the other dark red sorts, is very effective, and it will undoubtedly soon become a popular favorite. Per packet, 25 cts.

Grevillea robusta. (Silk Oak.)

A tender perennial, growing about 5 feet high, with very beautiful and graceful foliage. It is one of our most elegant ornamental plants for the greenhouse and for table decorations, combining the delicate foliage of a fern with the stately grace of a palm. Per packet, 10 cts.

Marigold, "Pride of the Garden."

A new, very dwarf variety of regular, compact habit and very floriferous. The flowers are extra large, extremely double, of a beautiful rich, golden yellow color, and produced earlier than those of any other sort. Will be desirable for showing a solid golden yellow effect. Per packet, 10 cts.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

Matricaria "Golden Ball." (*Eximia grandiflora corymbosa aurea fl. pl.*)

This pretty novelty forms a densely compact bush about 13 inches high, profusely covered with a multitude of quilled flowers of a very rich and intense golden yellow. Apart from general habit, *Matricaria* "Golden Ball" is entirely distinct from the older varieties, of a more or less yellowish tint, and surpasses them by reason of its telling color, which is of the most striking intensity. It will be found equally useful for groups and borders, as well as for cutting purposes. Per pkt., 25 cts.



MATRICARIA "GOLDEN BALL."

Mimulus hybridus "Diadem."

This novelty is distinguished for its dwarf and compact habit and stiff stem. The foliage is dark green, and the flowers, which are most richly colored, are borne in great numbers. It is suitable for borders, groups or potting. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Nasturtium, "Lilliput."

This is an entirely new class of Dwarf Nasturtiums, and one which deserves the greatest attention. The plant is in every respect smaller than Tom Thumb, and the dainty little flowers, produced in the greatest profusion and peering up well above the small-cut and bushy foliage, make it one of the prettiest annuals imaginable. The blossoms are of various and showy colors, and it is especially noteworthy that

some quite new shades appear among them, such as are not represented in the old class. This feature and the further one that the seed is much smaller than in Tom Thumb Nasturtiums, are the best evidence that we have here an entirely new break in the *Tropæolum* family. Separate colors have not yet been fixed, but the mixture will be found highly effective and excellent for groups and borders. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Pansy, "Fiery Faces."

The Pansy, "Fiery Faces," is of compact growth, and the flowers are of pleasing shape. The color is purple-scarlet, with yellow margin and yellow eye. The three lower petals are regularly marked with large, velvety purple-black spots. In spring and autumn they are particularly brilliant. A bed of the small "Fiery Faces" produces an effect as surprising as it is agreeable, and bestows on this interesting and charming novelty quite a peculiar merit as a show-flower for bed or border. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Superb New Large-flowered Petunias.

Ruffled Giants. New; very large flowered; ruffled, fluted and fringed. Striped and mottled, blotched and solid self-colors. Per packet, 50 cts.

Ring of Emerald. Large pink and crimson flowers, bordered with green. Per pkt., 50 cts.

"The Rainbow." Throats intense yellow; richest colorings. Pkt., 50c.

Six-lobed White. Large, pure white, giving a large proportion of blossoms with six lobes. Per pkt., 50 cts.

**Rosa multiflora nana.**

This new dwarf Polyantha Rose flowers the first season from seed sown in the open ground. If started early in frames, or in boxes indoors, and transplanted to the outside, like asters, the plants will be in full bloom as early as July, and they will continue flowering in extraordinary profusion until late in the fall. The large, double flowers are of perfect form, and are produced in every color exhibited by other Roses. The plants grow only about 15 inches high, forming very neat, compact bushes about 3 feet in circumference. They are suitable for growing in pots or vases, as well as for massing in groups and for borders. The unique value of a Rose which can be grown from seed sown in open ground to bloom the same season will be readily recognized. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Salvia splendens: Two Splendid New Varieties.

Salvia splendens compacta erecta. Dwarf, erect spikes of dense miniature flowers of a vivid dark scarlet; a novelty of great value, and a very decided improvement in this favorite autumn bloomer. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Salvia splendens grandiflora prostrata. A new large-flowered, bright scarlet variety, with graceful drooping flower-spikes. It is very showy and attractive, and noticeable for its distinct drooping habit. Per pkt., 25 cts.



ROSA MULTIFLORA NANA.



SWEET PEA, "CUPID."

The First DWARF Sweet Pea Ever Offered.

This remarkable novelty has absolutely no tendency to climb, but branches from the root, and the plant does not grow over 5 inches high nor cover a space of more than 15 inches across. The flower-stems are about 4 inches long and bear each 2 or 3 blossoms, which are of a pure waxy white, of very large size and great substance. It is well adapted for borders and for bedding, the snow white blossoms contrasting most effectively with the pretty dark green foliage. It is a wonderfully free bloomer, beginning to flower as early as May and continuing until November. It will be found very valuable for cutting, each of the flowers on one stem coming into bloom at the same time. It makes a most attractive pot-plant, as will be seen from the illustration, which shows one plant in a 12-inch pot.

It has received the award of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Regular size pkts. of 20 seeds, 25 cts. each, or 5 pkts. for \$1; per dozen pkts., \$2. Half-size pkts. of 10 seeds, 15 cts. each, 2 pkts. for 25 cts., 10 pkts. for \$1.

Zinnia, "Tom Thumb."

The plants of this dwarf double variety vary in height from 4 to 12 inches, forming compact, free-flowering bushes, with blooms resembling those of the Pompon Zinnia. They are especially suited for edgings, small beds and groups. **White**, per pkt., 10 cts.; **Orange**, per pkt., 10 cts.

Chinese Vegetables.

Many garden vegetables have been introduced into this country by the Chinese. The following are a few of those cultivated by the Chinese gardeners in the vicinity of New York. They are worthy of a place in American gardens:

Pe-Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage. This is the best known and perhaps the most valuable. The plant bears a loose lettuce-like head of crisp leaves, which may be used in all the fashions in which cabbage is served. It does best in a rather cool, moist soil. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.

Chinese Mustard. This is an excellent plant for greens, and produces an enormous amount of herbage, hence it is desirable, whether for home use or for the market-gardener. The leaves have an agreeable flavor when cooked like ordinary spinach. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

Chinese Tuberous-Rooted Mustard. This is grown for its small, turnip-like roots, which are excellent for salads, and will be found useful by the cook. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., \$1.25.

Chinese Yam. (*Dioscorea batatas*.) The roots are used like potatoes, being boiled, roasted and cooked in various other ways. Roots, per doz., 75 cts.; per 100, \$4.

Zit-kwa. (*Benincasa cerifera*.) This is the Wax Gourd, well known as an ornamental Gourd. The fruit is round or oblong, with solid white flesh. It is excellent for preserves or sweet pickles, and has been advertised as the Chinese Preserving Melon. It requires the same culture as the muskmelon. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 60 cts.

La-kwa. (*Momordica charantia*.) For American tastes the Balsam Pear has probably more merit as an ornamental vine than as an esculent. It is a favorite with the Chinese, who use it largely in salads, pickles and curries. In India the fruit is sliced and then dried. It is necessary to boil it in water first, to remove bitterness. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Sing-kwa. (*Luffa acutangula*, the Dish-Cloth Gourd.) The fruit is eaten before it is mature, either sliced like cucumbers, in soups, or cooked like squash. In Japan the young fruit is sliced and dried, and thus preserved for future use. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.

New, Rare and Valuable Vegetable Seeds.

Bean, Thorburn Valentine Wax.

First in Earliness, First in Productiveness, and First in Quality.

This is an improved Extra Early Valentine Bean, with round *wax* pods. Originated with T. V. Maxon, the well-known cultivator, of Jefferson Co., N. Y. The type is so perfectly fixed that only one plant with green pods was found in the field, and that was probably from a stray Bean. It grows only about 15 inches high, with a strong stalk and an abundance of foliage. It is without any exception the earliest Wax Bean in use, being even earlier than our Refugee Wax. Beans planted on June 18 produced pods 4 inches long by July 25, and on August 1 half a crop could be picked. The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. Certainly no other Bean has less string or less hard shell to the pod as long as they are suitable for cooking. It is the best quality for snap Beans of any Wax Bean in use. It is remarkably free from rust, and remains a long time without becoming tough. Combined with these valuable features of extreme earliness and excellence of quality is its enormous productiveness. In this respect, also, it excels any Wax Bean in cultivation. All who saw the field before harvest pronounced it the fullest podded field they had ever seen. The pods are well held up from the ground. Per qt., 30 cts.



THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, to 100 or 150 fold. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick, flat when young, and semi-round later; of rich yellow color, fine quality, and stringless, even when large enough to shell. If the pods are picked as fast as formed, the plant continues to furnish a bountiful supply for an unusually long season. Per pt., 25 cts.; per qt., 40 cts.

Bean, Marvel of Paris.

A splendid early dwarf Snap Bean, very vigorous, and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness. Pods green, long and slender; tender and of excellent quality. Per pt., 20 cts.; per qt., 35 cts.

Beet, Black Queen.

A splendid half-long blood Beet of the finest table quality, with beautiful dark blood-red foliage, thus combining the useful and the ornamental. Oz., 20 cts.

Melrose Sweet Corn.

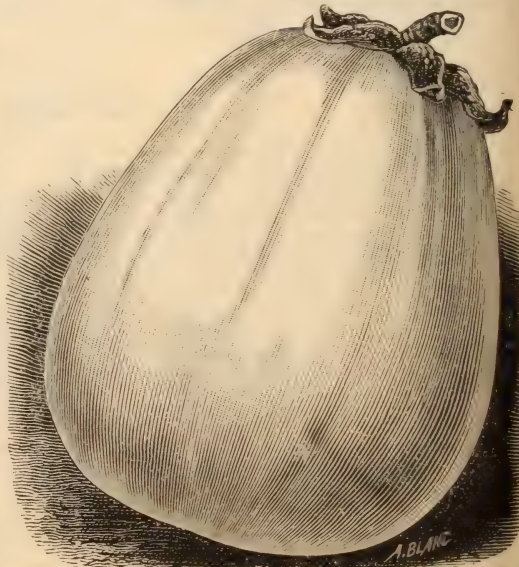
A new sort obtained by inter-crossing the best early varieties and selecting for seed the earliest and largest ears. This process was kept up for several years, and the result is a Sweet Corn as early as the Early Cory, with ears twice as large, and producing two to three ears to the stalk. On account of its sweetness, earliness, size of ears and productiveness, this is the best of all for market purposes. Per qt., 25 cts.

Cucumber, Thorburn 1896 Pickler.

This is a strain of the well-known Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling, which has been improved for several years with the view of obtaining all the qualities desired for pickling purposes. In size, symmetry, slimness, color and productiveness, this can now be justly called a perfect pickler. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

Egg-Plant, Improved New York White.

This new variety possesses all the desirable qualities of the well-known New York Purple, but instead of being dark purple it is pure white. It is very striking and handsome in appearance, of large size and regular, oval form; fine quality. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.



EGG-PLANT, IMPROVED NEW YORK WHITE.

Muskmelon, Long Island Beauty.

This superb new variety originated on Long Island. It is of the Hackensack type, but possesses so many advantages over that popular variety that it is no doubt destined to supersede it. The flesh is green, of the very finest quality, and the skin is densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive-looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the finest in quality and the most beautiful in appearance, it is also the earliest of all. Oz., 15c.



MUSKMELO, LONG ISLAND BEAUTY.

Onion, Walker Improved Exhibition.

A light straw-colored variety of very large size and fine shape, being full at the base, with a slightly globular shoulder, which gives it a great depth from top to base. As it grows to an enormous size (specimens measuring 18 inches having been grown), it is the best sort to raise for exhibition purposes, but it is equally valuable for general purposes, being quite mild in flavor and an excellent keeper. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Radish, Round Scarlet China.

A new variety of the China Radish, which may be sown at intervals from spring till autumn. It matures in from six to eight weeks, and is much hardier than other varieties; valuable as a winter Radish as well as for summer. In shape it is round, and in color rich scarlet, with pure white flesh of a most agreeable flavor. Per oz., 15 cts.

THREE NEW PEAS.

"Duke of York." It is impossible to speak too highly of this splendid new wrinkled Pea. It is the most distinct and valuable that has been introduced for years. It has been well described as an earlier and dwarfer form of the "Duke of Albany," possessing all the good qualities of that standard variety, but maturing two or three weeks earlier, and producing an equally large crop on a plant growing only three feet high. It is of robust growth, very large, long and full podded, and of finest flavor. Per pt., 45 cts.; per qt., 85 cts.

"Queen." A most excellent new wrinkled variety of English origin, growing about 2½ feet high, and

bearing an abundance of very large, handsome pods, which are well filled with large, oval, dark green Peas of the finest quality and flavor. It is recommended as one of the very best main crop sorts. Per qt., 30 cts.

Station. An extra-early wrinkled Pea, growing about 2 feet in height. It produces more than twice the number of pods of any extra-early variety of smooth Pea now in use. Not only that, but the pods are of larger size, better filled, and the Peas of better quality than those of any smooth extra-early sort. The crop is ready to pick but a few days later than the very earliest. Per qt., 35 cts.

Tomato, Thorburn New York.

A new and entirely distinct variety, discovered four years ago in a field of the Acme Tomato. After three years of careful culture it has retained uniformly its distinctive features, and we have every reason to consider the type perfectly fixed. As will be seen from our illustration, it differs in form from all other Tomatoes, being hexagon-shaped and unusually deep. In color it is deep red, with a purplish tinge, and altogether it is as handsome as it is unique. In size it averages a little larger than the Acme; the flesh is very solid, and of mild, agreeable flavor. It is extra early in ripening, a vigorous grower and a great yielder. It is excellently adapted for canning purposes, and its extremely long-keeping qualities and thick, smooth skin make it a most valuable shipping variety. Per pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Tomato, The Waldorf.

So many fine Tomatoes have been introduced of late that only the possession of decided excellence in a new one could justify our adding to the list. The **Waldorf** is distinct and decidedly valuable. It is of perfect, uniform shape, smooth, large and of fine quality, exceptionally solid, and of a very handsome dark, shining rose color. Medium in ripening, and very productive. Per pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Tomato, The Autocrat.

A new hybrid originated by Mr. Carman. It is very large, of fine, regular shape, very solid, and with few seeds. It ripens about the stem, and is a good producer. The vines are strong and with little foliage. In ripening it is medium early, and in color it resembles the well-known Acme. A good shipper. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

Tomato, The Democrat.

This is also a cross-bred variety of Mr. Carman's, the female parentage being the same as that of The Autocrat, which it resembles in form, solidity, fewness of seeds and ripening about the stem. It is also of large size and very prolific. In color it is a fine, dark purplish red. It is a vigorous grower, with dark green foliage. Medium early and a good shipper. Per pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.



TOMATO, THORBURN NEW YORK.

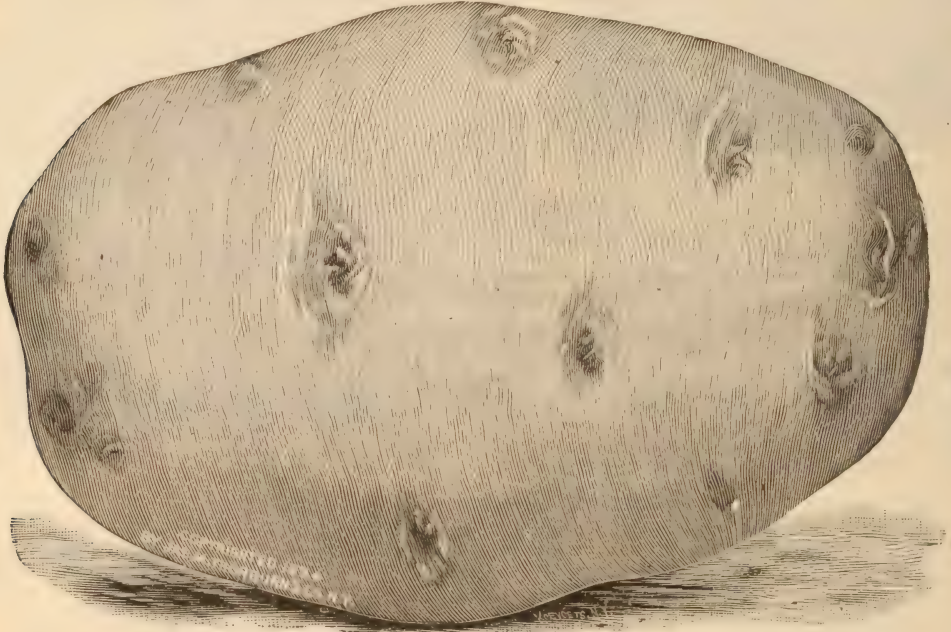
Our Two World-Famous New Potatoes,

NOW, FOR THE FIRST TIME, OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.

"CARMAN NO. 1."

THE BEST SECOND-EARLY EVER GROWN.

Our price last year was \$16 per barrel, but with this year's enormous crop, we are now able to quote it at a figure that comes within the reach of all. It is already too well known to require any description, but we may repeat that it is not like so many so-called "New" Potatoes, merely an improved stock of some standard sort, but a distinctly new variety, being a seedling from seedlings, raised through several generations. It is second early in ripening, of the most perfect shape, the most desirable size, and with very few and shallow eyes. The flesh is peculiarly white, perfect in quality, and very dry. It is an enormous yielder, the tubers being very handsome and uniformly large. In every point of merit it is universally conceded to be incomparably superior to any second-early in cultivation. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 50 cts.; per pk., 75 cts.; per bus., \$2; per bbl., \$4.50.



"CARMAN NO. 3."

THE BEST LATE VARIETY EVER GROWN.

Last year's price was \$25 per barrel, yet the demand was twice as great as our supply, and we had to return thousands of dollars to customers who were late in ordering. We have a very large crop this year, yet we would recommend our customers to order early, and make sure of being supplied; for at the very low price at which we are now offering it, we anticipate an enormous demand, the value of this splendid Potato being so universally known. Like the "Carman No. 1," it is a seedling from seedlings, and it resembles that variety in having few and shallow eyes. Without any approach to an exception it is the *greatest yielder ever introduced!* It may fairly be claimed that it does not yield any small tubers at all. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every Potato. It is of the *largest size* and of the *shapeliest form*, as will be seen from our illustration. It is a perfect keeper; that is, it will not sprout up to planting time, unless kept in a warm place. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. Eyes few and shallow. Late in ripening.

Our Claims For "Carman No. 3" Are:

- 1st. It is the handsomest large Potato ever produced.
- 2d. It will outyield any other Potato whatever.
- 3d. Practically every Potato is of marketable size.
- 4th. Its table qualities are fully up to the highest standard; it has no hollow hearts, and no hard or dark parts.

We are confident that it will soon be the most popular variety for field culture, on account of its enormous productiveness and great beauty. Price, 1 lb., by mail, prepaid, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65 cts.; per pk., \$1; per bus., \$3.50; per bbl., \$7.50.

N. B.—The Carman No. 1 and No. 3, being respectively intermediate and late sorts, we may mention that for first crop, **THE THORBURN** can be positively recommended as the very best extra early sort grown, being very productive, of good size and form, and of unexcelled table quality. We sell much more of it than of all other sorts combined. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40 cts.; per pk., 60 cts.; per bus., \$1.75; per bbl., \$3.25.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

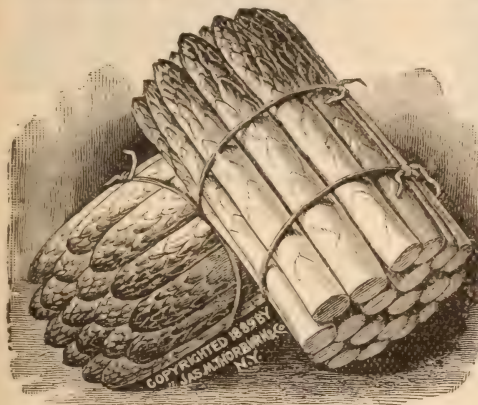
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express or postage charges. If postage is to be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound.

See inside front cover of this catalogue for complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.



ASPARAGUS.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
	Two-year-old roots			
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	10	20	60
	Two-year-old roots			
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color	10	15	40
	Two-year-old roots			
18	Columbian Mammoth White. A new variety, producing white shoots, and requiring no artificial blanching	15	40	1 25
	Two-year-old roots			
				per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$9.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artischoke.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable, and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. These excellent varieties are by no means so largely grown as they deserve to be.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
21	French Globe. The standard and best variety; pkt., 10c.	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 50
23	Italian Purple. Extra early Italian variety. pkt., 10 cts.	30	1 00	3 50
24	Jerusalem Arti-choke. See page 50.			



TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.



THORBURN PROLIFIC MARKET BEAN.

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima Bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

		Per qt.	½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
30	Thorburn Prolific Market Bean. An exceedingly vigorous and healthy grower and enormously productive, the pods being borne in thick clusters, and as many as 35 to 40 on each plant. The pods are of a light green color, long and perfectly round, solid-fleshed, and of very soft marrow and texture. For productiveness, solidity of flesh and roundness of pod, it excels any now in cultivation	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
31	Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet. Straight, long, green pods; very productive . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
32	Marvel of Paris. Long, slender pods; early and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
34	Triumph of the Frames. A dwarf green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is the best of all for growing in frames . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra-early sort; green, full flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	25	75	1 25	4 50
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	25	75	1 25	4 50
40	Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod Bean . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 00
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	75	1 25	4 00
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; very early and productive . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
52	Round Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk," save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 00
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods; good quality	25	75	1 25	4 00
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive	25	75	1 25	4 25
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods. .	30	85	1 50	5 00
62	Refugee, Thorburn Extra Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	25	75	1 25	4 00
64	" Late, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender; largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 00
65	" Golden. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	25	75	1 25	4 25
66	" Galega. An improved large Refugee	25	75	1 25	4 25

DWARF WAX BEANS.

		Per qt.	½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
68	Thorburn Valentine Wax. First in earliness, first in productiveness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine bean, with <i>wax</i> pods	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
70	Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	25	75	1 25	4 25
71	" " Challenge. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax	30	85	1 50	5 00
73	" " Bismarck. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax	25	75	1 25	4 25
74	" " Currie's Rust-Proof. Flat pods; very early and productive.	25	75	1 25	4 50
75	" " Fuller's. Larger pods than the common Black Wax	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
76	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods	30	85	1 50	5 50
77	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust	25	75	1 25	4 25
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive	30	85	1 50	5 00
79	Keeney Rustless Golden Wax. (For description, see Novelties)	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
80	Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods	25	75	1 25	4 25
81	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort	25	75	1 25	4 25
82	Pink-Eyed Wax. Pods longer and rounder than the Golden Wax	30	85	1 50	5 00
85	Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder	30	85	1 50	5 00
86	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat	30	85	1 50	5 00
87	Saddle-Back Wax. Large, long, round, stringless pods; fine quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
88	White Wax. Flat, yellow pods	30	85	1 50	5 50
90	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality	35	1 25	2 25	8 00

WHITE BEANS.

91	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). A dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
92	Burpee Bush Lima. A well-established bush form of the large Pole Lima, like which the beans are large and flat. It is very productive	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
93	Henderson Bush Lima, or Sieva. Productive	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
94	White Valentine. Round pod	25	75	1 25	4 50
95	Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white Bean for forcing	25	85	1 50	5 00
96	Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup Bean; very early	25	75	1 25	4 50
97	Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort, of upright growth	25	75	1 25	4 00
98	White French Flageolet. Used as a shell Bean in the green state; fine	25	75	1 25	4 50
99	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe	20	60	1 00	3 50
100	White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell Bean	20	60	1 00	3 50

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These Beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Per bus.
106	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
108	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans	30	90	1 50	5 00
109	Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	25	75	1 25	4 50
110	Green Windsor. A green "Long-Pod"	25	75	1 25	4 50
112	Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan	25	75	1 25	4 50



THORBURN REFUGEE WAX BEAN.



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES, *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five Beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



LIMA BEAN.

		Per qt.	½pk.	Per pk.	Bus.
114	Lima, Challenger. Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
115	“ Large White. Largely grown and highly esteemed . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
116	“ Thorburn Many-in-a-Pod. A pedigree Bean with very large pods, containing more Beans than any other sort. Of finest quality . . .	40	1 40	2 25	8 00
118	“ Ford Mammoth. Beans of enormous size. Very productive . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
120	“ King of the Garden. Large in pod and Bean; productive . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
124	“ Dreer. Thick and of fine quality	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
126	“ Early Jersey. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
127	“ Speckled. Large	50			
128	“ Horticultural. A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
130	“ Small White, or Sieva. Small, but of very good quality . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
131	“ Soisson (The French Lima). Very large, flat, white	30			
132	Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. Good as a snap or shell Bean	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
133	Speckled Cut-Short, or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
134	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
135	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
136	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole Bean; very ornamental	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
137	Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
138	Lazy Wife. Long, green pods; white Beans; late	40	1 40	2 25	8 00
143	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
144	Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long; very prolific . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
145	Golden Andalusia. Most productive; Beans pure white, round	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
148	Transylvanian Butter. Very long, broad, green stringless pods	60			
156	White Algerian Wax. Yellow stringless pods	40			
162	Black German Wax. Yellow pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
165	Flageolet Wax Pole. Large yellow, stringless pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
173	Mont d'Or, or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
179	French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush				per gill, 25 cts. 1 00

BORAGE.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
183 Borage	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 50

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLA PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Bimpernell.

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
191 Garden	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* *Salatrübe.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable-manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.



VARIOUS BEETS.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
192	Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
193	Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark red	10	20	60
194	Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain	10	25	75
195	Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	60
196	Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet	10	20	60
197	Columbia. A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality	10	25	85
200	Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender, and very early	10	25	75
✓ 213	Edmand Blood Turnip. A market-gardeners' strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	10	20	55
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive.	10	20	50
215	Bassano. Early, flat, light color	10	20	60
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	25	75
224	Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain.	10	25	85
226	Black Queen. Very dark, half-long root, leaves almost pure black	20	40	1 25
228	Ne Plus Ultra. Very dark, half-long; foliage dark	15	30	1 00
230	Victoria. Metallic red	15	35	1 25
232	Dell. Black-leaved	15	35	1 25
234	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	20	60

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the leaves only are used; very ornamental.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Perlb.
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian	20	35	1 25
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
250	Golden-Veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
252	Scarlet-Veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
253	Dracæna-Leaved	20	40	1 50

These are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage.

BEETS, MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Munkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt, per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of



ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—continued.

perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

Prices for large quantities on application.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
262	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 100 lbs. and over, @ 25 cts. per lb.	\$o 10	\$o 15	\$o 30
263	Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	15	40
266	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts.	10	15	30
268	Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort.	10	15	40
270	Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	40
274	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. . . .	10	15	35
276	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	15	40
278	Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the above, but of a deeper, richer color	10	15	40
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar-making or stock-feeding	10	15	35
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding	10	15	30
293	Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet . . .	10	15	35

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Broculi.* *Spargelfohl.*

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended or cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
300	Early White	\$o 25	\$o 75 \$2 50
301	Mammoth White	40	1 25 4 00
303	Early Purple	25	75 2 50
305	Early Walcheren	40	1 25 4 00
307	Early Purple Cape	40	1 25 4 00
311	Snow's White	50	1 50 5 00
312	White Sprouting	25	75 2 50
313	Purple Sprouting	25	75 2 50
314	Veitch Self-Protecting	30	85 3 00
315	Sulphur-Colored	25	75 2 50
316	Chapel Cream	25	75 2 50

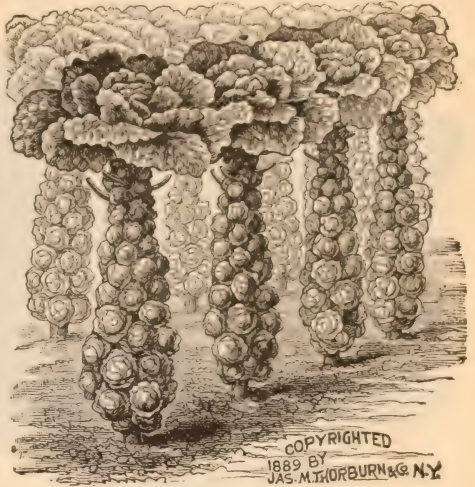


BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brussels.* Rosentohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable; few people appreciate them at their full worth.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
318 Best French, or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
319 Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	20	60	2 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality			

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	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



DANVERS CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
320a Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	15	30	1 00
322 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoor	15	30	1 00
323 Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short	10	25	75
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots	10	25	75
✓ 326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort for home or market gardens	10	25	75
330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	10	25	75
332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	10	25	75
334 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder.	10	25	75
338 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	10	25	75
340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	25	75
342 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	25	75
344 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding	10	25	75
345 St. Valery. Long red; for feeding stock	10	25	75
346 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive	10	20	60
348 Long White. Very large; for stock	10	20	50

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo* Rohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 9

Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring, sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so

destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
352	Express. The earliest of all; small solid heads; fine quality	\$o 20	\$o 50	\$1 50
353	Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	20	50	1 50
354	Early York. The standard English sort	15	40	1 25
358	Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	85	3 00
360	Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	15	40	1 25
361	Red Winnigstadt. In size and solidity it resembles the White Winnigstadt. The heads are a fine, deep red color and very tender per pkt., 10 cts. .			
362	Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	1 50
363	Early Vienna Savoy. Very small; delicate flavor	20	50	1 50
364	Early Ulm Savoy. Small, round, deep green heads; very early	20	50	1 50
368	Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Most valuable for forcing	30	85	3 00
370	Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	25	75	2 50
372	Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373	Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort, on the style of All-Seasons	30	85	3 00
374	Filder-Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	60	2 00
376	Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	25	75	2 50
378	Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380	Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382	Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort	30	85	3 00
384	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	30	85	3 00
386	Large Luxembourg. Solid head, oval shape, outer leaves tinged red, stem remarkably short; very sweet and tender	25	75	2 50
387	Thorburn New Stock Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain	30	85	3 00
388	Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	20	60	2 00
392	Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of red Cabbage	30	85	3 00
394	Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	30	85	3 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.
480 Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines. . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .	\$o 40

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

CULTURE.—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the rooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

482 **Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 50 cts. \$6 00

483 **Thorburn Early Snowball.** One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header
 . . . per pkt., 25 cts. 2 25 \$7 50 \$30 00

484 **Thorburn Gilt-Edge.** Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . \$2 25 \$7 50 \$30 00

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
485	Large Early Dwarf Erfurt Finest strain	per pkt., 25 cts. .	2 25	7 50 30 00
486	Denmark. On the style of Large Erfurt	per pkt., 10 cts. .	1 50	5 00 20 00
489	Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class	per pkt., 10 cts. .	60	2 25 8 00
490	Italian Taranto. On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid		40	1 00 4 00
492	Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .		60	2 25 8 00
494	Large Algiers. Market-gardeners' popular late sort, of enormous size " 10 cts. .		60	2 25 8 00
497	Early London. Large and hardy		40	1 00 4 00
499	Thorburn Nonpareil. For late planting	per pkt., 10 cts. .	60	2 25 8 00
500	Half-Early Large French. Intermediate in maturing		40	1 25 5 00
501	Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy		40	1 00 4 00
502	Walcheren. Very late and hardy		40	1 00 4 00

503 **Autumn Giant.** Vigorous in growth, and very large; late 40 1 00 4 00

504 **Ne Plus Ultra, or Giant of Naples.** A large Italian variety 40 1 00 4 00



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THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.



CAROON.



THORBURN NEW STOCK DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

CELERY.

CELERI. Apio. Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches.



Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants

about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required. The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

514	Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market	pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
516	Golden Self-Blanching. A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white	per pkt., 10 cts.	40	1 25	4 50
518	Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and it is of superior quality	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	85	3 00
520	The Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart; a fine keeper	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	1 00	3 50
522	Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use	per pkt., 10 cts.	20	60	2 00
523	Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery	Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
528	Boston Market. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit	25	75	2 50	
534	Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	25	75	2 50	
540	Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid	20	50	1 50	
541	Pink Plume. This new variety is described as being the same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink	30	1 00	3 50	
542	Covent Garden Rose. Of good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are	30	85	3 00	
543	Cooper Improved Cutting. The leaves are used as greens for flavoring soups	20	50	1 50	
546	CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, used for soups and stews.	20	50	1 50	
548	Celeriac, Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews	30	85	3 00	
550	Celeriac, Apple. Has small foliage and small smooth roots, for soups.	20	50	1 50	



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Bensentlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

- 552 **Curled.** The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley. \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
- 553 **Tuberous.** A variety which has edible roots. 20 60 2 00



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

- 555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar.

The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*.

556 **Witloof.** Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves.

Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two or three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks later in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad, as well as a vegetable.

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.
\$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.**

Roots are the Chicory of commerce.

15 30 1 00
10 25 75



CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS.

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

- 559 **Georgia** Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Stedfalsat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

- 561 **Large-Seeded.** Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.
\$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60
- 562 **Small-Seeded** 10 20 60
- 564 **Green Cabbaging** 10 25 75
- 565 **Lettuce-Leaved.** 10 25 75

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.

- Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.
- 569 **Curled or Pepper Grass.** \$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40
- 571 **Broad-Leaved** 10 15 40
- 573 **Broad-Leaved Winter.** 10 25 75
- 575 **Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress**
- per pkt., 10 cts. 75
- 578 **True Water-Cress.** 50 1 50 5 00



WATER-CRESS.

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J.M. THORBUARN & CO
1888.

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maij.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selecting varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.



EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
579 Thorburn Manhattan. The earliest Sweet Corn grown—being ready for the table in six weeks from the time of planting. It is a delicious Sweet Corn, although not wrinkled. The ears are very small, averaging only 3½ to 5 inches in length. The type is yellow, but it occasionally shows white and yellow on the same ear					
	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00	
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity	\$0 05	20	60	1 00	3 50
581 White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
582 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
583 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
584 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
585 Melrose. As early as the Cory, and with ears twice as large; valuable for market	5	25	85	1 50	5 00
586 Burpee First of All. Extra early; ears medium size; tender and sweet	10	25	85	1 50	5 00
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not Sugar Corn, but largely grown for early use	5	20	60	1 00	3 25

SECOND EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE.

593 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain, and quite early	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
599 Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
617 Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	5	20	60	1 00	3 00

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears, and is moderately early	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
619 Asylum. Thick, twelve-rowed	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large growing variety of very fine quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
626a Pink Cob Evergreen. Earlier than Stowell Evergreen; large flat grain; fine quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	5	20	60	1 00	3 25

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	60	1 00	3 25
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage					2 00

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 51.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.



CUCUMBERS.

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JAS. M. THORBURN & CO. N.Y.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
660 Thorburn 1896 Pickler. (For description, see Novelties.) . . .	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50
662 Thorburn Commercial Pickle. A new and valuable sort of the White- . . .	10	25	75
663 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler.	10	25	75

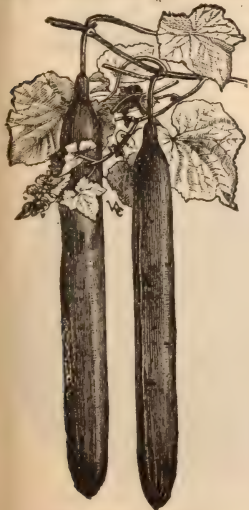
Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

664 Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
665 Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler.	10	25	75
667 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive.	10	25	75
668 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific.	10	25	75
669 Early White-Spined. Early, and good for pickling or table use.	10	25	75
670 Extra-Long White-Spined. Very fine shape for market.	10	25	75
671 Improved White-Spined. Well-flavored and of medium size.	10	25	75
672 Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth	10	25	75



SMALL GHERKIN.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
673 Peerless. A fine strain of White-Spined.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
674 Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles.	10	25	75
675 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim.	10	25	75
676 Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use.	10	30	1 00
678 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size.	10	25	75
679 Nichols Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort.	10	25	75
680 Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality	10	25	75
681 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use.	10	25	75
682 White Pearl.	15	30	1 00
683 Small Gherkin. Very small bur; used for pickles.	20	50	1 50
684 Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground.	20	50	1 50



FRAME CUCUMBER.

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

(Concombre especes Anglaise pour Couches.)

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow,

CUCUMBERS—continued.

and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

 Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.


	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$o 25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	\$o 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
703 Swan's Neck	25	710 Pearson's Long Gun	25
704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	25	711 Tender and True. Fine form; good color	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardeblum.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender, and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus:  This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$o 20	\$o 60	\$2 00
738 Improved Thick-leaved	40	1 00	4 00

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Eierpflanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$o 25	\$o 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	20	50	1 50
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good	20	60	2 00
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, ovál; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	40	1 00	4 00
743a Improved New York White. Like the above, but white	50	1 50	5 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish-purple; has dark foliage	30	85	3 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	30	85	3 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
751 White Curled. For early use . .	20	50	1 50
752 Lacinated. A fine French sort . .	20	60	2 00
753 Broad-leaved (Escarolle): A sweet variety; fall and winter . .	20	50	1 50
754 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec.) Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter	20	60	2 00
755 Imperial Curled. Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green leaves; for fall or winter	20	60	2 00

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼ lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col.* Kraustohl.

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.



TALL CURLED KALE.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
760 " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above	10	30	1 00
768 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy	10	30	1 00
769 " Tall Brown. Very hardy	15	40	1 50
773 " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing	25	75	2 50
777 " Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy .	10	20	50
780 Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance	30	85	3 00
783 Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicately cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop	30	85	3 00

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.



VIENNA KOHLRABI.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
785 Early White Vienna. For frames . .	40	1 00	4 00
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort	30	85	3 00
790 Early Purple Vienna. For frames .	40	1 00	4 00
791 Large White or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive	15	40	1 25

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hotbeds, in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted in a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.



TRIANON COS LETTUCE.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
795	Emperor Forcing. Yellow, earliest of all; suited only for frame	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, rather under-sized heads; for forcing or outdoors	15	40	1 25
799	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground.	25	75	2 50
800	Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in cold frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners	20	50	1 50
801	Hubbard Market. A large, white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground	15	40	1 25
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads.	25	75	2 50
803	Big Boston. On the style of Large Boston	20	60	2 00
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender, white seed	15	40	1 25
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	15	40	1 25
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety, either for early or late sowing.	15	40	1 25
812	Thorburn Glass-house. For forcing under glass. The popular winter-forcing variety	25	75	2 50
815	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	15	40	1 25
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	15	40	1 25
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	15	40	1 25
837	Golden Stone-Head. A handsome Head-Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing	15	40	1 25
840	Salamander Head. Fine, compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections	15	40	1 25
841	Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain	25	75	2 50
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads	15	40	1 25
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender heads; one of the best for early forcing	15	40	1 25
846	Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	15	40	1 25
847	Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy	20	60	2 00
848	Brown Dutch. Leaves tinged with brown; large, solid heads; very hardy	15	40	1 25
849	Tilton White Star. A new white-seeded sort on the style of the Black-Seeded Simpson. Excellent for forcing or early planting outdoors.	15	40	1 25
850	Improved Hanson. Very large and solid; sweet, crisp and tender; withstands the hot sun well.	15	40	1 25
851	Iceberg. Very solid, large head; white seed	20	60	2 00
852	Eureka. Brown, head, large, good	15	40	1 25
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	15	40	1 25
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather	15	40	1 25
864	Balloon Cos. Very large; for late sowing, to come to perfection in the autumn	15	40	1 25

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
866 Clean Seed	\$0 05	\$0 40

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
872 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition	20	60	2 00
873 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark- colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	20	60	2 00
874 London Summer	15	40	1 25



LEEK.

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles.) Gensenhorn.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	30	75	3 00
877 Lutea	30	75	3 00

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green-houses or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix to an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs. for \$8.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box. \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cts.



MUSHROOM.



MARTYNIA.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantalupe.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill.



When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
879	Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet; early	10	25	75
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	10	25	75
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	10	25	75
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	10	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh.	10	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early . . .	10	25	75
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing; early . . .	10	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early	10	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack; very early	10	25	75
889	Osage. Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality; intermediate	10	25	75
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific, and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late . . .	10	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green; sweet and delicious.	10	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early	10	25	75
893	The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality . .	15	30	1 00
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	10	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet	10	25	75
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	10	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantalope. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north; late	10	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality; late. .	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late	20	50	1 50
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	20	50	1 50
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate; and exceedingly high-flavored; intermediate	10	25	75
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled; very late	20	50	1 50
921	New Giant. Round shaped: light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; late	15	30	1 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

		Per pkt.
928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Blenheim Orange	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield	25

N. B. For first crop the Thorburn Potato is unquestionably the best. For second crop the Carman No. 1. For main and late crop the Carman No. 3.

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* Wassermelone.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to variety.

- 950 **Vau Cluse Red-Seeded.** Very early; shape elongated. Flesh bright crimson. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 967 **Green and Gold.** Golden orange flesh. Per oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.
- 968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest grown; crimson flesh; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 969 **Ruby Gold.** A seedling of Green and Gold. Intermediate. Per oz., 10cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 970 **Kolb Gem.** Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
970a Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate . .	10	25	75
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early	10	20	60
976 Light Icing. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	10	20	60
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	25	75
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	20	60
982 Volga. Pale green skin; red flesh; late	10	25	75
983 Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	10	25	75
984 Kentucky Wonder. Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh	10	25	75
985 Girardeau New Favorite. Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson and very sweet .	10	25	75
986 Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate	10	20	60
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early .	10	20	60
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	25	75
996 Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late	10	25	75
997 Jumbo. Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort; intermediate .	10	25	75
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate .	10	20	60
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; extra early .	10	25	75
1005 Golden. Light blue skin; deep yellow flesh; very sweet	15	40	1 25
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late	10	20	60
1026 Cole Early. Medium size; red flesh, green skin	10	25	75
1027 Sweet Heart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality	10	20	60
1028 Maule Wonderful Sugar. New; very sweet; handsome, oblong shape	10	25	75
1029 Apple-Pie, or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	25	75
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza.* Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	5	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	20	60
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like spinach . .	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like roots; used for salad . .	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula.* Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1041 Tall Crimson	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50	1044 Tall Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1042 Tall Orange	15	50	1 50	1044a Dwarf Mixed	15	30	1 00

ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.



	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1045 White Early Barletta. A small white Italian sort; earliest of all . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1047 White Early Queen. A very early small white sort . . .	15	50	1 50
1049 White Early Nocera. Early white, somewhat larger than Queen . . .	15	50	1 50
1050 White Early Pearl. Very small white Silverskin Onion . . .	25	75	2 50

1052	White Paris Silver Skin (for bunching)	20	60	2 00
1053	" Maggiajola. A favorite Italian variety; very large and early; of mild flavor.	15	50	1 50
1054	" Large Portugal. Standard sort; flat	25	75	2 50
1055	" " Globe (Southport strain)	25	75	2 50
1056	" " Tripoli. Very large white	15	50	1 50
1057	" Mammoth Garganus. Silvery white Italian	20	60	2 00
1058	" Bermuda (Italian grown). Very early	20	60	2 00
1059	" English Pickling. Also one of the best picklers	20	60	2 00
1060	" Thorburn Excelsior Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling	20	60	2 00
1061	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early, and a good keeper	15	40	1 25
1062	" Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well	15	40	1 25
1063	" Strasburg. Fine keeper	15	40	1 25
1064	" Large Globe (Southport strain)	15	50	1 50
1066	" Globe Spanish (Italian grown)	20	60	2 00
1067	" Golden Queen. Very fine small late; for pickling.	15	50	1 50
1069	" Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size	15	50	1 50
1070	Red Early Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early	15	50	1 50
1072	" Large Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper	15	50	1 50
1074	" Large Globe (Southport strain)	15	50	1 50
1075	" Early Globe. Like above, but earlier	15	50	1 50
1076	" Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size	15	50	1 50
1078	" Globe Madeira. Light red	15	50	1 50
1079	" Flat Madeira. Light red	15	50	1 50
1080	" Mammoth Garganus. Very large Italian sort	20	60	2 00
Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.				
1082	" Bermuda (Italian grown). Very early	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1084	" Etna. A fine red Italian variety	15	50	1 50
1086	Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow early in fall	20	60	2 00
1088	Imported Shallot Seed . . . per pkt., 10 cts.			

ONION SETS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00
Red Onion Sets	20	60	1 00	3 00
White Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 00
Shallots	25	75	1 25	4 00
Garlic Sets per lb., 30 cts.				



THORBURN EXCELSIOR WHITE PICKLING ONION.

OKRA, or GUMBO.GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.



OKRA.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1097 Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1097a Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1098 Dwarf White	10	20	50
✓1099 White Velvet. Tender white pods . . .	10	20	50

ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH.ARROCHE. *Armuelle.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinake.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1108 Thorburn Long Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1108a Half-Long Hollow Crown. Fine	10	20	50
✓1109 Long White. A standard variety	10	20	50
1110 Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort.	10	20	50
1111 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White.	10	20	50
1112 Early Round . .	10	20	60



PARSNIPS.

✓PARSLEY.PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after cultivation the same as Carrots and Parsnips.



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
✓1115 Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1116 Moss Curled. Very pretty	10	25	75
1117 Fern-leaved. Fine curled	10	25	75
1118 Plain. The ordinary form	10	15	40
1120 Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment	15	40	1 25
1122 Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots, much like Parsnips	10	25	75

BELLEVILLE ILL., Dec. 13, 1895.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:
Gentlemen—From the two barrels of Carman No. 3 I bought of you last spring, I dug 512 bushels of as fine, smooth, even-sized potatoes as ever grew. There were not small ones enough to count the bushels. Don't you think I have broken the record of regular field culture?

Yours truly,

D. F. MILLER.

PEAS.

Pois. Chicharos o Guisantes. Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly, and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.



EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141 Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1142 Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 10	4 00
1146 First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 10	4 00
1147 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1148 *Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine	2½	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1149 *American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1150 *Nott Excelsior. A splendid extra early wrinkled new sort; very prolific	1	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
1151 *Alpha. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1152 *Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well-filled	1	30	90	1 50	5 50
1153 *McLean Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods	1½	30	90	1 50	5 00
1154 Blue Beauty. Pods medium size, Peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	5 00
1161 Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market gardener sort	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1162 *Station. (For description, see Novelties)	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1163 *The Admiral. Extra-early wrinkled; fine quality	3½	30	90	1 50	5 50
1164 *Duke of York. (New.) See Novelties pint, 45 cts.	3	\$5	3 25	6 00	
1165 *Chelsea. Extra long pods, well-filled with Peas of finest quality	1½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1166 Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 10	4 00
1167 McLean Blue Peter. Early; pods long, Peas large	3	30	90	1 50	5 50
1168 Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	30	90	1 50	5 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186 *McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1187 *Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly	1½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1188 *Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1200 *Everbearing. Long pods and large Peas; sow thinly	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green Peas; sow thinly	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1203 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor	3	25	75	1 25	5 00
1204 *Queen (New.) See Novelties	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1206 *Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thickly	5	25	75	1 10	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS, continued.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1210 *Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior . . . 5	5	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 25	\$8 00
1212 *Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive 2½	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1213 Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best 2½	2½	25	75	1 25	5 00
1214 *Shropshire Hero. Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods . . 2½	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1216 *Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly . . 2½	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1232 French Canner. Very productive; the best canning sort 4	4	20	60	1 00	3 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

1236 *Juno. Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive 1½	1½	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1237 *Sanders Marrow. Very productive, late variety, of fine quality 5	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
1238 *Ne Plus Ultra. A very popular English sort of superior quality 5	5	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1239 *John Bull. On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious Pea for main crop 2½	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1240 *Stratagem Improved. Very large pods; Peas of first quality; sow about six inches apart in the drills 1½	1½	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1246 Telegraph. Very large pods and Peas; of excellent flavor 4	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1248 *Telephone. Enormous pods and Peas of first-class quality 4	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1251 White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder 4	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256 Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific 3	3	20	50	75	2 50

SUGAR PEAS. (EDIBLE PODS.)

Sugar Peas have edible pods, which are eaten when young.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1259 Dwarf White Sugar 2	2	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
1260 Tall White 5	5	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1262 *Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar. Extra fine quality, very productive 1½	1½	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1263 Melting Sugar. One of the best edible pod sorts 4	4	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1266 Mammoth Grey-Seeded Sugar. Immense pods 5	5	40	1 50	2 50	9 00

Those marked * are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.



JAPAN CROOKNECK PUMPKIN.



LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. Calabaza. Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

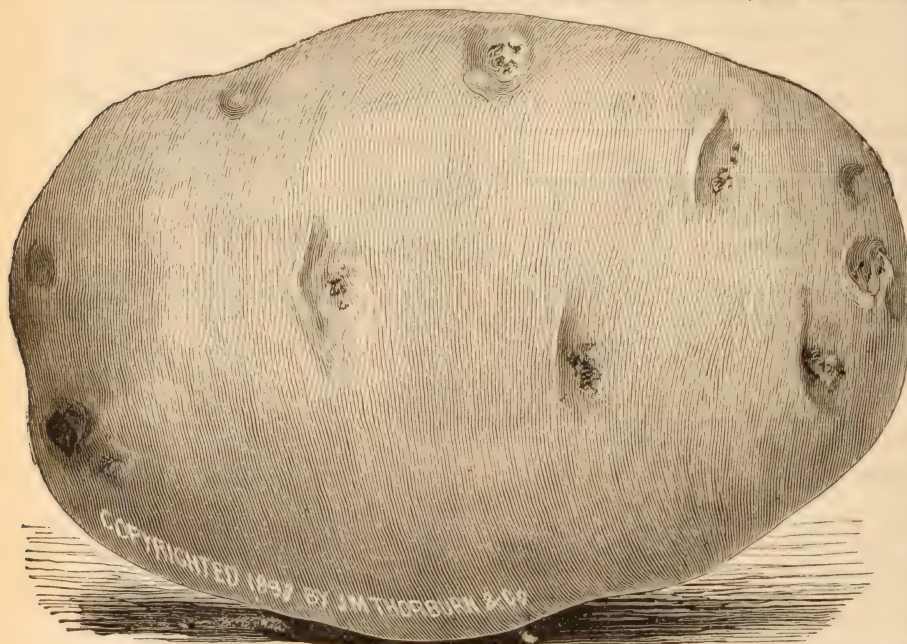
	Per qt.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
1320 Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321 Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	50
1322 Quaker Pie. Fine for pies	10	20	60
1323 Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324 Golden Oblong	10	20	60
1324a White Cushaw. A pure white, crookneck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1324b Improved Cushaw. White, light green stripe	10	20	60
1325 Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	10	30	1 00
1326 Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	10	20	60
1326a Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	20	60
1327 Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	15	50	1 50
1328 Mammoth Tours. French	10	20	60
1329 Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	20	60
1330 Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive	10	10	25

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patatas.* Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth

and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any



CARMAN NO. 1 POTATO.

size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles.

☞ These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1349	The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$3 25
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation	35	50	1 50	3 00
1352	New Queen. Productive and of fine quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1355	Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	35	50	1 50	3 00
1357	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	35	50	1 50	3 00
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	35	50	1 50	3 00
1363	True Early Rose.	35	50	1 50	3 00
1364	Early Ohio. Round tubers; very early; fine quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1365	Early Maine. Smooth; extra early; very productive	35	50	1 50	3 00

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1368	Carman No. 1. In every respect the finest second early Potato ever offered. (For description, see Novelties.)	50	75	2 00	4 50
1369	Carman No. 3. By far the best late Potato grown; enormous yield; largest and handsomest tubers; finest quality. (For description, see Novelties.) One pound by mail, postage paid, 25 cts.	65	1 00	3 50	7 50
1370	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yield, and intermediate in ripening	35	50	1 50	3 00
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior quality; fine late variety	35	50	1 50	3 00
1393	Late Beauty of Hebron. Productive and of first quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1394	Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white; immense yield	35	50	1 50	3 00
1402	Empire State. Very productive; flesh white and floury; skin white and smooth	35	50	1 50	3 00
1403	Irish Daisy. Very productive; good shape; late	35	50	1 50	3 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



RUBY KING PEPPER.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1410	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1411	Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	35	1 00	3 50
1412	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1413	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	20	60	2 00
1414	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1415	Large Bell. Large and mild	25	75	2 50
1416	Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	25	75	2 50
1417	Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor	35	1 00	3 50
1418	Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	35	1 00	3 50
1419	Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; very large	50	1 50	5 00
1420	Kaleidoscope. So called because the fruits are constantly changing in color, through all shades from light yellow to intense scarlet	25	75	2 50
1421	Cardinal. (New.) Grows about six inches long; mild and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored	25	75	2 50
1422	Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1423	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	25	75	2 50
1424	Red Etna. Rich, deep scarlet; medium size, sweet, mild	25	75	2 50
1425	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	25	75	2 50
1426	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	25	75	2 50
1427	Monstrous. Very large French sort	25	75	2 50
1428	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1429	Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1430	Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1431	Golden Queen. Same as Ruby King, but that it is yellow	35	1 00	3 50
1432	Coral Gem. Small, long, slender fruits	40	1 25	4 50
1433	Elephant's Trunk. Long, scarlet fruits, resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant	40	1 25	4 50
1434	Tabasco. Very small, slim Peppers, shape of the Chili, but smaller	40	1 25	4 50
1435	Bird's-Eye, or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea	40	1 25	4 50

RAMPION.

RAIFONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1439 Roquette.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



RAMPION.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER RADISH.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.



OLIVE-SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos y Rabanitos.* Rabies und Rettig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

Those marked with (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

				Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
				\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 50
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet.	Very early				
1442	" " " " *	Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about twenty days		10	25	75
1444	" " " " *	Deep Scarlet. Very early		10	20	50
1446	" " " " *	Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days		10	25	75
1448	" " " " *	Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors		10	20	60
1449	" " " " *	Forcing		10	25	75
1450	" " " " *	Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground		10	30	1 00
1452	" " " " *	Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground		10	25	75
1454	" " " " *	Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved . . .		10	30	1 00
1456	" " " " *	Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort		10	25	75
1458	" " " " *	White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet . .		10	20	60
1460	" " " " *	Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market		10	20	60
1462	" " " " *	Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form		10	20	60
1464	" " " " *	Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market .		10	20	60
1466	" " " " *	Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin		10	20	60
1467	" " " " *	Purple Summer. Very dark		10	25	75
1468	" " " " *	Gray Summer. Good, solid summer sort		10	25	75
1468a	Round Scarlet China.	Valuable either as a winter or a summer Radish; matures in six to eight weeks		15	40	1 25
1470	*Olive-Shaped, French Breakfast.	Pink and white; early		10	20	60
1471	" " " " *	Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality.		10	25	75
1472	" " " " *	White. Mild and fine for summer		10	20	60
1474	Half-Long Deep Scarlet.	Flesh bright and crisp		10	20	60
1476	*Long Scarlet Short-Top.	Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground		10	20	50
1477	" " " " *	Brightest Scarlet White-Tipped		10	20	60
1478	" " " " *	Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped		10	20	60
1480	" " " " *	Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing		10	20	60
1482	" " " " *	White Naples. Slender; for summer use		10	25	75
1484	" " " " *	White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer		10	25	75
1488	*White Strasburg Summer.	Very large; the German's favorite		10	25	75
1490	" " " " *	Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large		10	25	75
1491	" " " " *	Delicacy (new). (Celestial.) Very early, half-long, snow-white. Fine for forcing		10	25	75
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese.	Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well		15	30	1 00
1494	" " " " *	Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort.		10	20	60
1495	" " " " *	Thorburn Improved Long Black Spanish.		10	25	75
1496	" " " " *	Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter		10	20	60
1502	" " " " *	Large White Spanish. Fine for winter		10	20	60
1504	" " " " *	California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety		10	25	75
1505	" " " " *	Long Gray Laon		10	25	75
1506	Raphanus caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; rat-tailed Radish).	Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled per packet, 10 cts. .		50		



WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARB. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1514 Linnaeus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515 Victoria	20	50	1 50
ROOTS each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1 .			

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Saferwurzeln.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow eight to ten lbs. to the acre.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1528 Long White French	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1530 Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior . .	15	50	1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1535 Scolymus	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves of a superior quality to the ordinary Beet's, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1536 Swiss Chard	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1537 Spring Sprouts, or English Rape. per qt., 25 cts.			
1538 Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorzonera.* *Scorzionwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1541 <i>Scorzonera</i>	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera.* *Sauerampfer.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1544 <i>Garden</i>	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25



SCORZONERA.

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

	Per oz.
1546 <i>Skirret</i>	\$0 30



SORREL.

SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca.* *Espinat.*

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot

water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1566 <i>Round Viroflay (Thick-Leaved).</i> Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1570 <i>Round-Leaved.</i> A standard sort		10	35
1571 <i>Lettuce-Leaved.</i> Popular French sort	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1573 <i>Curled Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale.</i> Large, tender leaves; fine	10	15	35
1574 <i>Round Flanders.</i> Excellent and productive	10	15	35
1575 <i>Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved).</i> Dark green; very long standing before running to seed	10	15	35
1576 <i>Victoria (new).</i> Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long Standing." For spring sowing	10	20	50
1578 <i>Prickly.</i> Vigorous and hardy	10	15	35
1579 <i>New Zealand Summer.</i> Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

SQUASH.

COURGE. Calabaza. Speiße Kürbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

BUSH VARIETIES.

		Peroz.	¼lb.	Perlb.
1583	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1584	Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality. . .	10	25	75
1585	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety. . .	10	20	60
1586	Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of the Early White Bush. . .	10	25	75
1588	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	10	20	60
1589	Summer Crookneck, Long Green.	10	25	75
1589a	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590	Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed bush variety; oval in shape; suitable for frying like egg-plant	10	25	75
1590a	Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped; an excellent summer sort	10	25	75

RUNNING VARIETIES.

		Peroz.	¼lb.	Perlb.
1591	Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1593	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1594	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1594a	Mammoth Warted Hubbard. Immense size and completely covered with warts. Of the same fine table quality as the ordinary Hubbard	10	25	75
1595	The Faxon. Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality. . .	10	25	75
1596	Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1597	Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	10	25	75
1598	Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	75
1599	Pike's Peak. Thick bright orange flesh; fine winter sort	10	25	75
1600	Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort	10	25	75
1601	Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1603	Red Japan Small Turban. Fine, small, bright red, winter sort	10	25	75
1604	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific.	10	25	75
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; as dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606	Fordhook. One of the best winter Squashes; fine quality	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh.	10	25	75
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	15	50	1 50
1609	Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	10	25	75
1610	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort; green skin.	10	25	75
1611	Der Wing. Light yellow flesh; very sweet; small, warty winter sort.	10	25	75
1612	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality.	10	25	75
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow.	15	50	1 50



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW.



ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614	English. White flesh, outside yellow; grows about nine inches long; ribbed	10	25	75
1615	Italian (Cocozella di Napoli). Grows about twenty inches long, with a diameter of three or four inches. Skin smooth, dark green marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young.	10	25	75

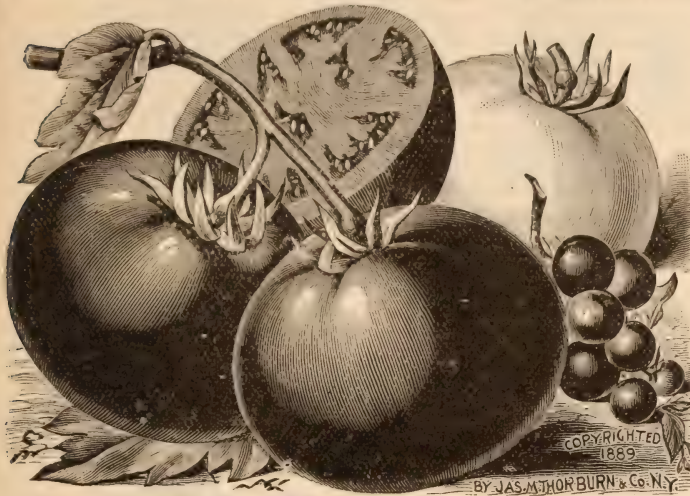
TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesapfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window

when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. (See the tomato supports illustrated on page 57 of this catalogue.) Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.



		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1616	Thorburn New York. (New.) For description, see Novelties . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .			
1617	The Waldorf. (New.) For description, see Novelties per pkt., 10 cts. .			
1618	The Democrat (For description, see Novelties) per pkt., 10 cts. .			
1619	The Autocrat (For description, see Novelties) per pkt., 10 cts. .	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
1620	The Aristocrat. Medium size; rich glossy red; smooth, solid	25	75	2 50
1621	Thorburn Terra Cotta. Quite distinct in color, form, skin and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	30	85	3 00
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush. The most perfect yellow Tomato grown. Skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality	35	1 00	3 50
1623	Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes; first-class in every respect	35	1 00	3 50
1624	Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red.	30	85	3 00
1625	Buckeye State. Very large and productive; smooth, uniform, and of fine quality.	25	75	2 50
1626	Matchless. Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid.	25	75	2 50
1628	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation per pkt., 10 cts. .	50	1 75	6 00
1630	Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	25	75	2 50
1631	Paragon. Bright red, round; very productive	25	75	2 50
1632	Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	25	75	2 50
1633	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early; resembles the Acme in appearance	25	75	2 50
1634	Cardinal. Bright glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1635	New Imperial. Extra early, large smooth, solid, light red; fine quality . pkt., 10c. .	50	1 50	5 00
1636	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	25	75	2 50
1637	Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety	20	60	2 00
1638	Perfection. (Livingston.) Early, regular and productive; red	20	60	2 00
1640	Favorite. (Livingston.) Large, smooth; productive, and a good shipper	20	60	2 00
1641	Beauty. (Livingston.) Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form	20	60	2 00
1642	Stone. (Livingston.) Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet	25	75	2 50
1643	Fordhook. Extra early; fine, smooth, solid; medium size	25	75	2 50
1645	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	20	60	2 00
1646	Puritan. Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	25	75	2 50
1647	Chemin. Of French origin. A fine, large, bright scarlet, smooth sort	25	75	2 50
1648	Early Advance. Bright red; medium-sized, smooth, solid; very early	25	75	2 50
1650	Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	25	75	2 50
1653	Trophy, Large. Very solid; standard late sort; grown extensively for canning	25	75	2 50
1654	Lorillard. Bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow. Large; deeply ribbed	20	60	2 00
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	25	75	2 50
1668	Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color	30	85	3 00
1670	Golden Queen. Large yellow; very handsome; fine quality	25	75	2 50
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	30	85	3 00
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	30	85	3 00
1678	Red Pear-shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	40	1 25	4 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. Earliest of all; grows in a compact manner . pkt., 10 cts. .	60		
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit.	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rübe.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1767 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow in drills one pound to the acre; broadcast, 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

1700 **Early Milan Purple Top.** Earliest of all; with purple top Per oz. 15 ¼lb. 30 Perlb. 1 00

1701 **Early Milan Pure White.** As early as the above; beautiful, pure white 20 40 1 25

1705 **Purple-Top Munich.** One of the earliest. 10 25 75

1707 **White Egg.** Oval, handsome and sweet. 10 20 60

1708 **Early Snowball.** Small, and of rapid growth; pure white 10 20 60

1709 **White Model.** Shape perfectly globular; snow white 10 20 60

1715 **Early Dutch.** Rather flat; good white early sort 10 20 50

1718 **German Teltow.** Small, early and of distinct flavor; keeps well 10 25 75



PURPLE-TOP MUNICH.

1722 **Red-Top Strap-Leaf.** The popular flat fall sort 10 20 50

1724 **Red-Top Globe-Shaped.** A standard sort in the New York market 10 20 50

1726 **White Norfolk.** Globular, late, Per oz. 10 ¼lb. 20 Perlb. 50 solid \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 50

1728 **White Strap-Leaf Flat.** A good early white flat sort 10 20 50

1733 **White French, or Rock.** Very productive and a fine keeper 10 20 50

1738 **Pomeranian White Globe.** Good either for table or stock 10 20 50

1740 **Large White Globe.** Large English variety 10 20 50

1742 **Green Globe.** Very large, white-fleshed sort 10 20 50

1744 **Green Barrel.** Very large; white flesh 10 20 60

1748 **Long White Tankard.** A good keeper 10 20 60

1750 **Yellow Malta.** Early and of fine flavor 10 20 60

1751 **Yellow Globe.** Good and sweet; keeps fairly well Per oz. 10 ¼lb. 20 Perlb. 60

1753 **Yellow Stone.** Fine hard winter sort 10 25 75

1758 **Golden Ball.** Very handsome; keeps fairly well 10 20 60

1760 **Yellow Aberdeen.** Hardy, productive, and a good keeper 10 20 50

1761 **Yellow Tankard 10 20 50**

1763 **Yellow Finland.** Small, early, flat and distinct 10 25 75

1764 **Black Stone.** Dark skin; very solid. 10 25 75

1765 **Gray Stone.** Solid and sweet; keeps well 10 20 60

1766 **Montmagny.** Yellow, purple-top; first-class sort 10 20 60

1767 **Ruta-Baga, Thorburn Improved.** The finest for table or for stock. Not very large 10 20 50

1768 " **Champion Purple-Top.** 10 15 40

1769 " **Laing Improved.** One of the earliest 10 20 50

1770 " **Crimson King.** Very large 10 20 50

1771 " **Skirving Improved.** Very large 10 15 40

1772 " **West Norfolk Purple-Top 10 15 40**

1774 " **White-fleshed.** Large and productive 10 20 50



WHITE STRAP-LEAF FLAT TURNIP.



RUTA-BAGA.



SWEET BASIL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Per lb.
		\$ 10	\$ 40	
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	5	20	\$1 50
Angelica , Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues.	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	5	10	75
Anise . Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	10	2	00
Arnica . Has medicinal qualities	<i>Arnica montana</i>	5	30	
Balm . Has medicinal qualities	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
Basil , Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	5	20	1 25
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	10	50	
Belladonna . Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	5	20	1 25
Bene . The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for children for dysentery and diarrhoea	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	5	20	1 25
Borage . Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	5	10	60
Caraway . Seeds aromatic	<i>Carum Carui</i>	10	40	4 00
Catnip . Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	5	10	60
Coriander . Seeds aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	5	10	60
Dill . Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	10	50	5 00
Elecampane . Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	5	10	75
Fennel , Sweet. Seeds aromatic	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	5	20	1 50
Foxglove , Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	10	40	4 00
Fumitory . " " "	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	5	30	3 00
Hemlock . Has medicinal qualities	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	20	1 50
Henbane . " " "	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5	25	2 50
Horehound . " " "	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	5	25	2 50
Hyssop . " " "	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	5	15	1 25
Lavender . For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	5	30	3 00
Lovage . Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	5	35	3 50
Marshmallow . Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	5	15	1 25
Marigold , Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Marjoram , Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	5	20	1 50
" Sweet. " " "	<i>Origanum Marjorana</i>	5	15	1 50
Pæony , officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	10	60	6 00
Pennyroyal . Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegeoides</i>	5	30	3 00
Rosemary . Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Rue . Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	5	10	1 00
Saffron . Used in medicine, and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	5	20	1 50
Sage , Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	5	20	2 00
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	5	15	1 00
" Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	5	20	2 00
Savory , Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	5	20	2 00
" Winter. " " "	<i>Satureja montana</i>	5	40	4 00
Tansy . Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>			
Tarragon . True. Does not produce seed. Roots in Fall and Spring	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>	25		
" Russian (not same flavor as the true)	<i>Artemisia Redowiskii</i>			
Thyme , Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	35	3 50
" French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	25	2 50
Wormwood . Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>			

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per oz.	Per lb.	100 lbs.		Per oz.	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Apple Seed, American				Neectarine Pits	\$0 10	\$1 00	
“ “ French Crab		35	\$30 00	Peach Pits, (natural pits)			
Apricot Pits		25	20 00	“ “ per bushel \$1.75		10	
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb		30	25 00	Pear Seed, German	15	1 00	
“ “ Black Mazzard		20	12 00	“ “ Japan	40	4 00	
“ “ Domestic		15	8 00	Plum Pits, Green Gage		20	\$12 00
Currants, Red Dutch	\$0 20	2 00		“ “ Damson, for grafting		25	15 00
“ “ White Dutch		25	2 00	“ “ Myrobolan		25	15 00
“ “ Black		30	3 00	“ “ Domestic		20	12 00
“ “ Cherry		25	2 00	Quince Seed	20	1 50	
Gooseberry, Red, pkt., 15c.		75		Raspberry Seed, pkt., 10c.	20	1 50	
“ “ Yellow, pkt., 15c.		75		Strawberry, Mixed, pkt., 10c.	50	5 00	
“ “ Green, pkt., 15c.		75		“ “ Red Alpine, pkt., 10c.	75		
“ “ Mixed, pkt., 10c.		60		Wineberry Seed, pkt., 25c.			

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Vitis Æstivalis (Summer Grape)	\$0 20	\$2 00
“ California (Cal. Wild Grape)	20	2 00
“ cinerea (Sweet Winter Grape)	20	2 00
“ cordifolia (Frost Grape)	20	2 00
“ indivisa	20	2 00
“ labrusca (Northern Fox Grape)	20	2 00
“ Linceumii (Post Oak Grape)	40	4 00
“ monticola (Texas Mountain Grape)	20	2 00
“ riparia (Riverside Grape)	20	2 00
“ vulpina (Southern Fox Grape)	30	3 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.


	Per oz.	Per lb.
Clinton	\$0 15	\$1 25
Concord	15	1 25
Cynthiana	20	2 00
Elvira	15	1 25
Ives' Seedling	15	1 25
Lenoir, or Jacques	25	2 50
Missouri Riesling	15	1 50
Norton's Virginia	15	1 25

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)


	Per lb.
Arbor-vitæ, American	\$1 75
Balsam Fir	1 25
Double Balsam Fir	3 00
Barberry, Common	75
“ Purple-leaved	1 50
Broom, Scotch	50
Buckthorn	75
Cornelian Cherry	50
Furze, or Gorse	60
Hawthorn	60
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	35
“ Yellow	35
Norway Spruce	60
Osage Orange	50
Privet, Japan or California	1 00
“ Common Evergreen	75
Sheepberry (Black Haw)	1 00
Thuja occidentalis	\$1 75
Abies balsamea	1 25
Abies Fraseri	3 00
Berberis vulgaris	75
Berberis folio-purpurea	1 50
Genista scoparia	50
Rhamnus catharticus	75
Cornus mascula	50
Ulex Europæa	60
Cratægus Oxyacantha	60
Gleditschia triacanthos	35
Robinia pseudacacia	35
Picea excelsa	60
Maclura aurantiaca	50
Ligustrum Japonicum	1 00
Ligustrum vulgare	75
Viburnum prunifolium	1 00

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

 Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
“ Lyonnaise.	Martynia.	“ Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tail.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, Best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	“ Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	“ Queen, and others.	“ Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	“ Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	“ Celestial.	“ Peach.
Gherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

 For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amaranthus caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Lettuce.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Mustard.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soil which predominates in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and, the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer and softer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS, CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE.

For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 65 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50. (We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices.)

FRENCH MIXED LAWN GRASS.

For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$4.50.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED.

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. To restore a lawn that is partially worn out or burned, the best time is very early in spring, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. The bare spots should be well scratched, or raked up, and this seed sown liberally. Cover the seed very thinly with earth, and then roll, or press down firmly with the back of the spade. Some **Lawn-Restoring Grass Seed** should be kept always on hand, and before every rain during the summer some of it should be sown on any parts that may appear thinner than the rest. Seed may be sown in fall, as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Price per quart-box, 30 cents; per bushel of 24 lbs., \$5.



GRASS SEED MIXTURES

FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing *many* varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may be increased in some cases to advantage.*

MEADOW OR PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.

3 lbs.	Red Top.
1 "	Meadow Foxtail.
½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.
2 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 "	Orchard Grass.
1 "	Hard Fescue.
1 "	Sheep's Fescue.
2 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
15 "	Timothy.
1 "	Red Clover.
½ "	Alsike Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.25.

No. 2. For High and Dry Land.

3 lbs.	Red Top.
4 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
2 "	Meadow Brome Grass.
½ "	Crested Dog's-Tail.
5 "	Orchard Grass.
1 "	Hard Fescue.
1 "	Sheep's Fescue.
1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.
10 "	Timothy.
1 "	Rough-Stalk Meadow Grass.
1 "	Red Clover.
½ "	White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.

No. 3. On Wet, Late Land.

4 lbs.	Red Top.
2½ "	Creeping Bent.
4 "	Orchard Grass.
2 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
1 "	Meadow Fescue.
1 "	Tall Fescue.
1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.
3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
10 "	Timothy.
1 "	Red Clover.
½ "	Alsike Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.50.

PASTURE MIXTURES OF GRASSES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Wet nor Too Dry.

2 lbs.	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
2 "	Red Top.
½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.
4 "	Orchard Grass.
2 "	Sheep's Fescue.
1 "	Hard Fescue.
1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.
3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
1 "	Meadow Foxtail.
5 "	Kentucky Blue Grass.
6 "	Timothy.
½ "	Yellow Trefoil.
1 "	Red Clover.
1 "	White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.25.

No. 5. On Dry Land.

2 lbs.	Creeping Bent Grass.
3½ "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
1 "	Meadow Brome Grass.
3 "	Orchard Grass.
1 "	Hard Fescue.
3 "	Sheep's Fescue.
½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.
6 "	Timothy.
3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
2 "	Field Burnet.
3 "	Sainfoin.
1 "	Red Clover.
1 "	White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.25.

No. 6. On Wet Land.

3 lbs.	Red Top.
3 "	Orchard Grass.
1 "	Meadow Fescue.
1 "	Tall Fescue.
1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.
3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
1 "	Meadow Foxtail.
8 "	Timothy.
1 "	Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
6 "	Kentucky Blue Grass.
1 "	Alsike Clover.
1 "	White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location. For formulæ to suit different conditions, see above.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*) A valuable grass for lawns; sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$23.

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$23.

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. \$12.

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS. Free from chaff. Per lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$22.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Aira cæspitosa. (*Hussock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre \$0 25 \$20 00

AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (*Red-top Grass.*)

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre 20 16 00

Alopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass.*) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to acre 35 27 00

Ammophila arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive

value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts 60 50 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Avena elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel) 25 18 00

Avena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre. 1 00 85 00

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre 1 00

Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **English.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis*.

Bromus inermis. (*Awnless Brome Grass.*) A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Bromus mollis. (*Soft Chess.*) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality. 20 13 00

Bromus pratensis. (*Meadow Brome Grass.*) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

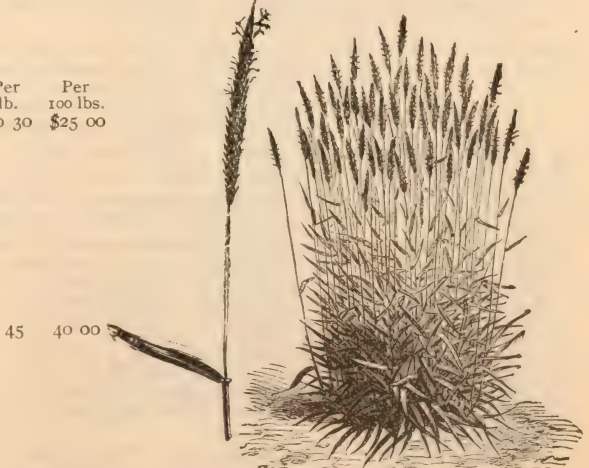
Bromus Schraderi. (*Rescue Grass.*) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre \$0 30 \$25 00

Bromus unioloides. See *Bromus Schraderi*.




Calamagrostis arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. It is of no agricultural value 45 40 00

Ceratochloa unioloides. See *Bromus Schraderi*.

Cynosurus cristatus. (*Crested Dog's-Tail Grass.*) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre 35 30 00

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (*Sweet Vernal Grass.*)

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Dactylis glomerata. (<i>Orchard Grass.</i>) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) . . . \$0 25 \$16 00		
 CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS. (See page 47.)		
Dog's-Tail. (See <i>Cynosurus cristatus.</i>)		
Festuca duriuscula. (<i>Hard Fescue.</i>) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre. 25 16 00		
Festuca elatior. (<i>Tall Fescue.</i>) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than <i>F. pratensis.</i> 40 lbs. to the acre . . . 30 25 00		
Festuca heterophylla. (<i>Various-leaved Fescue.</i>) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high grounds. 40 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00		
Festuca ovina. (<i>Sheep's Fescue.</i>) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to the acre . . . \$0 20 \$15 00	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Festuca pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.</i>) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre 20 15 00		
Festuca rubra. (<i>Red Fescue.</i>) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00		
Festuca tenuifolia. (<i>Slender Fescue.</i>) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00		
Fox-tail. See <i>Alopecurus pratensis.</i>		
Holcus lanatus. (<i>Meadow Soft Grass.</i>) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to the bus.) 25 20 00		
Hungarian Grass. See <i>Panicum Germanicum.</i>		
Johnson Grass. See <i>Sorghum Halepense</i> , page 53.		
Lolium italicum. (<i>Italian Rye Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre \$0 15 \$9 00	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Lolium perenne. (<i>English Rye Grass.</i>) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre 15 9 00		
 FESTUCA PRATENSIS.		
Oat Grass. See <i>Avena elatior.</i>		
Orchard Grass. See <i>Dactylis glomerata.</i>		
Phalaris arundinacea. (<i>Reed Canary Grass.</i>) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre. . . 40 35 00		
Panicum Germanicum. (<i>Hungarian Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.) Price variable.		
Phleum pratense. (<i>Timothy.</i>) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.) Market price.		
Poa aquatica. (<i>Water Meadow Grass.</i>) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre 40 35 00		
 DACTYLIS GLOMERATA. (<i>Orchard Grass.</i>)		

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks, it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil.	\$0 20	\$15 00
Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i>) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre. . .	35	30 00
Poa pratensis. (<i>Kentucky Blue Grass.</i>) It is also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. Two bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed.	20	12 00
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre.	30	25 00

Red Top. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

Rescue Grass. See *Bromus Schraderi*.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. See *Agrostis canina*.

Rye Grass. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.

Sweet Vernal Grass. See *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

Timothy. See *Phleum pratense*.

CLOVERS.


Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time.


	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Alfalfa. (<i>Lucerne.</i>) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and on such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre.	\$0 20	\$13 00
Alsike Clover. (<i>Trifolium hybridum.</i>) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre.	20	13 00
Bokhara Clover. (<i>Melilotus alba.</i>) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre.	25	20 00
Egyptian Clover. (<i>Trifolium Alexandrinum.</i>) It yields heavily in Egypt, and would likely do well on irrigable land in warm countries. It is as productive as Lucerne, and grows a little taller. 10 lbs. to the acre.	\$0 35	\$30 00
Scarlet Clover. (<i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i>) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre.	15	6 00
Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.		
Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria.</i>) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre.	30	25 00
Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under.		
Medium Red Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations. 10 lbs. to the acre.		
White Clover. (<i>Trifolium repens.</i>) Valuable for lawns and pastures.	30	28 00
Yellow Trefoil. (<i>Medicago lupulina.</i>) This may be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover. 15 lbs. to the acre.	20	12 00



SCARLET CLOVER.

STRAWBERRIES.

 If ordered by mail, add 25 cents per 100 to price for postage.

 In the fall we shall have pot-grown plants of these. Price, \$3 per 100.

	Per 100	1,000
Beder Wood. Large, good form and color, moderately firm, fair quality	\$1 00	\$8 00
Bubach. (P.) Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm	1 00	8 00
Charles Downing. Fruit large, conical, pretty, regular, scarlet; firm, juicy, sweet, rich	1 00	8 00
Crescent. (P.) Medium to large, conical, bright scarlet	1 00	8 00
Cumberland. Very large, ovate conical, regular and uniform; light red	1 00	8 00
Gandy. Large and handsome, roundish conical; uniform in size and shape, bright scarlet; late	1 00	8 00
Haverland. (P.) Large, long, light red; moderately firm; early	1 00	8 00
Lovett Early. Large, round, conical, uniform, bright crimson; quality good	1 00	8 00
Michel Early. Very early; fair quality	1 00	8 00
Parker Earle. A splendid berry; uniformly large, regular, conical, scarlet-crimson	1 00	8 00
Sharpless. One of the largest and best; very hardy	1 00	8 00

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

CABBAGE, Coldframe Plants.

(Ready in March.)

	Per 100	1,000
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$1 00	\$7 50
Stein Early Flat Dutch	1 00	7 50
Improved Early Summer	1 00	7 50

CAULIFLOWER, Coldframe Plants.

(Ready in March.)

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Thorburn Early Snowball	\$0 35	\$2 00	\$15 00

EGG-PLANTS, Pot-grown.

(Ready about May 15.)

	Per doz.	100
Improved New York Purple. Small size, grown in thumb pots	\$0 50	\$4 00
LARGE SIZE, grown in 3-inch pots	1 00	7 50

LETTUCE, Transplanted Plants, grown in Flats.

Per doz. 100

Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock	\$0 20	\$1 00
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PEPPER, Transplanted Plants, grown in Flats.

Per doz. 100

Large Bell, or Bull Nose	\$0 25	\$1 50
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TOMATO PLANTS, Transplanted, grown in Flats.

(Ready about May 1.)

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Dwarf Champion	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$10 00
Thorburn Long Keeper	25	1 50	10 00
Perfection	25	1 50	10 00
Acme	25	1 50	10 00
Trophy	25	1 50	10 00
Mikado	25	1 50	10 00
Ponderosa	25	1 50	10 00
Lemon Blush	25	1 50	10 00
Yellow Plum	25	1 50	10 00

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.

	Per doz.	100	Per 1,000
Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal (2 years)	per 1,000,	\$6 .	\$1 00
“ “ Palmetto	per 1,000,	\$6 .	1 00
“ “ Barr Mammoth	per 1,000,	\$6 .	1 00
Chive Plants	per bunch, 25 cents .		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 75	4 00	
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces	20	75	
Jerusalem Artichoke	per qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4 .		
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cts. .	1 00	
Sea Kale Roots		1 00	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	each, 30 cts. .	3 00	
Onion Sets, etc. See page 30.			

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

 Prices variable.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$5 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	5 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	5 00
Lettuce Seed	per oz., 5 cents .	25
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	15	
Millet, American, or German. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	4 00
“ White French	15	10 00
“ Red French	20	
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	15	8 00
“ German	10	6 00
Rib Grass. (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)	20	
Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i> .)	10	6 50
Vetches for Pigeons	10	5 00
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds	per bottle, 35c. .	
Gravel for Cages	per quart, 6c. .	
Cuttle-fish Bone	per pound, 40c. .	
Sunflower Seed for Parrots	lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$5.50 .	

CEREALS.

*** Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN.

(56 lbs. to bushel) all northern raised sorts—

	Per ear	Per 100 ears	Per qt.	Per bus.
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint)	\$0 05	\$3 00	\$0 15	\$1 50
Golden Dent. Farmer's Favorite	05	3 00	15	1 40
Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive	05	3 00	15	1 40
Golden Dew-Drop. (Yellow Flint.) Early	05	3 00	15	1 60
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; White Dent	05	3 00	15	1 75
King Philip. Early dark yellow Flint	05	3 00	15	1 50
Long White Flint, or Sanford.	05	3 00	15	1 40
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain	05	3 00	15	1 40
Pride of the North. (Dent.)	05	3 00	15	1 40
Long Yellow. (Flint.) Standard sort	05	3 00	15	1 50
Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain	05	3 00	15	1 60
Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing Corn, with exceedingly large ears and grain	05	3 00	15	1 40
Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow	05	3 00	15	1 40
White Pearl.	05	3 00	15	1 40
Wisconsin White Dent.	05	3 00	15	1 50
Giant White Dent. Very large Dent			15	1 40
Southern Queen. Golden Dent, early			15	1 40
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder	05	3 00	15	1 60
Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder				1 50
Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel)				2 00
Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable both for fodder and ensilage	05	3 50	15	1 75
Pop-Corn.				In ears, per lb., 10 cents . .



MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS.

All subject to change in price.

	Per qt.	Per bus.
BARLEY (48 lbs. to bushel)—		
Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety	\$0 10	\$1 25
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel). One bushel to the acre—		
American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common	15	1 25
Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety	15	1 50
OATS, Rural New-Yorker Winter. For late summer and early autumn sowing. Positively hardy, and not to be confounded with many sorts advertised as Winter Oats	15	1 25
Expected also all the approved sorts for spring sowing. Prices on application.		
RYE (56 lbs. to bushel). 1 to 1½ bushels to acre—		
Winter Excelsior	15	1 25
WHEAT (60 lbs. to bushel)—		
Fultz (Bald)	10	1 50
Fife	10	1 50
Lancaster.	10	1 50
Mediterranean Red.	10	1 50
Carman No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, dark amber. Straw very strong. As early as Rye. Very hardy	20	2 50
Carman No. 52. Pure wheat cross. Heads symmetrical, broad; brown chaff, nearly beardless. Medium to ripen. Light amber kernels, four to a breast; nine breasts to a side	25	4 00

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister*.) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Soja hispida. (*Soja Bean*.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. (About 60 lbs., to the acre.) Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Early Japan. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

BURNET—Common Field. Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soil; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

CAPER TREE. (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salad. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cts.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. 2 bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$2.50 to \$3.

Banana Field, or Cow Peas. (*Dolichos multiflorus*.) Per lb., 20 cents; per bushel, \$5.

CYTISUS PROLIFERUS ALBUS. An African fodder plant, which may prove valuable here. It is recommended to pass the seed through boiling water, and then to steep it in cold water for twenty-four hours before sowing. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$3.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ESPARTO GRASS. (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., \$1.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant.

The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cents.

FLAT PEA. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

FLAX SEED. Price variable.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europæa*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. In some sections this name is applied to the large-seeded Sorghums.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 90 cents.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

IRIS PABULARIA. A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. An annual plant. The fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 49.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS. (Flat Pea.) A new perennial forage plant, possessing many valuable features. It grows well on very poor unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drouth, yields superior forage for all farm stock, and has excellent qualities as a fertilizer. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 30 cents; per 100 lbs., \$22.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.

LOTUS CORNICULATUS. (Bird's-Foot Trefoil.) Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. Per lb., 50 cents; per 100 lbs., \$40.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is valuable for plowing in. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 90 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 44.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$1.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.60.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 80 cts.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE. (*Sacaline*.) This hardy perennial plant is a native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It has been known to European and American nurserymen for many years, but its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, is perfectly hardy, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. It grows to a height of ten or twelve feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 50 cents; per lb., \$6.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea*.) Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when the plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$9.

RAPE, Dwarf Essex, English. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

RIB GRASS. (*Plantago lanceolata*.) Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as a Pepper grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. About fifty pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.



SPURRY.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize*.) It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize*.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Red Kafir Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White Kafir Corn. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White African Sorghum, African Millet, or White Dhoura. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SPURRY. (*Spergularia arvensis*.) Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in 4 to 6 weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.



SPRING VETCHES.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Kentucky Burley. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

TOBACCO SEED, continued.

Kentucky Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$3.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

VETCHES—Spring, (*Vicia sativa*.) Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$2.75.

Sand, Winter or Hairy Vetch, (*Vicia villosa*.) This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, and generally mixed with rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per qt., 30 cents; per bus., \$5.

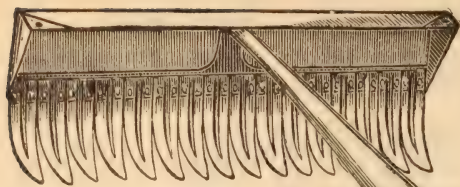
Tufted Vetch or Bird's Tares, (*Vicia cracca*.) Has creeping perennial roots, and affords provender of good quality. Per lb., 25 cents.

WILD RICE, (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. The Indians of the lake regions of the northwest used to gather it by beating it off into their canoes and then cure it for winter food. Before sowing, put the rice in coarse cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, with soft mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

		Each			Each
Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade) 2 sizes, \$1 and \$1 50		50	Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY . . . \$2.50 to \$3 50		50
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns		35	STEEL WIRE		75
Atomizers, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 56		2 00	WOODEN, for lawns 40 cts. to		60
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. See cut page 56. \$1, \$2 and		3 00	LAWN AND SCARIFYING		75
JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE. For distributing plant and insect powders		3 50	Lawn Sprinkler, PECK'S IMPROVED. Stand-ard, 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, thus distributing the water in a fine shower over an area of 60 feet. See cut.		
Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning with one hand \$1 50 to		2 00	4-arm sprinkler		2 75
Canes, BAMBOO, 10 to 12 feet long; very strong and heavy . . . \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.			8-arm sprinkler		3 00
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 56		35	Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED		1 50
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING 75 cts. to		1 00	THE REDDICK. A new and improved trap, possessing the good qualities of all the old ones. It is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a <i>perfect</i> trap		1 00
HAY OR STABLE 50 cts. to		60	Moss, SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways. 1 barrel bale, \$1.50; 5 barrel bale, \$5.		
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED OR STRAWBERRY FORKS		40	Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants \$1.50 per bbl. .		
MANURE, Long and short-handled . 75 cts. to		1 00	ROTTED \$1.50 per bbl. .		
Fruit Picker		40	Pincers for glazing points		50
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds 1/2-peck stems . . . 1 50			Plant Sticks, ROUND, painted green, 2, 2 1/2, 3 and 4 feet 1 1/2 cts. per running foot .		
No. 2, holds 1 peck stems		2 00	ROUND, painted green, 5 and 6 feet		2 cts. per running foot .
No. 3, holds 1/2-bushel stems		2 50	SOUTHERN CANES, 10 to 12 feet long, very strong \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.		
PAN-SHAPED FUMIGATOR		1 00	Pruner, WATERS' LONG-HANDLED TREE.		
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet . . .		75	4 feet		1 00
Garden Reels, for above; of wrought iron . . .		75 cts. and	6 feet		1 10
		1 00	8 feet		1 25
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK		10	10 feet		1 25
Glazing Points. Van Reyper's Perfect		50	"THE LEVIN." The strongest hand-shear extant. It is made of the finest steel. Though only 7 ounces in weight, it is so strong that it can cut through half an inch of dry oak. See cut, page 56		75
Grafting Wax, in 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. packages . . .		30 cts. per lb. .	Pump, MYER'S SPRAY. See description, page 60		4 50
Grass Border Shears \$2.25 to		2 75	Raffia, for tying 25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75 . . .		
Grass Edging Knives \$1.50 to		2 00	Rakes, AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel handled .		40 cts. to
Grass Hooks, or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH, welded back 35 cts. to		70	LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.		
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade . . .		\$1 50 to	Rollers. See page 59.		
		3 00	Saws, PRUNING, various sizes and kinds. 70c. to		1 25
AMERICAN.		1 25	Scissors, GRAPE, best English. For thinning the bunches \$1 and		1 25
Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled		50	GRAPE, German		50
DRAW OR CORN 40 cts. to		50	AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER. Holds the bunches		30
GRUB 75 cts. to		1 00	AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER. Nickled . .		50
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH, 4 to 10-in. . 25 cts. to		80	FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers 75 cts. and		1 50
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers . .		50 cts. to	Scythes, ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches \$1.75 and		2 00
		75	Scythe Stones, ROUND WELSH TALACRE		\$1.50 per doz. .
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose		10	Scythe Rifles, TRIPLE EMERY-COATED		\$1 per doz. .
Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles. See Bulb Catalogue.)			Shears, GRASS BORDER, best English, 8, 9 and 10 inches \$2.25 to		2 75
Knives, ASPARAGUS, English (Saw Blade) . . .		2 sizes, \$1 and	GRASS BORDER, American, 9 inches		2 00
ASPARAGUS, American		35			
BUDDING AND PRUNING, Best English . . \$1 to		2 00			
GRASS EDGING \$1 50 to		2 00			
Labels, WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—					
	PLAIN—		PAINTED—		
	Per 100 Per 1,000		Per 100 Per 1,000		
4 inch	\$0 15 \$0 60		\$0 15 \$0 90		
4 1/2 inch	15 80		20 1 00		
5 inch	15 90		20 1 25		
6 inch	20 1 00		25 1 35		
8 inch	40 3 50		50 4 00		
12 inch	55 4 50		65 5 00		
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—					
3 1/2 inch	10 60		15 90		
6 inch	20 1 50		25 2 00		
3 1/2 inch, copper-wired	20 1 75		30 2 25		



ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



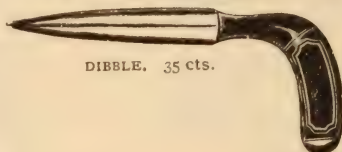
EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



PECK'S IMPROVED LAWN SPRINKLER.



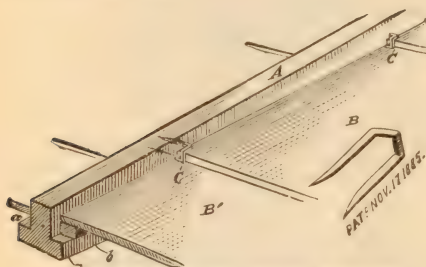
THE LEVIN PRUNER. 75 cts



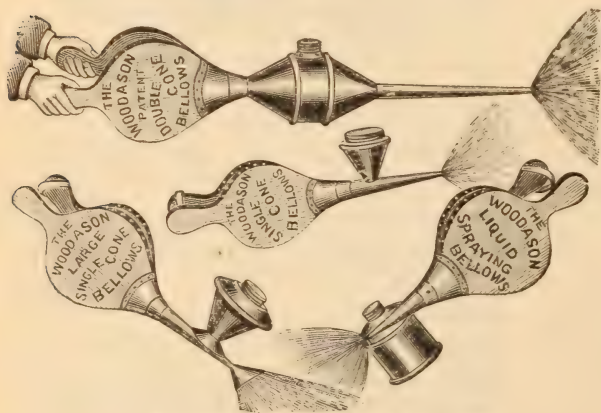
DIBBLE. 35 cts.



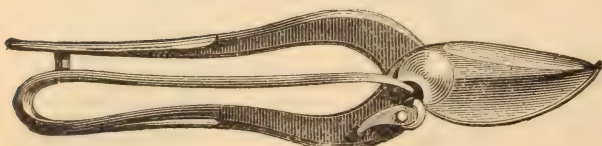
NEW HAND WEEDER. 15 cts.



VAN REYPER'S PERFECT GLAZING POINTS.

FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.SCUFFLE HOE.
25 to 80 cts.

WOODASON'S BELLWS. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

NOVES' WEEDER.
25 cts.WATCH-SPRING
PRUNING SHEARS.
\$1.25 and \$1.50.

IMPLEMENTS and REQUISITES—continued.

		Each			Each
Shears, HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Spiral spring.				Trellis of Galvanized Wire. On application we	
Three sizes. 7¾ inches	\$1 25			will quote price on any length and height required.	
8¾ inches	1 50			Trowels, SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very	
9 inches	1 75			strong	50 cts. to \$0 60
HEDGE. Four sizes	\$1.25 to 3 00			Thermometers. No. 1. SEIXE'S SELF-REGISTERING. Registers both heat and cold, indicating exactly how hot or how cold it has been since last notation. It is easily reset by a horseshoe magnet, which accompanies each instrument. In black enameled cases	2 50
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes . \$2.50 and	3 00			No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long; numbers and letters hand-painted	1 00
PERFECTION PRUNING. See cut, page 56.				No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE	30
The best made. No. 1, 7 inches	2 00			No. 4. HOT-BED and MUSHROOM-BED. Box-wood, with heavy brass tip; specially made for plunging. Plain red spirit columns	1 75
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50			Turfing Irons. For taking up grass sods	4 50
No. 3, 9 inches	3 00			Watering Pots, FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron	2 00
No. 4, 10 inches	3 50			WATERING POT for greenhouse use	3 50
WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING. \$1.25 and	1 50			Weeders, EXCELSIOR	15
WATERS' LONG - HANDLED TREE PRUNER.				LAWN. For removing dock, dandelion, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus knife	35
See Pruners, on page 55.				NOYES'. See cut, page 56	25
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. Best quality. For trimming grass.	60 cts. to 80			LANG'S. See cut below	25
Shovels, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and diamond pointed; long or short handles. \$1 to	1 25			NEW HAND. See cut, page 56	15
Spades, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL	\$1 and 1 25				
Sprayers. See page 60.					
Sprinklers, SCOLLAY'S RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER	1 00				
SCOLLAY'S ANGLE-NECK RUBBER SPRINKLER	1 00				
ATLAS RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER.	75				
(See also Lawn Sprinklers, page 55.)					
Syringes. See page 60.					

Galvanized Wire Tomato Support.



NOT IN USE.

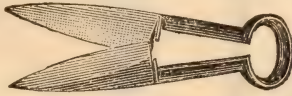
It is made of galvanized wire, that will not rust or rot out. It is easily set, and the legs being double, the greater the pressure the firmer the support. It takes up no room in the winter, as it may simply be hung on a peg till wanted again next year. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, most easily operated and cheapest support we have seen. Price, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.40.



IN USE.



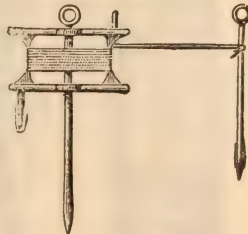
GRAPE SCISSORS. \$1 and \$1.25.



SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 60 cts. to 80 cts.

ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE.
Two sizes, \$1 and \$1.50.FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.

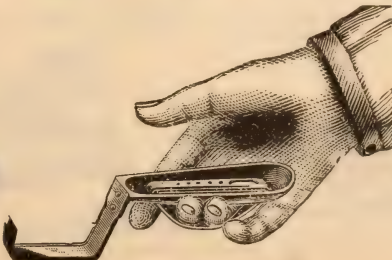
RAFFIA, FOR TYING.



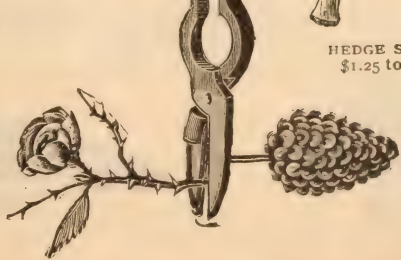
GARDEN REEL AND LINE.



BRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1.50 to \$2.

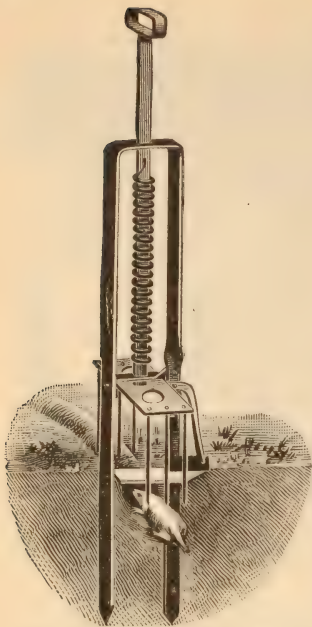


LANG'S WEEDER. 25 cts.

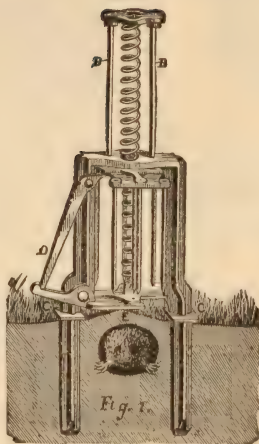


FLOWER AND GRAPE SCISSORS. 30 and 50 cts.

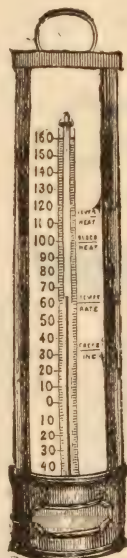
HEDGE SHEARS.
\$1.25 to \$3.



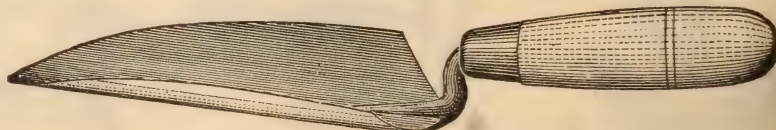
THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP. \$1.



OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.50.

MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.50.
See Page 60.PORCELAIN
THERMOMETER. \$1.SELF-REGISTERING
THERMOMETER. \$2.50.TIN CASE, FIG. 1
THERMOMETER. 30 cents.HOT-BED
THERMOMETER. \$1.75"EUREKA" FUMI-
GATOR.BORDER SHEARS.
\$2.25 to \$2.75.

TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

LAWN-MOWERS.

THE NEW MODEL.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequalled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.



NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$5 00
14 "	.....	6 00
16 "	.....	7 00
18 "	.....	8 00
20 "	.....	8 50

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	.....	\$7 00	16-inch cut	.....	\$10 00
12 "	.....	8 00	18 "	.....	11 00
14 "	.....	9 00	20 "	.....	12 00



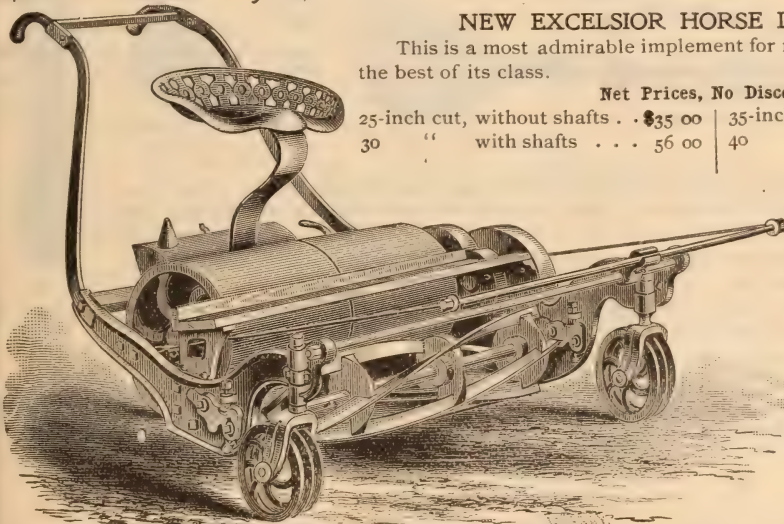
EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts	..	\$35 00	35-inch cut, with shafts	..	\$70 00
30 " with shafts	..	56 00	40 " " "	..	85 00



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE-POWER LAWN-MOWER.

"O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low-priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$3 50
14 "	.....	4 00
16 "	.....	4 50

Full Directions for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.

GARDEN.

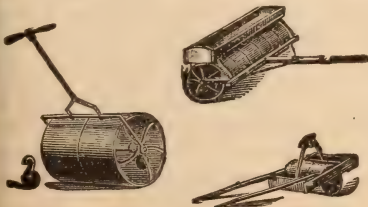
With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam.	Weight,	Price
	in.	abt lbs.	
Two sections, 7½-in. face	15	125	\$5 00
" 12 "	20	300	12 00
" 12 "	24	400	15 00

FIELD.

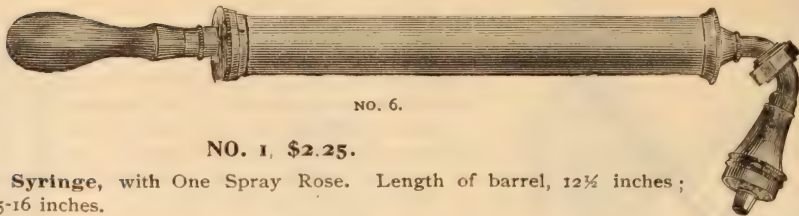
Four sections, 12-in. face, with shafts and seat	20	650	30 00
Five " 12 " with pole and whiffle	24	1,000	40 00

Strictly net cash.



FIELD AND GARDEN ROLLERS.

SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.



NO. 6.

NO. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

NO. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

NO. 3, \$5.50.

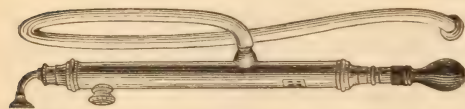
Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1¼ inches.

NO. 4, \$6.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1¼ inches.

NO. 6, \$7.

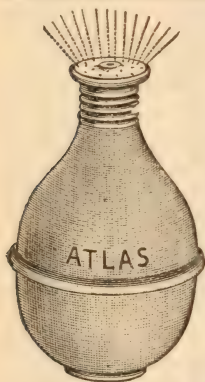
Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1¼ inches.



ECLIPSE COMBINED SYRINGE AND FORCE PUMP.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. \$1.

RUBBER SPRINKLER.
ANGLE-NECK. \$1.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump. This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cts.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window gardening. \$1.

" **Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler.** \$1.

Atlas Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



NO. 3.

Myers' Bucket Brass Spray Pump,

With Agitator, complete with Hose, Combination
Fine and Coarse Spray and Solid Stream Nozzle.

This Spray Pump is constructed of brass, and is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used for spraying. It is arranged so that the heavy work is done on the down stroke of the plunger and nothing on the up stroke. It is thus very easy to operate, and has extraordinary power. It will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows, etc. For spraying, it is arranged so that it discharges a fine jet in bottom of bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated. The pump is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. (See cut, page 58.) Price, complete, \$4.50.

THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

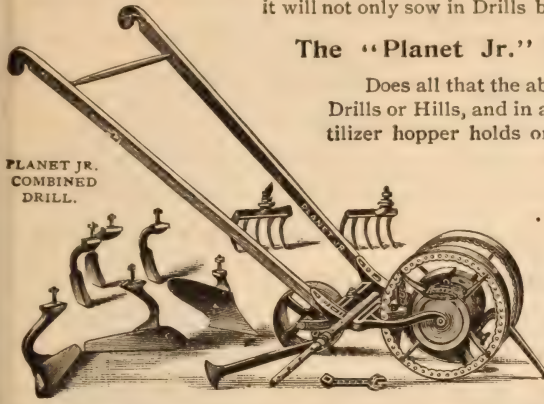
It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow in Drills but also in Hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. **Price, \$10.**

The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

Does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$14.**

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

Unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills,



plows to and from; the cultivator teeth mellow the soil, etc. **Price, \$9.00.**

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. **Price, \$6.50.**

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

It can be used straddle of the rows or between the rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. **Price, complete, \$6. Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$3.50.**

The Fire-Fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations, and variety of attachments, are striking features of this favorite. **Price, \$3.75.**

PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.



PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.

This cloth is useful for protecting plants from frosts, and for covering hot-beds and frames instead of glass. It is specially prepared to prevent mildewing and rotting.

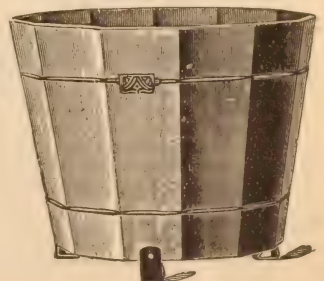
Light grade, per yard, 6 cts ; per piece of 68 yards, \$2 50
Medium grade, " 10 cts ; " 62 " 4 25
Heavy grade, " 12 cts ; " 40 " 4 50

COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The Tubs are made of the best cypress timber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

Natural Varnish finish on the wood :

	Each
12-in. diam. by 17-in. high	\$1 00
15 " " 14 "	1 50
18 " " 16½ "	2 00
21 " " 18½ "	2 50
24 " " 20½ "	3 00



FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.


Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

 Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal. Very finely powdered. . . . 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.

" " **No. 3.** Coarser than the above. per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$38.

Crushed, or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$43.

Sheep Manure Pulverized. Good for lawns. 5 lbs., 30c.; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$40.

Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers. Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

Copperdine. A remedy for grape anthrax and mildew, pear-leaf blight, pear and apple scab, celery, carnation and violet rust. Mix 100 parts water to 1 part of Copperdine. In gallon jugs, \$1.50 each.

Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to twenty gallons of water. ½ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

Fir-Tree Oil Soap. ¼-lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.; 5-lb. tin, \$1.75.

Dalmatian Insect Powder. Per ¼-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 45 cts.

Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per lb. box, 50 cts.

Hammond's Grape Dust. For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. It is not only a preventive, but it cures plants already affected. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.

Hellebore, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry by dusting on with bellows, or as a liquid mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water. Per lb. box, 30c.; ½-lb. box, 20 cts.; ¼-lb. box, 15 cts.

Paris Green, New Process. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cts.; ¼-lb. can, 20 cts.; ½-lb. can, 15 cts.

Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon. ½-gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.

London Purple. As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved. Per lb. 25 cts.

Slug Shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs \$4.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per ¼-lb. tin, 25 cts.

Tobacco Dust. If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box, 10 cts.; 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs, \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs, \$2.75; per bale of about 400 lbs, \$4.50.

Tobacco Extract. A powerful extract of Tobacco, for destroying lice, red spider, mealy bugs, etc. For SYRINGING, dilute ten times with water. For greenhouses, diluted half and half with water and evaporated from pans, adding water from time to time as it thickens, it will check the development of plant lice on Roses or Chrysanthemums. It is necessary that sufficient vapor be thrown out to fill the house. Per ¼ pt. 25c.; pt. 40 cts.; qt. 60 cts.; gal. \$1.50.

Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 18 cts.; 2-lb. box, 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs. \$1.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.

Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. It prevents potato rot, downy mildew, anthracnose of grape, peach, pear and cherry blight. This mixture is scientifically prepared, so that by adding water at the rate of 50 gallons to one gallon of the mixture, and stirring, it is ready for use. Per qt. 50 cts.; per gal. can, \$1.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY-NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS should be planted from



PICEA DOUGLASII.

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

Evergreen Tree Seeds.

We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

Under the new nomenclature some species formerly attached to ABIES have been placed under PICEA, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
ABIES			
amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir	\$0 50	\$6 00
" balsamea	Balsam Fir	20	1 25
" brachyphylla	Short-leaved Fir from Japan	60	7 00
" Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce	40	4 00
" Caroliniana	From North Carolina	1 50	
" concolor	California White Silver Fir	35	3 50
" firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35	3 50
" Fraseri	Double Spruce	30	3 00
" grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	30	3 00
" magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	50	6 00
" Mertensiana	California Hemlock Spruce	75	8 00
" Mariesii	New Japanese Silver Fir	75	9 00
" Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir; fine hardy Conifer	20	2 00
" nobilis	Noble Fir; from California	50	6 00
" pectinata	European Silver Fir	10	60
" Pinsapo	Spanish Fir	25	2 50
" sacchalinenis	A tall pyramidal species from Japan	90	12 00
" subalpina	California Dwarf Mountain Spruce	80	10 00
" Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree from Japan	75	8 00

Arbor-vitæ See Thuja.

Arctostaphylos	glaucia	Great-berried Manzanita	20	1 50
"	pungens	Erect Manzanita	20	1 50
"	tomentosa	Hardy white-flowering shrub from California	30	3 00
"	uva-ursi	Bearberry	40	4 00
Azalea arborescens		Smooth Azalea	60	7 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.


		Per oz.	Per lb.
Azalea	<i>calendulacea</i>	Flame-colored Shrub (in pods)	\$0 40 \$4 00
"	<i>occidentalis</i> (clean seed) . .	California Azalea	2 00
"	<i>viscosa</i>	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40 4 00
Buxus	<i>sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Box	20 1 50
Cedrus	<i>Atlantica argentea</i>	Mount Atlas Cedar	30 3 00
"	<i>Deodara</i>	Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar	40 4 00
"	<i>Libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each .	30 3 00
Cephalotaxus	<i>drupacea</i>	From Japan	30 3 00
Chamæcyparis	<i>obtusata</i>	Japan Cypress, or Retinospora; 75 to 100 feet	50 6 00
"	<i>pisifera</i>	Japan Cypress. A much smaller variety than the above	50 6 00
Cotoneaster	<i>buxifolia</i>	Hardy evergreen Box-leaved Shrub	20 2 00
Cryptomeria	<i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height .	20 1 50
Cupressus	<i>horizontalis</i>	Horizontal Cypress	15 1 25
"	<i>Guadalupensis</i>	From California	40 4 00
"	<i>Goveniana</i>	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40 4 00
"	<i>Lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cypresses	40 4 00
"	<i>MacNabiana</i>	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form .	35 3 50
"	<i>macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	15 1 00
"	<i>sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	15 1 00
"	<i>thyoides</i>	White Cedar	30 3 00
Daphniphyllum	<i>macropodon</i>	From Japan	25 2 50
Fir Tree		See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .	
Juniperus	<i>communis</i>	European Juniper	10 50
"	<i>Bermudiana</i>	Barbados or Bermuda Cedar	25 2 50
"	<i>oxycedrus</i>	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10 1 00
"	<i>prostrata</i>	Prostrate Cedar	10 60
"	<i>rigida</i>	From Japan	25 2 50
"	<i>Sabina</i>	Common Savin	10 1 00
"	<i>Virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	10 60
Libocedrus	<i>decurrens</i>	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree . .	40 4 00
Norway Spruce		See <i>Picea excelsa</i> .	
Picea	<i>Ajanensis</i>	A beautiful Japanese Fir	80 10 00
"	<i>Ajanensis microsperma</i>	From Japan	90 12 00
"	<i>Alcoquiana</i>	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75 9 00
"	<i>Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spruce	30 3 00
"	<i>Engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's Spruce	75 8 00
"	<i>excelsa</i>	Norway Spruce	10 60
"	<i>Glehnii</i>	From Japan. Dwarf and compact	1 25 16 00
"	<i>Menziesii</i>	Menzies' Fir; most graceful	40 4 50
"	<i>nigra</i>	Black Spruce	30 3 00
"	<i>polita</i>	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree .	75 9 00
"	<i>pungens</i>	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	50 5 00
"	<i>taxifolia</i>	Washington Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	<i>Williamsonii</i> (Pattoniana) . . .	Williamson's California Spruce	60 7 00
"	<i>Yessoensis</i>	From Japan	90 12 00
Pinus	<i>Aleppica</i>	French Pine	20 2 00
"	<i>Austriaca</i>	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; somber and massive aspect .	15 1 25
"	<i>Canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	25 2 50
"	<i>Cembra</i>	Cembra Stone Pine	10 40
"	<i>Cephalonica vera</i>	Greek Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	<i>contorta</i>	Twisted Pine	80 10 00
"	<i>Coulteri</i>	Coulter's California Pine	40 4 00
"	<i>densiflora</i>	Japan Pine. Rapid-growing and hardy; very beautiful . . .	35 3 50
"	<i>excelsa</i>	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	30 3 00
"	<i>halepensis</i>		20 2 00
"	<i>insignis</i>	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height . . .	25 2 50
"	<i>Jeffreyi</i>	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40 4 00
"	<i>Koraiensis</i>	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage .	80 10 00
"	<i>Lambertiana</i>	Sugar Pine	30 3 00
"	<i>Laricio</i>	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	15 1 50
"	<i>Llaveana</i>	Llave's Mexican Pine	60 6 00
"	<i>maritima</i>	Seaside Pine	10 40
"	<i>Massoniana</i>	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	25 2 50
"	<i>monophylla</i>	California Nut Pine	30 3 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Pinus <i>monticola</i>	Mountain Weymouth Pine of California	\$0 60	\$6 00
" <i>muricata</i>	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	60	6 00
" <i>parviflora</i>	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery	60	6 00
" <i>Pinea</i>	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10	40
" <i>ponderosa</i> (Benthiana)	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high	25	2 50
" <i>rigida</i>	Northern Pitch Pine	30	3 00
" <i>Sabiniana</i>	Sabine's Nut Pine	25	2 50
" <i>Strobis</i>	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	25	2 50
" <i>sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color	15	1 00
" <i>Torreyana</i>	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
" <i>tuberculata</i>	Tuberclad Pine of California	60	6 00
Podocarpus <i>macrophylla</i>	From Japan	75	8 00
Retinospora	See <i>Chamaecyparis</i> .		
Sciadopitys <i>verticillata</i>	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall, conical tree	75	8 00
Scotch Fir	See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
Sequoia <i>gigantea</i>	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	75	8 00
" <i>sempervirens</i>	California Red Wood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00
Spruce Tree	See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
Taxus <i>baccata</i>	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	15	1 25
" <i>brevifolia</i>	California Yew	80	10 00
" <i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	80	10 00
Thea <i>viridis</i>	The Tea Plant of Japan	20	2 00
Thuja <i>aurea</i>	Golden Arbor-vitæ	15	1 50
" <i>articulata</i>	Jointed " (The Arar Tree)	75	
" <i>occidentalis</i>	American "	20	1 75
" <i>orientalis</i>	Chinese "	15	75
" <i>compacta</i>	Compact "	15	1 50
" <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arbor-vitæ. 150 feet high	50	6 00
" <i>Tatarica</i>	Tartarian Arbor-vitæ	20	2 00
Thujopsis <i>dolobrata</i>	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	6 00
" <i>Standishii</i>	From Japan	80	10 00
Torreya <i>Californica</i>	California Nutmeg	15	1 50
" <i>nucifera</i>	Japanese Nutmeg	35	3 50
Tsuga <i>Sieboldii</i>	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
Yucca <i>baccata</i>	Berry-bearing Yucca	50	5 00
" <i>filamentosa</i>	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
" <i>gloriosa</i>	Mound Lily	75	
" <i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds.

For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 44.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these 25-cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer <i>campestre</i>	European Field Maple	\$0 10	\$0 40
" <i>circinatum</i>	Round-leaved Maple	15	1 25
" <i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple	20	2 00
" <i>Japanicum</i>	Japanese Maple	50	6 00
" <i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Maple	10	60
" <i>palmatum</i>	From Japan	60	6 00
" <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	40
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	50
" <i>rubrum</i>	Red or Scarlet Maple	20	2 00
" <i>saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	15	1 00
" " <i>nigrum</i>	Black Sugar Maple	15	1 50
" <i>spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	25	2 50
Actinidia <i>arguta</i>	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
Æsculus <i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye		25
Ailantus <i>glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	75
Alnus <i>communis</i>	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	10	50
" <i>incana</i>	Smooth White Alder	15	75
" <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder	60	6 00
" <i>Washingtoniana</i>	Washington Alder	60	6 00
Amelanchier <i>Canadensis</i>	Shad Bush, or Service Berry	25	2 50
Amorpha <i>fruticosa</i>	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	15	75

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Ampelopsis Veitchii	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses . . .	\$0 15	\$1 50
" quinquifolia	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	15	1 00
Amygdalus vulgaris dulcis	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		30
Andromeda arborea	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood)	20	1 50
" ligustrina	Shrub, 10 feet high	20	1 50
" Mariana	Stagger Bush	20	1 50
" racemosa	Pepper Bush	25	2 50
Aralia Sieboldii	From Japan. Handsome palm-like shrub	75	
Arbutus Menziesi	Madrona Tree.	30	3 50
" Unedo	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry . . .	20	2 00
Ash	See Fraxinus.		
Asimina triloba	Papaw, or Custard-Apple	15	75
Berberis aquifolium	Holly-leaved Barberry	15	1 00
" nervosa	Nerve-leaved Barberry	60	6 00
" vulgaris	Common Barberry	10	60
" " purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	15	1 50
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	20	2 00
" alba	White European Birch	10	40
" lenta	Mountain Mahogany; Sweet, or Cherry Birch.	25	2 50
" lutea	Yellow Birch	30	3 00
" nigra	Black Birch	25	2 50
" papyracea	Paper Birch	25	2 50
" pendula	Weeping Birch	25	2 50
" populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	25	2 50
Birch	See Betula.		
Boston Ivy	See <i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .		
Brahea armata	Erythea	20	2 00
" robusta	Washingtonia	30	3 00
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	20	2 00
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice	15	1 00
" occidentalis	Western Allspice. Larger-growing than the above	50	5 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 50
Camphora officinalis	Camphor Tree	25	2 50
Carya alba	Shellbark Hickory		25
" olivæformis	Pecan Nuts		25
Cassia Marilandica	Southern Cassia.	50	
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree	10	75
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa.	15	1 00
" speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	10	60
Ceanothus Americanus	New Jersey Tea	25	2 50
" divaricatus	Branching Redroot	50	
" integriramus	Entire-leaved Redroot	75	
" thyrsiflorus	California Lilac	75	
Celastrus scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bittersweet	15	1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle Tree	15	1 00
" occidentalis	Sugarberry or Hackberry	15	1 00
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	From Japan	2 00	
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage . . .	20	2 00
" occidentalis	Californian Judas Tree	60	7 00
" siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree . . .	15	75
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's Bread.	15	1 25
Cherry	See Prunus.		
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe Tree; White Fringe	25	2 50
Chilopsis linearis	From Texas	25	
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	25	2 50
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	20	2 00
Clematis flammula	White Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
" Pitcheri	Beautiful native variety	1 00	
" vitalba	Traveler's Joy	15	1 50
" viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	2 50
Coleutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	15	1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	15	1 25

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Cornus brachypoda	Japanese Dogwood	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ florida	Flowering Dogwood	10	50
“ circinata	Round-leaved Cornel or Dogwood	20	2 00
“ mascula	Cornelian Cherry	10	50
“ Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	15	1 50
“ paniculata	Panicked Cornel	15	1 50
“ sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood	10	75
“ sericea	Silky Cornel	15	1 50
“ stolonifera	Osier Dogwood	10	1 00
Coronilla Emerus	Scorpion Senna	40	4 00
Crataegus coccinea	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	15	1 25
“ Crus-Galli	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 25
“ Oxyacantha	Hawthorn	10	60
“ p	Small-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ pyracantha	Evergreen Thorn	10	75
“ pyrifolia	Pear-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ tomentosa	Black Thorn	10	1 00
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum. Grows rapidly to 30 or 40 feet .	15	1 50
“ Laburnum	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereon	50	
Deutzia scabra	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub.	30	
Dioscorea villosa	Wild Yam	40	4 00
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon	10	75
“ Kaki	The Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum .	15	1 25
“ Mexicana	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	15	75
Dirca palustris	Leatherwood	60	6 00
Dogwood	See Cornus.		
Eleagnus angustifolia	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey . . .	20	2 00
“ parvifolia	Small-leaved Oleaster	15	75
Elm	See Ulmus.		
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth.	35	3 50
“ hemastoma	White Gum	75	
“ meliodora	Black Ironbark.	1 50	
“ obliqua	Stringy Bark	75	
“ pilularis	Black Butt	75	
“ piperita	Peppermint Gum	75	
“ resinifera	Forest Mahogany	75	
“ saliqua	Weeping Gum	1 50	
Euonymus alata	From Japan.	25	2 50
“ Europæa	European Burning Bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
Exochorda grandiflora	From Tennessee	40	4 00
Fraxinus alba Americana	White American Ash	10	40
“ excelsior	The Common or European Ash	10	40
“ Oregona	Oregon Ash	10	75
“ Ornus	Flowering Ash	10	50
“ pubescens	Red Ash	10	75
“ sambucifolia	Black or Water Ash	10	75
“ viridis	Green Ash	15	1 25
Fremontia Californica	California shrub; very beautiful	1 25	15 00
Gaultheria Shallon	California Winterberry; edible fruit	60	6 00
Genista scoparia	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50
“ tinctoria	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer .	10	1 00
“ juncea	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers	10	1 00
Ginkgo biloba	See Salisburia.		
Gleditsia horrida	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns . . .	15	1 00
“ triacanthos	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges per 100 lbs., \$20.	10	35
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage .	10	75
Halesia diptera		25	2 50
“ tetraptera	Silver Bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	25	2 50
Hamamelis Japonica	Japanese Witch-hazel	25	2 50
“ Virginica	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall . .	30	3 00
Hedera Helix	English or Hardy Ivy	10	60

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.	Double Rose of Sharon	\$0 30	\$2 00
Hickory Nuts	See Carya.		
Horse Chestnuts	See Æsculus.		
Honey Locust	See Gleditschia.		
Hydrangea arborescens	Tree Hydrangea	25	2 50
Idesia polycarpa	A new tree from Japan	80	10 00
Ilex aquifolium	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	15	75
“ opaca	American Holly	15	75
Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
Itea Virginica	Virginian Willow	25	2 50
Juglans cinerea	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50 .		
“ nigra	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50 .		
“ Sieboldii	From Japan	10	60
“ cordiformis	From Japan	10	60
Kalmia angustifolia	American Laurel (pods)	30	3 00
“ latifolia	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush (clean seed)	80	9 00
Kœlreuteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-nut. Very handsome when in flower	10	75
Larch	See Larix.		
Larix Europœa	European Larch	15	1 00
“ leptolepis	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form .	75	8 00
Laurus nobilis	Sweet Bay	10	75
Leiophyllum buxifolium	Sand Myrtle	30	3 00
Ligustrum Japonicum	Japan or California Privet	15	1 00
“ vulgare	Common Privet	15	75
Linden	See Tilia.		
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum Tree. Of very elegant appearance	40	4 00
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree. Fine, tall pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers .	10	50
Maclura aurantiaca	Osage Orange per bus. of 33 lbs., \$9 .	10	50
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 25
“ Fraseri	Ear-leaved Magnolia	40	4 00
“ hypoleuca	From Japan	20	2 00
“ macrophylla	Great-leaved Magnolia	30	3 00
“ Kobus	From Japan	25	2 50
Maple	See Acer.		
Melia Azedarach	Pride of China	15	1 00
Menispermum Canadense	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	60	6 00
Morus alba	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	15	1 25
“ alba rosea	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ Moretti	Dandolos Mulberry	20	2 00
“ nigra	Black Mulberry	20	2 00
“ Tatarica	Russian Mulberry	20	2 00
Mulberry	See Morus.		
Myrica cerifera	Candleberry Myrtle	15	1 25
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	25	
Negundo aceroides	Box Elder	10	40
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	30	3 00
“ speciosum	From Japan	25	2 50
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Nuttall's shrub; beautiful	40	4 00
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum Tree, or Tupelo	10	50
Oaks	See Quercus.		
Oreodaphne Californica	California Laurel	15	1 50
Osage Orange	See Maclura.		
Ostrya Virginica	American Hop Horn-Beam	20	1 50
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	10	50
Paper Mulberry	See Broussonetia.		
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia, or Empress-tree	15	1 25
Phytolacca decandra	Garget, or Pokeberry	20	2 00
Photinia arbutifolia	California Maybush	20	2 00
“ Japonica	Japan Medlar, or Loquat	20	2 00
Pistacia vera	Pistachio-nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
Platanus occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane Tree	10	50
Plum	See Prunus.		
Populus alba	Abele Tree	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Populus nigra	Black Poplar	\$0 20	\$1 50
“ <i>pyramidalis</i>	Italian Poplar	20	1 50
“ <i>tremula</i>	Aspen Poplar	25	2 50
Prunus Americana	Wild Plum	15	1 00
“ <i>Japonica</i>	Japan Plum	40	4 00
“ <i>Lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	10	75
“ <i>maritima</i>	Beach Plum	15	1 50
“ <i>Pennsylvanica</i>	Wild Red Cherry	15	1 00
“ <i>serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry	10	40
“ <i>Virginica</i>	Choke Cherry	10	60
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	20	1 50
Pyrus Americana	American Mountain Ash	15	1 25
“ <i>rivularis</i>	Oregon Crab-Tree	20	2 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10	75
“ <i>Californicus</i>	Californian Buckthorn	50	5 00
“ <i>Carolinus</i>	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	15	1 00
“ <i>Purshianus</i>	From Washington	40	4 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	1 50	
“ <i>Catawbiense</i>	From North Carolina	50	5 00
“ <i>maximum</i>	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	75	7 00
“ <i>punctatum</i>	Small Pink Rhododendron from North Carolina	1 00	
“ <i>Washingtonianum</i>	Washington Rose-Bay	1 00	
Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumach	25	2 50
“ <i>copallina</i>	Dwarf Sumach	10	1 00
“ <i>Cotinus</i>	Smoke Tree, or Venetian Sumach. 6 feet	20	2 00
“ <i>glabra</i>	Smooth Sumach	15	1 25
“ <i>typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumach	10	75
“ <i>venenata</i>	Poison Sumach. Also called Poison Elder	15	1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
“ <i>cereum</i>	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	60	6 00
“ <i>Floridum</i>	Wild Black Currant	40	4 00
“ <i>Lacustre</i>	From Washington	60	6 00
“ <i>sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering Currant	60	6 00
Robinia pseudacacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower, fine for hedges; per 100 lbs. \$20.	10	35
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	35
“ <i>Caroliniana</i>	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	15	1 25
“ <i>blanda</i>	Early Wild Rose	10	75
“ <i>hybrida</i>	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40	4 00
“ <i>lucida</i>	Dwarf Wild Rose	30	3 00
“ <i>polyantha</i>	Bramble Rose	20	2 00
“ <i>rubiginosa</i>	Sweetbrier. Delightfully fragrant leaves	10	1 00
“ <i>rugosa</i>	Ramans Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	60	7 00
“ <i>setigera</i>	Prairie or Climbing Rose. Pale rose flowers	15	1 50
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	80	10 00
“ <i>leucodermis</i>	White-skinned Raspberry	60	6 00
“ <i>spectabilis</i>	Showy Raspberry	80	10 00
“ <i>vitifolius</i>	From Washington	60	6 00
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maiden Hair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	10	75
Salix alba	White Willow	15	1 00
“ <i>caprea</i>	Goat Willow	15	1 00
“ <i>discolor</i>	Glaucous Willow	20	1 50
“ <i>fragilis</i>	Brittle Willow	20	1 50
“ <i>purpurea</i>	Purple Osier	15	1 00
“ <i>viminialis</i>	Osier	15	1 00
“ <i>vitellina</i>	Golden Willow	15	1 00
Sambucus nigra	Elderberry	20	1 50
“ <i>racemosa</i>	Scarlet-berried Elder	30	3 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15	1 00
Schinus molle	Pepper Tree of California	15	1 50
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage	10	75
“ <i>pendula</i>	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15	1 00
“ <i>speciosa</i>	From Arizona	15	1 50
Spiræa Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub	60	6 00
“ <i>ariaefolia</i>	Tall California Spiræa	60	6 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Spiræa salicifolia	Common Meadow Sweet	\$0 40	\$4 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet ; white flowers	15	1 00
Sterculia platanifolia	Chinese Parasol	25	
Stuartia monadelphæ	From Japan	50	5 00
Styrax Californica	Fine California Shrub	40	4 00
“ hispida	From Japan	80	10 00
“ Japonica	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese Shrub	20	2 00
“ obassia	From Japan	80	10 00
Symphoricarpus racemosus	Snowberry	10	60
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	15	1 25
“ Japonica	Species of Lilac from Japan ; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 50	20 00
Taxodium distichum	Deciduous Cypress	10	50
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet-Creeper	25	2 50
Tilia Americana	American Linden	10	60
“ argentea	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	60
“ Europæa	European Linden, or Lime Tree ; very stately, 60 to 100 feet	10	60
“ grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10	60
Ulmus Americana	American Elm	15	1 50
“ crassifolia	Texas Elm	25	2 50
“ Kiaki	From Japan	40	4 00
“ modiolina	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ Montana	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
Ulex Europæa	Furze, Gorse or Whin	10	60
Ungnadia speciosa	Texas Horse Chestnut	15	1 50
Vaccinium ovatum	From Washington	40	4 00
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ dentatum	Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ Lantana	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	75
“ Lentago	Sweet Viburnum	15	1 50
“ nudum	Withe-Rod	15	1 50
“ odoratissimum	From Japan	40	4 00
“ Opulus	Guelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	15	1 00
“ Tinus	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	10	75
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	10	75
Walnuts	See Juglans		
Wistaria frutescens	Shrubby Wistaria	15	1 25
“ Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	40	4 00
“ alba	White Wistaria. A white flowered variety	75	7 00
Yellow Locust	See Robinia		
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 25
Zanthoxylum Carolinianum	Southern Prickly Ash	15	1 50
“ fraxineum	Toothache Tree	20	2 00

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid, on Receipt of Price.

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ASPARAGUS CULTURE. Barnes & Robinson	50	LESSONS AND MANUAL OF BOTANY. By Prof. Asa Gray. 800pp. illus	2 50
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HOW TO DESTROY INSECTS ON PLANTS AND FLOWERS.	20	TRUCK FARMING AT THE SOUTH. By Dr. A. Oemler	1 50

FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM.

placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. Treated in this way, the seedlings receive no check in growth, and require none of the extra care in watering or shading necessary with other methods.

A common mistake in sowing flower as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they

germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA). These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-

leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done.



PANSIES.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the *Calceolaria* are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, coconut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for *Cinerarias*, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, *Pelargonium*), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown in-doors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed.

PETUNIAS.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be one inch apart; cover seeds very slightly with a little sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand and replace slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce strong, stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently, that the tiny seedlings may not be displaced. Later the larger plants may be transplanted from seed boxes into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, care should be taken to preserve every plant until the blossoms appear.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the various characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information :

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved plants*; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The **third column** gives in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible in our varied extent of climate to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late* flowering sorts. Thus :

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 “ *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 “ *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OR CHARACTER, and HARDINESS**.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B “ *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P “ *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S “ *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g “ *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu “ *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

. . . designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way :

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh “ *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t “ *tender*—requiring protection.

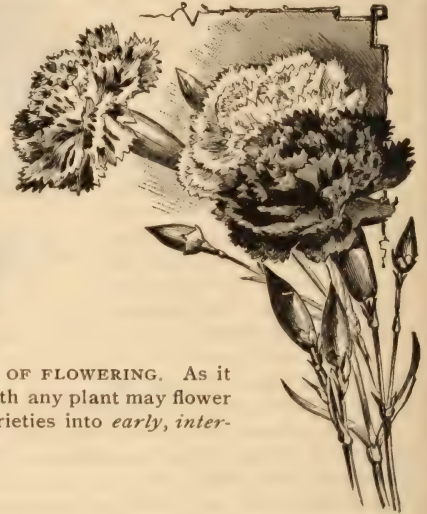
The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below :

ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff.	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. “ black	car. “ carmine	ptd. “ painted	spot. “ spotted.
br. “ brown	cr. “ crimson	pur. “ purple	stri. “ striped.
tri. “ tricolor	sul. “ sulphur	var. “ variegated . . .	ver. “ vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation ; *trai.* signifies *trailing* ; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any postoffice.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.



CARNATION, CHA-BAUD'S PERPETUAL.

FLOWER SEEDS.

✂ Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

✂ See explanation of figures and signs, on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
✂ ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2065	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	} Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil.
2066	—grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2067	arenaria . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
2075	Abutilon Thompsonii fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	} Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	compactum "Fireball" . . . . .	..	..	d. rd.	..	25
2080	Pluton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2082	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
2085	Acacia dealbata	1	..	yel.	6	10	} Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	armata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2087	decurrens . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2088	Farnesiana . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
2089	lophantha . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2090	melanoxylon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2092	mollissima floribunda . . . . .	..	..	..	7	25
2104	Fine Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2107	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white.	3	5	} The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	spinosus	2	..	pur.	..	5	
2110	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)	blue	4	5	} Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2112	pyramidatum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2114	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2120	Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25c.	hA	scar.	1	5	} Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	æstivalis per oz., 25c.	1	..	crim.	..	5	
2122	vernalis . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	1½	5
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus	tP	blue	1	10	} (African Lily.) A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	Ageratum conspicuum	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2130	Lasseauxi	rose	..	5	} Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perillas and Dwarf Amaranths; much used for bedding and edging.
2132	Mexicanum per oz., 40c. . . . .	..	hhA	blue	1½	5
2135	—album " 50c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2136	—grandiflorum roseum . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2138	—Dwarf Blue per oz., 60c. . . . .	..	..	blue	¾	5
2140	—Dwarf White " 60c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2142	—Little Dorrit " \$1. . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
2143	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2144	Agrostemma Cœli-Rosa (Rose of Heaven)	hA	rose	1	5	} The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering, and easily grown. It is fine for beds. The Rose Campeon is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
2145	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2146	coronaria (Rose Campeon) . . . . .	..	†hP	rose	..	5
2146a	—Dark Blood Red . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	5
2147	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2147a	—Mixed per oz., 40c. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2147b	Flos Jovis . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3	hhA	scar.	2	5	} Bright little annuals, of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
2149	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2150	linifolia . . . . .	..	..	scar.	1½	5
2153	myrtifolia . . . . .	..	..	..	2½	5
2155	Warscewiczii . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5
	Althæa rosea						See Hollyhock.
2157	Alstromeria pulchella	1 2	gP	yel.&r.	3	10	} 2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.
See page 75.



ADONIS VERNALIS.
See page 75.



CANDYTUFT.
See page 81.



AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS.
See page 75.



ALONSOA WARSCEWICZII.
See page 75.



AGROSTEMMA CÆLI-ROSA.
See page 75.



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.
See page 80.



AQUILEGIA, DOUBLE.
See page 77.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2159	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	white	tra.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>Thorburn's Bouquet</i> is an exceedingly dwarf and compact new sort, of the neatest possible habit, and very suitable for borders or pots.
2160	—compactum, Dwarf " . . . 50c.	..	..	..	¾	5
2161	—procumbens . . . . .	..	..	..	tra.	5
2162	—Thorburn's Bouquet . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	10
2162a	—"Little Gem" . . . . .	..	..	..	tra.	5
2163	saxatile compactum . . per oz., 60c.	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argenteum " 60c.	1 3	¾	5	
2167	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2 3	tA	d. red	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.
2168	* <i>bicolor ruber</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	2	5
2168a	* <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather) . . . . .	..	..	d. red	3	5
2182	* <i>Henderi</i> . . . . .	..	..	cr. & y.	4	5
2190	* <i>melancholicus ruber</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	2½	5
2192	* <i>salicifolius</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
2196	* <i>sanguineus nanus</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
2197	* <i>tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	..	..	mixed	diff.	5
2197a	*— <i>giganteus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2197b	*— <i>splendens</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5
2198	* <i>atropurpureus</i> . . . . .	..	..	dk&p'r	2	5
2199	*Fine Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts						50	
<i>Amethyst</i>							See Browallia.
2220	<i>Anagallis</i> , in varieties	1 3	hhA	5	Plant in sunny situation.
2223	<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	2	hhB	pur.	1½	5	Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers.
2224	Barrelieri . . . . .	..	hP	d. blue	2	25
2230	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	1	..	mixed	2	5	Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.
2231	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	— <i>alba</i> "Honorine Jobert" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2237	<i>sylvestris</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	1½	10
2240	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>	3	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
<i>Antirrhinum</i>							See Snapdragon.
<i>Aquilegia</i> (Columbine)—							
2245	<i>caryophylloides</i>	1 3	hP	strip.	1½	25	(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. 2255 has pure white flowers and beautiful, glaucous leaves. 2256 is very free-flowering, and of sturdy habit.
2249	<i>chrysantha</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3	10
2253	<i>cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
2254	<i>Canadensis</i>	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2255	<i>flabellata</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2256	<i>Munstead Giant</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2257	<i>vulgaris Double White</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5
2258	— <i>Double Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2259	— <i>Single Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties						50	
2260	<i>Aralia Sieboldii</i>	2	hhP	white	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrub.
2261	— <i>variegata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2265	<i>Argemone grandifl'a</i> , per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	..	2	5	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	— <i>lutea</i> " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2268	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i>	3	hhA	..	1	25	Rich yellow maroon.
2273	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	<i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free-blooming.
2278	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2279	<i>tuberosa</i>	3	..	orange	2	5	Very showy border plant.
2283	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.
2285	<i>odorata</i> (Woodruff) . . . . .	..	hP	white	1½	5
<i>Asters</i> , <i>Chrysanthemum-flow'd</i> —							
2286	—Half Dwarf White	3	hhA	..	1	10	(Callistephus.) The common name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the
2287	— <i>Rose</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2288	— <i>Light Blue</i> . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2288a	— <i>Mixed</i> . . per oz., \$1.50 . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2289	— <i>Tall Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	10
2290	Truffaut's <i>Pæony Perfection</i>—	..	..	..	..	..
2290a	Snow White . . per oz., \$1.50 . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2290a	—Crimson	crim.	..	10	



POMPON ASTER.



NEEDLE ASTER.



PÆONY-FLOWERED ASTER.

CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.
See page 77.

DWARF ASTER.



VICTORIA ASTER.



IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER.




COMET ASTER.



CROWN ASTER.

For descriptions of Varieties and Collections,
see pages 77 and 79.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
229I	Asters, Truffaut's Pæony Perfection—Dark Blood Red	3	hhA	d. red stri.	1 1/2	10	choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly-formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i> , deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching, the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra large, perfectly-formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double <i>Zinnia</i> . <i>Imbricated Pompons</i> are very handsome, and most suitable for bouquets. In this latitude Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering. They can also be grown in pots successfully. Use fine and rich soil, and keep well watered.
2291a	—Striped			l. blue	10	10	
2292	—Light Blue			mauve	10	10	
2292a	—Deep Mauve			mixed	10	10	
2293	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			white	2	10	
2294	Washington, White			crim.	10	10	
2294a	—Crimson			peach	10	10	
2295	—Peach Blossom			l. blue	10	10	
2296	—Light Blue			mixed	10	10	
2296a	—Mixed			white	1 1/2	10	
2297	Victoria, White per oz., \$1.50			cream	10	10	
2297a	—Cream-colored			l. pk.	10	10	
2298	—Apple Blossom			peach	10	10	
2299	—Peach Blossom			d. scar.	10	10	
2300	—Dark Scarlet			l. blue	10	10	
2300a	—Light Blue			mixed	10	10	
2301	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			white	1	10	
2302	—Dwarf White			rose	10	10	
2303	—Rose			mixed	10	10	
2303a	—Mixed			white	1 1/2	10	
2304	Shakespeare, White			crim.	10	10	
2305	—Crimson			d. blue	10	10	
2306	—Dark Blue			mixed	10	10	
2306a	—Mixed			rose	10	10	
2307	Comet, Rose			ro. & w.	10	10	
2308	—Rose and White			l. blue	10	10	
2308a	—Light Blue			white	10	10	
2308b	—Snow White			mixed	10	10	
2309	—Mixed per oz., \$2			white	10	10	
2310	Imbricated Pompon, White			rose	10	10	
2311	—Rose			blue	10	10	
2311a	—Sky Blue			dark	10	10	
2311b	—"Mourning Aster"			mixed	10	10	
2312	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			crim.	1	10	
2313	Bouquet Dwarf, Crimson			white	10	10	
2314	—White			mixed	10	10	
2315	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			d. scar.	10	10	
2315a	Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet			mixed	10	10	
2316	—Mixed			red	10	10	
2317	Candelabra Red			white	10	10	
2317a	—White			rose	10	10	
2317b	—Rose			d. scar.	10	10	
2318	Triumph, Dark Scarlet			sc. & w.	10	10	
2318a	—Dark Scarlet and White			l. pk.	10	10	
2319	Jewel, Apple Blossom			white	1 1/2	10	
2320	Schiller, White			mixed	10	10	
2321	—Mixed			white	10	10	
2322	Mignon				25		
2322a	Snowball				3/4	10	
2323	Dwarf Queen, White				1	10	
2324	Lilliput-flowered, White			cream	1	10	
2325	Non Plus Ultra			mixed	1	10	
2327	Mixed Crown				1 1/2	5	
2330	—Betteridge's Quilled, oz., 50c.				10	10	
2331	—Queen of the Market				1	10	
2332	—Victoria Needle				1 1/2	10	
2333	—Goliath				5	10	
2334	—Giant Emperor				5	10	
2335	—Quilled, or China oz., 50c.				10	10	
2336	—Harlequin (striped petals)				1-2	10	
2337	—Perennial		hP				

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful)	\$0.35	12 Pyramidal Dw'f Bouq.	\$0.75	6 Imbrique Pompon	\$0.50	6 Victoria Needle	\$0.60
6 Comet, New	50	8 " " " "	50	6 Lilliput-flowered	30	4 White-centered Crown	40
18 Double Quilled German	60	6 " " " "	40	12 Chrysanthemum-flow'd	1 00	18 Victoria Prize	1 50
12 " " " "	45	12 Giant Emperor	1 00	8 " " " "	75	12 " " " "	1 25
6 " " " "	25	8 " " " "	80	6 " " " "	60	8 " " " "	90
12 Double Dwarf German	50	6 " " " "	60	18 Dw'f Chrys'mum-flow'd	1 25	6 " " " "	75
6 " " " "	30	24 Truffaut's Pæony Perf	1 25	12 " " " "	85	12 Uhland Globe	60
12 Dwarf Bouquet	60	18 " " " "	1 00	8 " " " "	75	6 " " " "	35
8 " " " "	50	12 " " " "	75	6 " " " "	60	8 Schiller	35
6 " " " "	40	8 " " " "	55	12 Large Rose-flowered	85	6 " " " "	30
12 Dwarf Victoria	1 00	6 " " " "	45	8 " " " "	75	6 Goliath	35
6 " " " "	60	12 Imbrique Pompon	75	6 " " " "	60	6 Washington	50
		8 " " " "	60				

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
80 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	trail.	10	Resembling Alyssum in character; fine for rock work or bedding.	
2341	Græca	1	3	..	..	10
2341a	Leichtlinii (rosy carmine) . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	25
2342	Auricula, finest	1	..	mixed	1/2	25	(Primula auricula.) Beautiful shades of color.	
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	Seed from finest varieties.	
Balsams—								
2352	Double White . . . per oz., \$1 00	..	hhA	white	..	10	(Impatiens.) These are magnificent and popular summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. The collections of Camellia-flowered and Rose-flowered are exceedingly fine.	
2353	—Cream White . . . " 1 25	..	..	cream	..	10
2354	—White, tinted Lilac " 1 00	..	..	white	..	10
2355	—Crimson " 1 00	..	..	crim.	..	10
2356	—Lavender " 90	..	..	lav.	..	10
2356a	—spotted white . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2357	—Defiance, Pink " 1 25	..	..	pink	..	10
2358	—Violet, sp'tt'd-wh " 1 00	..	..	v. & w.	..	10
2359	—Light Pink " 1 50	..	..	l. pk.	..	10
2361	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2362	—Scarlet (red stalk) " 1 25	..	..	scar.	..	10
2365	—Spotted " 1 50	..	..	spot.	..	10
2380	—Red, White spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2381	—Pomegranate " 1 00	..	..	orange	..	10
2394	—Purple " 1 00	..	..	pur.	..	10
2400	—Light Citron " 1 25	..	..	citron	..	10
2401	—Camellia-flowered " 1 00	..	..	mixed	..	10
2402	—Finest Mixed " 75	..	..	..	..	10
2403	—Common Mixed " 40	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Balsams, including—								
6 var. Improved Camellia-flow'd						65		
12 " Double Rose-flowered						61		
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						35		
Banana See Musa Ensete.								
2418	Baptisia australis	hP	blue	..	5	(False Indigo.) 2418 has beautiful light blue flowers.	
2419	leucantha . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2420	Bartonia aurea . . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yel.	3	5	Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.	
2421	—nana " 60c.	..	..	..	1 1/2	5
*Beet—								
2422	Brazilian, G'ld'n-vein'd, per oz., 20c.	5	Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage, of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.	
2423	*—Scarlet-veined " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2423a	*—Crimson-veined " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2424	*—Chilian Scar'l't-rib'd " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2437	*Victoria " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2438	*Dracæna-leaved " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2450	Begonia, Single Tuberous-rooted	1	3	gP	mixed	2	Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free-flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 2452c has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edgings.	
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	25
2452	semperflorens . . . . .	..	..	rose	1 1/2	25
2452a	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2452b	—"Vernon," Red, for borders . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
2452c	—aureum . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
Collection of Begonias, including—								
12 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine color's						1 75		
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						1 00		
Bellis perennis See Daisy.								
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2	3	hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the Calliopsis.
2457	Blue Bottle							See Centaurea Cyanus.
2461	*Bocconia Japonica	tP	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage.	
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	Swan River Daisy. For edgings. Should be started in hotbed.	
2465	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2466	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2467	Browallia elata	2	tA	blue	2	10	(Amethyst.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting. 2469 has large, lovely flowers, some white, some pale blue.	
2468	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2468a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2469	Rœzli (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2470	Cacalia coccinea	hA	scar.	..	5	(Tassel Flower.) Very pretty annuals; easily grown.	
2471	lutea . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
2472	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/8 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2473	<i>Calandrinia discolor</i> , per oz., 50c.	2 3	hA	rose	1/2	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	<i>speciosa</i> 30c.			pur.	1/4	5	
2480	<i>umbellata</i>		hhP	violet	1/2	10	
Calceolaria hybrida —							
2482	Large-flowered, self-colored		gP	mixed	2	25	Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions on page 73.
2484	—Tigered or Spotted					25	
2486	—Dwarf Tigered				1	25	
2488	—Tigered and Self-col'r'd, Mix'd				2	25	
2490	<i>rugosa</i> (shrubby)					50	
2491	<i>Calceolaria pinnata</i>			yel.		10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	<i>scabiosæfolia</i>					5	
Calendula —							
2493	<i>officinalis</i> , double . per oz., 25c.		hA	orange	1	5	("Pot Marigolds.") Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals; very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered, double sort.
2494	—grand sulphurea " 40c.			yel.		5	
2497	—Nankeen " 25c.					5	
2499	—Meteor " 25c.					5	
2500	—Prince of Orange " 25c.					5	
2504	<i>suffruticosa</i> 40c.					5	
2505	<i>pluvialis</i> 25c.			white		5	
2506	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i> 40c.					5	
2507	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>	3	gP		1 1/2	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2507a	—"Little Gem"				1/2	10	
2508	<i>Calliopsis marmorata</i> . oz., 30c.		hA	r. & y.		5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> and <i>C. grandiflora</i> are fine for cutting. <i>C. "Golden Glory"</i> has very large golden yellow flowers.
2508a	<i>cardaminifolia</i>					5	
2509	<i>aristosa</i>			yel.	4	10	
2509a	<i>tripetris</i>		hP	y. & br.	4-8	10	
2510	<i>grandiflora</i>			yel.	3	10	
2512	<i>trichosperma</i>		hB			10	
2516	<i>Drummondii</i> . . . per oz., 30c.		hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2518	<i>elegans picta</i> 30c.	2 3			2	5	
2518a	<i>lanceolata</i> \$1		hP	yel.	1	10	
2518b	—"Golden Glory"					10	
2519	Mixed per oz., 30c.		hA	mixed	2	5	
Collection of <i>Calliopsis</i> , including 8 vars. choicest sorts							35
2520	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trai.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	<i>pedata</i> per oz., 50c.		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	<i>Camellia Japonica</i> . per oz., 20c.		gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	1	hP	blue	1/2	5	(Canterbury Bells.) One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively. <i>C. macrostyla</i> has large lovely violet flowers.
2531	—alba			white		5	
2532	—Mixed	2		mixed		5	
2533	Medium Blue	1 3	thB	blue	2	5	
2534	—White			white		5	
2535	—Rose			rose		5	
2536	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2537	—Double Blue	2 3		blue		10	
2538	—White			white		10	
2539	—Rose			rose		10	
2540	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2541	—calycanthema		hB	blue		5	
2542	—alba			white		5	
2543	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2543a	<i>macrostyla</i>		hA	violet		5	
2544	<i>nobilis alba</i>	3	hB	white	3	10	
2545	<i>pyramidalis</i>		thhP	blue	4	5	
2546	—alba			white		5	
Collection of <i>Campanulas</i> , including 12 vars., choicest sorts							60
Candytuft —							
2547	<i>Iberis affinis</i> , Dwarf	1 2	hA		1/2	5	Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varieties.
2548	—amara per oz., 25c.				1	5	
2549	—coronaria, Rocket " 25c.					5	
2550	—"Empress" " 60c.					5	
2553	—odorata 25c.					5	
2555	—umbellata 25c.			pur.		5	
2557	—carnea 40c.			flesh		5	
2559	—Dunnettii 25c.			d. car.		5	
2561	—lilacina 25c.			lilac		5	
2563	—carminea 40c.			car.		5	



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.
See page 85.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.
See page 84.



CENTAUREA CYANUS, EMPEROR WILLIAM.
See page 84.



BARTONIA AUREA.
See page 80.




CALLIOPSIS ELEGANS PICTA.
See page 81.



MARGARET CARNATION.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
cts.							
Candytuft, continued— [oz.,							
2565	Iberis umbellata, Dw'f Hyb. 75c.	1 2	hA	mixed	1	5	ties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.
2567	—Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 25c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2569	—sempervirens . . . . .	..	hP	white	..	5	
2570	—Gibraltarica . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	10	
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 vars. choicest sorts							30
2571	*Canna, Dark-leaved . per oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas, or Indian Shot, are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses. With rich soil and a sheltered situation they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. Madame Crozy is particularly fine, having very large flowers, of a splendid, bright vermilion, bordered with golden yellow, and handsome light green foliage. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.
2572	*Fine Mix'd, Green-le'v'd, oz., 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties—							
2573	*Admiral Courbet . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3½	10	
2573a	*Antoin Chantin . . . . .	..	..	cherry	3	10	
2574	*Benoit Cousancat . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10	
2575	*Jules Chretien . . . . .	..	..	cherry	..	10	
2575a	*Jules Menoreau . . . . .	..	..	verm.	..	10	
2578	*Madame Crozy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2581	*President Carnot . . . . .	..	..	d. red	4½	10	
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed . oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	3½	10	
Collections of Cannas—							
12 varieties (fine)							75
8 " " " " " " " " " "							50
6 " " " " " " " " " "							50
6 " " " " " " " " " "							60
2590	Cannabis gigantea . per oz., 20c.	..	hhA	..	10	5	"Giant Hemp." For backs of borders.
Canterbury Bells							See Campanula.
2608	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yel.	2	5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
Carnation (Dianthus)—							
2610	Common Single . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5	Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer or more worthy of general cultivation. Are very fragrant, and present great diversity and brilliancy of coloring. The culture of seedlings is very interesting. The "Half-Dwarf Margaret" is specially adapted for outdoor culture, flowering in five months from time of sowing, and is remarkable for the richness and profusion of its flowers, as well as for its vigorous growth. It is also suitable for pot-culture, flowering the first season from seed. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations of Provence, France.
2611	Common Double. . . " \$1.	..	..	..	..	5	
2612	Double Extra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
2613	Tree, or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2614	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50	
2615	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2616	Red Grenadine, double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
2617	Early Dwarf Vienna . oz., \$1.25	2	..	mixed	1	10	
2618	Chabaud's Double Perpetual. In every respect the finest of all. (See <i>Novelties</i> .) 1,000 s'ds, \$4.	1 3	thhP	..	1½	50	
2619	Extra Choice Double "Standard" 1,000 seeds, \$2.	..	hhP	..	..	50	
2620	Dwarf Perpetual (<i>a tige de fer</i>). Fine for bouquets, 1,000 s'ds, \$3.	..	..	..	1	50	
2621	Comtesse de Paris. Very dw'f; yellow; comes true from seed per 1,000 seeds, \$3.	..	..	yel.	..	50	
2624	Margaret Half-Dwarf Rose . . . . .	..	thhP	rose	..	25	
2625	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
2626	—Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	25	
2628	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10	
Choice Collections, including—							
50 vars. Carnation and Picotee							\$3 00
25 " " " " " " " " " "							1 75
18 " " " " " " " " " "							1 25
12 " " " " " " " " " "							1 00
6 " " " " " " " " " "							50
2630	Castilleja indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
Castor Oil Plant							See Ricinus.
2631	Catananche alba . . . . .	..	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
2632	cœrulea . . . . .	..	thP	blue	..	5	
Catchfly							See Silene.
2635	Caulophyllum thalictroides . . . . .	..	hP	white	3	10	(Blue Cohosh.) Flowers white, berries blue.
2636	Cedronella cana . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	Purplish crimson flowers.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
25 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
2637	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage) . .	3	tA	claret	3	5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants. Nos. 2640 and 2641 produce very large plumes, which are curved and curled in resemblance of an ostrich feather.	
2638	Golden Feathered			yel.		10		
2639	Tall Crimson Feathered	2		crim.		10		
2640	Ostrich Feather Crimson					10		
2641	—Orange			orange		10		
2642	Triumph of the Exposition			crim.		25		
Celosia cristata							See Cockscomb.	
2648	Centaurea Americana 1 oz., 40c.	3	hA	pur.		5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edging of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature corn-bottle; very fine for pots and edgings. The others are showy plants when in bloom. For other Centaureas, see Sweet Sultan.	
2650	*candidissima 1,000 seeds, \$1.00		hhP	white	1	10		
2651	*Clementi	2	3			10		
2655	*gymnocarpa per oz., 80		3			10		
2656	macrocephala		hP	yel.	3	10		
2658	Cyanus (Cornflower) per oz., 30c.	2	hA	blue	1½	5		
2658a	—Emperor William 30c.					5		
2658b	—Victoria Dwarf Compact				¾	10		
2659	—Mixed per oz., 25c.			mixed	1½	5		
2660	—Double Mixed					5		
Collection of Centaurea, including 6 vars. C. Cyanus (Cornflower)						30		
2661	Centaureidium Drummondii . .			yel.		5	Pretty little Composite.	
Centranthus—								
2663	macrocephalon per oz., 30c.	1	3	red	1	5	Very pretty, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.	
2665	—albus 30c.			white		5		
2668	—nanus 30c.			red	½	5		
2669	—Mixed 30c.			mixed	1	5		
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2	3	†hP	white	tra.	Fine edging plants; pretty.	
2673	Cerithe retorta per oz., 40c.			hA	yel.	1½	Valuable for bees.	
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	†hhP	pur.	2	5	Very pretty; bright color.	
2676	—hybrida, Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5		
2678	Chimaphila umbellata			hP	white	1	(Prince's Pine.) Fine Evergreen.	
2685	Chorizema varium	1	3	gS	scar.	3	A fine greenhouse plant.	
Christmas Rose							See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .	
Chrysanthemum (Annual)—								
2690	coronarium, White Double							
	per oz., 40c.	2	3	hA	white	1½	5	The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
2693	—Yellow Double 40c.				yel.		5	
2694	—sulphureum, D'ble " 40c.				sul.		5	
2694a	—imbricatum, Double				mixed		10	
2695	—Mixed Double per oz., 40c.						5	
2711	tricolor, White 40c.				white		5	
2712	—Yellow 40c.				yel.		5	
2712a	—Scarlet 40c.				d.scar.		5	
2713	—Eclipse 50c.				br.&yl.	1	5	
2713a	—Burridgeanum 40c.				w. & r.		5	
2714	—Mixed 40c.				mixed		5	
2714a	—Dunnettii D'ble Golden 60c.				yel.		5	
2714b	—Double Mixed per oz., 75c.				mixed		5	
2714c	—hybridum, Double						5	
2717	multicaule (fine bedder)				yel.	¾	5	
2718	inodorum, Double				white	1	10	
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy)						10	
Choice collections, including—								
	12 vars. Chrysanthemum, Ann'l 6 " " "					50		
						35		
Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—								
2730	Indicum grandiflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.	
2731	Japonicum					10		
2732	—From finest flowers					25		
2733	—pompon				1½	10		
Cineraria hybrida—								
2735	White	1	†gP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See a special note on page 72.	
2737	Azure Blue			blue		25		
2738	Crimson			crim.		25		
2739	Splendid Mixed			mixed		25		
2741	—Half Dwarf				1	25		
2745	—Large-flowered Prize				2	50		
2750	—Double	2				75		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2753	<i>Cineraria maritima</i> . per oz., 40c.	2	hhP	yel.	2	cts. 5	} <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
2755	<i>candidissima</i> " 50c.					5	
Clarkia—							
2758	<i>elegans rosea</i> . . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose	1½	5	} Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2758a	—Double " 40c.					5	
2758b	—alba, Double " 40c.			white		5	
2759	—Mixed " 30c.			mixed		5	
2762	—Mixed, Double " 30c.					5	
2763	<i>pulchella</i> " 30c.			rose		5	
2765	—alba " 40c.			white		5	
2766	—marginata " 40c.			bord.		5	
2768	—White Tom Thumb " 40c.			white	¾	5	
2778	—Mixed " 30c.			mixed		5	
2779	<i>Clary</i> , Purple-top . . per oz., 25c.	1 2		pur. red	2	5	} (<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top " 25c.			red		5	
2780	White-top "			white	1½	5	
2781	<i>Cleome integrifolia</i>	1 3	tA	pink	3	25	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.
2783	<i>pungens</i>		tB		2	10	
2784	<i>speciosa</i>		hA	pur.		10	
2785	<i>Clianthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	} Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	<i>puniceus</i>			crim.	6	10	
2792	<i>Clintonia</i> (<i>Downingia</i>) <i>pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
Cockscomb—							
2794	<i>Empress</i> , Dwarf Crimson	2 3		crim.	¾	10.	} (<i>Celosia cristata</i> .) If transplanted into rich soil at the time they show a disposition to form, the combs will be much larger. Fine for borders. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
2796	<i>Mount Ætna</i>			scar.		25	
2797	<i>Pres. Thiers</i> (very dwarf)			crim.		10	
2798	<i>Golden Dwarf</i>			golden		10	
2799	<i>Queen of Dwarfs</i>			rose	½	10	
2800	<i>Glasgow Prize</i>			crim.	1	10	
2812	<i>Japan Scarlet</i>	3		scar.	3	5	
2813	<i>Japan Golden</i>			golden		10	
2823	<i>Mixed</i> per oz., \$1	2 3		mixed		5	
2833	* <i>Coleus</i> (Fine hybrids)		gP		2	25	} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
Choice Collections, including—						\$1 25	
12 varieties						75	
6 "							
2835	<i>Collinsia Bartsiaefolia</i> , p'r oz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
2838	<i>bicolor</i> " 25c.	1 2		p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	—alba " 30c.			white		5	
2840	<i>candidissima</i> " 30c.	2			1	5	
2843	<i>grandiflora</i> " 30c.			blue		5	
2845	<i>multicolor</i> " 25c.			w. & ro.		5	
2847	—marmorata " 25c.	2 3				5	
2850	<i>verna</i> " 40c.	1 3		bl. & p.	½	5	
2852	<i>Mixed</i> " 25c.			mixed	2	5	
2854	<i>Collomia coccinea</i>	2 3		s. & y.		5	} Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856	<i>grandiflora</i> " 25c.			yel.		5	
Columbine—							See Aquilegia.
2862	<i>Commelyna cœlestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba			white		5	
2868	—*variegata			var.	2	5	
2870	<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i> , p'r oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.
2872	—White " 25c.			white		5	
2875	—unicaulis " 25c.			pur.		5	
2876	—Crimson Violet " 25c.			crim.		5	
2877	—Rose " 25c.			rose		5	
2877a	—Mixed " 25c.			mixed		5	
Choice Collection, including—							
8 varieties <i>Convolvulus minor</i>						35	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	* <i>Cordyline australis</i>	3		white	3	10	} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i>				10	10	
Coreopsis							See Calliopsis.



FOXGLOVE.
See page 89.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.
See page 88.



FOUR O'CLOCK, VARIEGATED LEAVED.
See page 89.



CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."
See page 84.



HYBRID COSMOS.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.



CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.



GAILLARDIA PICEA.

NUMBER and NAME.

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
							cts.
Cornflower							See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
2884	Corydalis nobilis	2 3	hP	yel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	Beautiful hardy perennial.
2885	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2886	Cosmos bipinnatus purpureus	2 3		pur.	3	5	Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable. Nos. 2889, 2890 and 2890a are a new improved strain, producing very large flowers, with beautifully lined petals.
2887	hybridus, White Pearl . oz., 75c.			white		10	
2888	—Pink Pearl 75c.			pink		10	
2889	—Rosetta, Mammoth Pink					15	
2890	—Erlinda, " White			white		15	
2890a	—Conchita, " Crimson			crim.		15	
2891	—Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
2892	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)		tA	yel.		5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2894	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Favorite spring flower.
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2		pur.		5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	Cuphea miniata	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being continually in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	platycentra	1 3		s. & w.		10	
2906	purpurea	3		pur.		5	
2907	eminens			s. & y.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2908	Rœzlii	1 3		yel. & r.	1	10	
2909	strigulosa			violet		10	
Cyclamen giganteum — per 100 seeds							
2911	—album "Mont Blanc" . . . \$1.50	1	gbu	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	25	The seed of the "Giganteum" varieties here offered is of the magnificent strain of the German Imperial Gardens, and was collected for us expressly. The seed produces bulbs, from which lovely flowers are produced in twelve months' time; very fine for pot culture in parlor or conservatory.
2912	—atropurpureum 1.50			d. red		25	
2913	—superbum 1.50			w. & r.		25	
2914	—robustum 1.50			w. & d. r.		25	
2914a	—hybridum 1.50			c. & w.		25	
2915	—roseum, bright rose . . . 1.50			rose		25	
2916	—"Emperor William II." (Colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet)			r. & s.		50	
2917	Persicum			mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	
2917a	—splendens			red		10	
2917b	Cyphomandra betacea		gS		12	10	South African Tree Tomato.
2917c	Cypripedium acaule	2	hP	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	("Venus' Slipper.") Very pretty.
2918	Dahlia , Fine Double . per oz., 75c.	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine. <i>Jules Chretien</i> is a new, very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots.
2919	Double Dwarf				3	10	
2919a	Pompon Double					10	
2919b	Liliput Double					10	
2920	Dwarf Single, fine strain, oz., \$1.25				$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2921	Jules Chretien, very dwarf " 1.50			scar.	1	10	
Choice Collections , including—							
12 vars. beautiful Single Dahlia						1 00	
6 " " " " " "						60	
2922	Daisy , Double White . per oz., \$5	1	thP	white	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	(Bellis perennis.) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers.
2923	Double Rose (Longfellow)			rose		25	
2925	D'ble finest collection, per oz., \$5			mixed		25	
2927	Double Snowball			white		25	
Daisy , Paris							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
2933	Daphne Mezereum		hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering and scented.
2934	Dasystoma quercifolia	2	hB	yel.	1	10	Smooth False Foxglove, or Oak-leaved Gerardia.
2935	Datura metelloides	1 2	hhA	w. & br.	3	5	Very showy and large, trumpet-shaped flowers. No. 2936 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. "Golden Queen" is a splendid new, double, bright yellow and very showy variety.
2936	cornucopia			w. & pr.		10	
2937	Golden Queen (New)			yel.		10	
2938	fastuosa, Double White			white		5	
2939	—Double Violet			violet		5	
2940	—Double Mixed . . per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
Delphinium (Larkspur)—							
2941	Ajaxis Dwarf Rocket, p'r oz., 30c.	2 3	thB		1	5	Very ornamental, free-blooming hardy plants, of erect, branching habit; they are quite effective in masses or mixed borders, being very rich and varied in colors. The taller sorts are fine for shrubberies, and the
2942	—Tall 30c.				2	5	
2942a	—Ranunculus-flowered " 30c.					5	
2942b	—Tall-branching					5	
2943	Brunonianum		thP	blue	3	25	
2944	cardiopetalum . . per oz., 40c.		hA		1	5	
2945	cardinale	2	hP	scar.	2	25	
2946	Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	blue	3	10	
2947	Chinese, Mixed . . per oz., 50c.		thB	mixed	2	5	

[illegible]



SINGLE DAHLIA.
See page 87.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD.
See page 94.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. See page 92.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.
See Delphinium, page 87.




HOLLYHOCK.
See page 92.





LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. See page 93.



LOVE IN-A-MIST. See page 94.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3118	Gaura Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	cts. 5	Very effective in clumps.
3120	Gentiana acaulis	1	..	d. b.	¼	10	Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
3120a	Andrewsii	2	..	blue	1	10	
3121	campestris . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	¼	25
3124	cruciata . . . . .	..	hP	blue	1	10
3126	crinita	3	hA	..	..	10
3127	alba . . . . .	..	hP	white	2	10
3128	serrata	hB	blue	..	10	
3129	Geranium (Zonale) per oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scar.	1½	10	The most popular of bedding plants. For cultural directions see page 73. See also Pelargonium.
3132	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3138	sanguineum . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	1	50
3139	Apple-scented	pink	..	25	
3140	Gerardia linifolia	2	..	pur.	2	10	Native Gerardias from Alabama.
3140a	parvifolia	3	hA	..	..	10
3141	Gesnera macrantha	1	gP	scar.	¾	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	Geum Chiloense coccineum pl.	hP	scar.	1½	5	Bloom freely for a long time.
3146	—atrosanguineum fl. pl.	5	Fine for bouquets.
3147	Gilia Achilleæfolia	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3148	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3149	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3152	capitata . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3153	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3153a	laciniata . . . . .	..	..	..	½	5
3154	linifolia (for borders) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3158	nivalis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3160	tricolor . . . . .	..	..	tri.	..	5
3167	rosea splendens . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3169	Mixed per oz., 20c.	mixed	..	5	
3170	Gillenia stipulacea	2	hP	red	2	10	"American Ipecac," or "Indian Physic."
3171	Glaucium luteum	2 3	thP	yellow	..	5	Horned Poppy. Showy border plants with gray foliage.
3173	Globularia trichosantha	2	gP	blue	¾	10	A very handsome plant.
3174	Gloxinia hybrida, Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3176	—crassifolia erecta	50	They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3177	—horizontalis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3178	—grandiflora "Defiance" (new) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50
3179	—French Tigered and Spotted . . . . .	..	..	spot.	..	50
3182	Godetia rubicunda splendens . . . . .	..	hA	p. r.	1	5
3183	Princess of Wales	d. cr.	1½	5	All the varieties are fine, profuse-blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; makes a good pot plant.
3184	Lady Satin Rose . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5
3185	Fairy Queen (spotted carmine) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
3186	grandiflora maculata, fine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3187	White Pearl . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3188	The Bride . . . . .	..	..	w. & c.	..	5
3189	Duchess of Albany . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3190	Lady Albemarle . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3190a	Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3190b	Bijou . . . . .	..	..	blush	2	5
3190c	Whitneyi	d. rose	1½	5	No. 3184 is of a beautiful, bright carmine color; very effective.
3191	—Brilliant	car.	..	5	
3195	Mixed per oz., 30c.	mixed	..	5	
Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties						30	
Golden Feather							See Pyrethrum, page 101.
3196	Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yellow	¾	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197	Grevillea robusta . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3198	Grindelia squarrosa	2	hP	yellow	2	10	Elegant plant, with neat foliage.
3206	Gypsophila elegans, per oz., 30c.	1 2	..	white	..	5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	—rosea 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
3211	muralis " 50c.	..	hA	pink	¾	5	
3213	paniculata " 40c.	..	hP	white	2	5	
3218	Hawkweed , Bearded	3	hA	yellow	..	5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, cl free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
3222	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3223	Mixed per oz., 40c.	mixed	..	5	
3224	Hedysarum coronarium	thB	red	3	5	So-called "French Honeysuckle," but no relation to that vine. This is not a runner.
3224a	album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yel.	2	5	{ Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10	
3235	Chieftain (dark) . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	..	10	{ (Heliotrope.) These well known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil.
3236	grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3242	Voltaireanum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3244	Fine Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10	
Collections Heliotrope, including—							
12 choicest varieties						90	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						50	
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	{ (Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering. See Rocket.
Hesperis							
3250	Heuchera sanguinea	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	Excellent for bouquets; beautiful.
3252	Hibiscus Africanus . per oz., 25c.	..	hA	yl. & br.	2	5	Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers.
3253	militaris	2	hP	rose	3	10	
3256	incanus	3	..	yel.	..	10	The Rose of Sharon.
3260	Syriacus, Double . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
3263	Californicus . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	10	{ Large, showy flowers.
3264	Moscheutos roseus . . . . .	..	..	rose	3	10	
3264a	Hieracium ramosum . . . . .	..	..	yel.	1-2	10	Fine green foliage.
Hollyhock, Double—							
3265	White per oz., \$1.00	..	thP	white.	4	10	{ (<i>Althæa rosea</i> .) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable. May be sown as late as August, to flower the following year.
3265a	White Dwarf, with-out collar " 1.25	..	..	..	3	10	
3265b	Black, White Margin " 1.00	..	..	b. & w.	4	10	
3265c	Bronze Black " 1.25	..	..	bz. blk.	..	10	
3266	Crimson " 1.00	..	..	crim.	..	10	
3266a	Salmon " 1.25	..	..	salmon	..	10	
3267	Orange Yellow " 1.25	..	..	yel.	..	10	
3267b	Red, White Edge " 1.00	..	..	r. & w.	..	10	
3268	Magenta " 1.25	..	..	mag.	..	10	
3269	Mixed, very fine " 75	..	..	mixed	..	10	
Choice collections, including—						\$1 00	
12 vars. Hollyhocks, D'ble Prize						75	
8 " " " " " " " " " " " "						60	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "							
3272	Honesty (Lunaria biennis) . . . . .	..	thB	pur.	2	5	{ Pretty plants, with curious silvery silicles.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	
3275	—albida . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	{ Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
3276	Hunnemannia fumarifolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	
3279	Hyacinthus candicans . . . . .	..	hBu	white	2-3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1½	5	{ Bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
3282	aureum . . . . .	..	hS	..	2	10	
3283	pyramidatum . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	10	
Iberis							See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	¾	5	{ Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1½	5	
3287	Sultani (fine plant)	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25	{ (Touch-me-not.) Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free-blooming, especially for house culture.
3288	fulva . . . . .	..	hA	yel.	4	10	
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¾	10	Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	thB	orange	1½	5	{ Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	..	..	3	5	
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	..	1½	5	
3300	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	3	5	
3302	Iris Kämpferi	1 2	hP	..	2	5	{ 3302 is the beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	tenax	2	..	pur.	¾	10	
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder . . per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue	..	5	{ (Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
3312	Jacobaea , White Senecio	2	hA	white	1	cts. 5	The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.	
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
3320	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection of <i>Jacobaea</i> s, including— 5 vars. Dwarf Double						35		
3322	* Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .	
3324	Kaulfussia <i>amelloides</i>	2	hA	blue	1	5	Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.	
3325	— <i>atroviolacea</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5
3326	— <i>kermesina</i> . . . . .	..	..	v. red	..	5
3327	—Mixed per oz., 50c.	mixed	..	5		
3328	Kitaibelia <i>vitifolia</i>	2 3	thP	white	2-3	10	Drooping, bell-shaped flowers.	
3330	Krynitzkia <i>glomerata</i>	hP	10	Rough, hairy foliage.	
3334	Lantana , Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.	
Choice collection, including— 6 vars. of <i>Lantana</i>						50		
Larkspur							See <i>Delphinium</i> .	
3348	Lasthenia <i>Californica</i>	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.	
Lathyrus							See Sweet Peas, page 108.	
3350	Lavatera <i>trimestris</i>	2	..	red	2	5	Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.	
3352	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3352a	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3353	<i>arborea</i> <i>variegata</i>	hhP	red	3	10		
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine, lemon-scented foliage.	
3356	Leontopodium <i>alpinum</i>	3	hP	yel.	¾	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."	
3357	Lepachys <i>columnaris</i>	pur.	3	10	Like the sunflower; disk elevated.	
3358	Leptosyphon <i>aureus</i>	2	hA	orange	¾	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.	
3360	<i>androsaceus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5
3361	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3362	<i>carmineus</i> . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
3365	<i>densiflorus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3366	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3374	<i>hybridus</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3375	Mixed per oz., 40c.	5		
3378	Liatis <i>pyncnostachya</i>	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10	(Blazing Stars.) All pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.	
3379	<i>spicata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10
3380	<i>scariosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3382	<i>cylindrica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3388	Limnanthes <i>Douglasii</i>	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.	
3390	Linaria <i>bipartita alba</i>	2	hP	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.	
3390a	— <i>splendida</i>	2 3	hhA	pur.	¾	5		
3391	<i>Maroccana</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	¾	5
3393	<i>Cymbalaria</i> (<i>Kenilworth Ivy</i>)	hP	violet	trail.	5		
3394	Linum <i>flavum</i>	thhP	yel.	¾	10	(Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.	
3394a	<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> . . . oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crim.	..	5		
3394b	<i>Lewisii</i> <i>variegatum</i> . . . " 60c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5		
3395	Lisianthus <i>Russellianus</i>	2 3	gA	blue	1½	25	Fine; like the <i>Gentians</i> .	
3395a	<i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.	
3398	<i>tricolor</i> . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5	
Lobelia —								
3399	<i>cardinalis</i>	2	hP	scar.	..	10	All the <i>Lobelias</i> are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet <i>Geraniums</i> . These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye. "Golden Queen" is also a fine new variety, with golden yellow leaves.	
3400	<i>syphilitica</i>	3	..	blue	..	10		
3401	<i>ramosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3402	<i>Erinus</i> (<i>gracilis</i>)	1 3	thhP	..	trail.	10		
3404	— <i>speciosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	10
3406	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	trail.	10
3407	— <i>kermesina</i> . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3408	— <i>Lindleyana</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3410	— <i>Paxtoniana</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	10
3411	— <i>grandiflora superba</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3412	— <i>erecta</i> , "Crystal Palace" . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	25
3412a	——"Emperor William" . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
3412b	——"Golden Queen" . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3413	— <i>Royal Purple</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
3414	—Mixed per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
Choice collections, including—								
12 vars. <i>Lobelia</i>						60		
6 "								

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
82 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	cts. 5	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
3430	tetragonolobus . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	3/4	5	
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding . oz., 20c.	crim.	3	5	{ (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Grace- ful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	..	blue	1	5	
3435	White Double	25c.	..	white	..	5	{ (<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamen- tal; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish	30c.	..	blue	..	5	
3438	White Spanish	30c.	..	white	..	5	
3439	Mixed Spanish	25c.	..	mixed	..	5	
3440	Mixed, all sorts	25c.	5	
3444	Lupinus albus	2 3	..	white	2	5	A large genus of very ornamen- tal annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yel- low and purple. Some varie- ties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flower- ing, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	atroviolaceus . . . . .	..	hP	v. & w.	..	5
3450	Cruikshankii . . . . .	..	..	var.	3	5
3452	Dunnettii superbus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3454	Hartwegii . . . . .	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5
3456	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3458	—celestinus . . . . .	..	hA	l. blue	..	5
3460	—hirsutus . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	5
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3465	—luteus . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3470	—mutabilis . . . . .	..	hP	var.	3	5
3472	—nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1/2	5	
3479	—polyphyllus . . . . .	..	hP	blue	5	5
3480	—Mixed Perennial . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3482	—pubescens elegans . . . . .	..	hA	p. & w.	..	5
3484	—subcarnosus . . . . .	..	..	white	2	5
3489	—sulphureus . . . . .	..	..	sul.	1	5
3493	—tricolor elegans . . . . .	..	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
3498	Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 20c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
Collection of Lupins, including— 12 choicest varieties						40	
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haage- ana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
3505	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3506	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	mixed	..	5	{ Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3507	—fulgens	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509	—Haageana hybrida	hP	mixed	..	10	{ Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
3513	Madia elegans . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yel.	2	5	
3517	Malope grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5	{ Beautiful flowers; has been ad- vertised as "Sunset Plant."
3520	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3522	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	mixed	..	5	{ The yellow "Blue-Eyed Grass." Very beautiful.
3524	Malva miniata (<i>Sphæralcea Mun- roana</i>) . . . . .	..	gP	scar.	4	5
3526	Marica Californica	hhP	yel.	1 1/2	25	{ (<i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. "Pride of the Garden" is a new, very dwarf vari- ety of regular, compact habit and extra large double flowers of a beautiful golden yellow color. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3530	Marigold, African . per oz., 50c.	..	hA	lem.	2	5	
3531	—Mixed " 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3532	—El Dorado " 60c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
3533	—Nugget of Gold " 75c.	..	..	gold.	..	5
3533a	—Pride of the Garden . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
3534	Dwarf Striped . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	strip.	1 1/2	5
3535	—Gold Striped " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
3537	—French " 50c.	..	..	orange	1	5
3538	—Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, D'ble French						35	
6 " " " " " "						25	
6 " " " African						25	
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5	{ Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	—proscidea per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5
3550	—lutea	yel.	..	5	{ (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) See Four O'Clock, page 89.
3552	—formosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Marvel of Peru							{ (<i>Feverfew</i> .) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556	Matricaria eximia plena . . . . .	..	hA	white	2	5
3556a	—capensis plena	5	{ Very fragrant at night, but clos- ing during the day.
3557	Mathiola bicornis . . . . .	..	hhA	..	1/2	5
3558	Medeola Virginica	1 2	hP	yel.	3/4	10	{ "Indian Cucumber Root."
3560	Melilotus cœrulea . per oz., 30c.	3	..	blue	1 1/2	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
							cts.
3570	Mesembryanthemum tricolor .	1 2	tA	tri.	1/2	5	Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pot culture. 3576 is the well-known "Ice Plant."
3573	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3575	—cordifolium variegatum . . . . .	..	tP	yel.	..	25
3576	—crystallinum . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	..	5	
Mignonette—							
3577	—Reseda odorata . . . per oz., 15c.	..	hA	w. & bf.	1	5	The well-known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July. Machet, Gabrielle and <i>pumila compacta</i> are fine for pot growing, having large and numerous spikes of red flowers. The latter is particularly dwarf and compact in habit.
3578	—grandiflora 15c.	..	..	..	..	5
3580	—Golden Queen " 30c.	..	..	b. yel.	..	5
3581	—Crimson Queen " 30c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
3582	—pumila compacta, Dwarf . . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	w. & bf.	1/2	10
3583	—Machet, Dwarf " 60c.	..	..	..	3/4	10
3584	—Gabrielle 60c.	..	..	red	..	10
3585	—Victoria " 60c.	..	..	d. red	..	10
3586	—Miles' Spiral " 30c.	..	..	cr. & bf.	1	5
3587	—Giant Pyramidal " 20c.	..	..	red	1 1/2	5
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush . . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	w. & bf.	1/2	5
3590	—Parsons' White	3/4	5	
Choice collection, including—							
to vars. Mignonette						50	
3592	Mimosa pudica . . . per oz., 75c.	..	tA	pink	..	5	(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.
3593	—strigulosa . . . . .	..	tP	pur.	1	5
3598	Mimulus cardinalis	1 2	thP	scar.	1 1/2	10	(Monkey Flower.) Very showy, musk-scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits. See also Musk Plant.
3603	—hybridus cupreus	1 3	hA	mixed	..	10	
3608	—roseus superbus . . . . .	..	..	r. & y.	..	10
3610	—Roezlii	2 3	..	yel.	1/2	25	
3612	—tigrinus per oz., \$1.50	1 3	..	spot.	1	10	
3613	—grandiflorus	25	
3613a	—ringens	2 3	hP	blue	2	10	
3614	Mitchella repens	white	trail.	10	"Partridge Berry." Evergreen.
3615	Molucella spinosa	rose	7	25	A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
3616	Monarda fistulosa	pur.	..	10	("Horse Mint.") See Aconitum. See Scabiosa.
Monk's-Hood							(Abyssinian Banana.) Splendid tropical plant.
Mourning Bride							Musk-scented Mimulus.
3620	Musa Ensete . per 100 seeds, \$1.50	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yel.	1/2	10	
3627	—New Compact	1/3	10	
Myosotis							
Nasturtium (Dw'f Tom Thumb)—							See Forget-me-not, page 89.
3633	—Yellow per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	..	3/4	5	(Tropæolum.) Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil, they flower profusely, and for a long time. The colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being generally dark green. <i>Empress of India</i> is a splendid variety, with very dark foliage and beautiful crimson flowers.
3638	—Beauty 20c.	..	..	y. & scr.	..	5
3639	—Spotted 15c.	..	..	s. spot.	..	5
3645	—Black 15c.	..	..	black	..	5
3647	—Bluish Rose 15c.	..	..	blue	..	5
3648	—Crimson 15c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
3650	—Ruby King 20c.	..	..	red	..	5
3652	—Golden Cloth 20c.	..	..	golden	..	5
3654	—Cream-colored 15c.	..	..	cream	..	5
3657	—Scarlet 15c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
3660	—Rose 15c.	..	..	rose	..	5
3662	—Empress of India 20c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
3663	—Aurora 20c.	..	..	var.	..	5
3664	—Golden King 20c.	..	..	golden	..	5
3665	—Lady Bird 20c.	..	..	yel. & r.	..	5
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs " 25c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem " 15c.	..	..	y. & cr.	..	5
3672	—Mixed 15c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3674	Cattell's Dw'f Crims'n " 15c.	crim.	..	5	
Collections of Nasturtiums—							
12 vars. Dwarf Tom Thumb						40	
8 "							



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. See page 100.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
See page 98.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE.
See page 99.



PANSY.



EVENING PRIMROSE. See page 101.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.
See page 93.




DOUBLE RANUNCULUS-FLOWERING POPPY.
See page 100.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3789a	Paris Daisy					cts.	See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
	<i>Parnassia</i> Caroliniana	1 2	hP	white	1	10	(Grass of Parnassus.)
	Peas, Sweet						See page 108.
3790	Pelargonium, Fancy	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
	Pentstemon—						
3804	Murrayanus		hP	scar.	3	10	Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free-flowering; fine for bedding.
3806	heterophyllus			blue	1 1/2	10	
3808	pubescens			pur.		10	
3810	antirrhinoides			yel.	3	25	
3813	spectabilis			blue	2	10	
3814	lævigatus			lilac	1/2	10	
3824	Mixed European . . per oz., 40c.			mixed	var.	5	
3830	* <i>Perilla</i> Nankinensis. per oz., 20c.	2	hhA	pur.	1 1/2	5	Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	*laciniata 20c.					5	
3840	<i>Persicaria</i> , Red	3	hP	red		5	Showy for backgrounds.
3842	White			white		5	
	Petunia hybrida—						
3843	Large-flowered, White	2 3	thhA			10	These are well-known, very ornamental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form. <i>The Rainbow</i> has richest colorings, with intense yellow throats. <i>Ring of Emerald</i> has large pink and crimson flowers, bordered with green. The <i>Ruffled Giants</i> are new extra large-flowered sorts, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed. 3867 is a dwarf, bushy variety, with regularly striped flowers, and is very effective, either in masses or in pots. <i>Thorburn Superb Giant</i> is a strain of great merit. The flowers are very large and extremely deep-throated; some of them are exquisitely penciled and beautifully fringed. The collections of Large-flowering and Double Fringed here offered contain only the finest varieties.
3844	—intus aurea			yel.		25	
3845	—Crimson			crim.		25	
3846	—Purple			pur.		25	
3847	—Rose			rose		25	
3848	—The Rainbow			yel.		50	
3849	—Ring of Emerald			pk. & g.		50	
3850	—Six-lobed White			white		50	
3853	—superbissima, tigered throat			mixed		50	
3854	—Thorburn Superb Giant					25	
3855	—Superb, single mixed					25	
3856	—Fringed White			white		25	
3857	—Crimson			crim.		25	
3858	—Titania, Beautiful			pur.		50	
3859	—Ruffled Giants			mixed		50	
3860	—Mixed					25	
3861	—Perfection, finest					50	
3862	—Double Mixed					50	
3863	—Fringed Mixed					75	
3864	—Lady-of-the-Lake			white		75	
3866	Countess of Ellesmere			pr. & w.		10	
3867	Inimitable Dwarf			mixed	3/4	10	
3868	venosa (veined)				1 1/2	10	
3870	Mixed Single . . . per cz., \$1.25					5	
	Collections of Petunias, including—						
	12 vars. Fine Large-flowering.					\$1 00	
	6 " " " " " "					60	
	12 " " Double Fringed . . .					1 50	
	6 " " " " " "					80	
	12 " " Double Large-flow'ng.					1 50	
	6 " " " " " "					80	
3872	<i>Phacelia congesta</i>	2	hP	pur.bl.		5	Excellent for bees.
	Phlox Drummondii—						
3875	—atropurpurea striata	2 3	hA	strip.	1	5	The name is from <i>phlox</i> , flame, in allusion to the general brilliancy of the flowers. This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the brightest colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings, they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and given
3880	—Black Warrior			d. red		5	
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea			pur.		5	
3893	—Leopoldi			w. & cr.		5	
3900	—Radowitzii			white		5	
3901	—rosea			rose		5	
3903	—oculata alba			w. & l.		5	
396	—coccinea			scar.		5	
3917	—cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg) per oz., \$1			mixed		10	
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball			white	1/2	25	
3925	—Dwarf Fireball			fire		25	
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mixed . . oz., \$2			mixed		10	
3927	—Mixed oz., 50c.				1	5	
3931	—grandiflora, Chamois Rose			rose		10	
3932	—Eclipse (blue-veined)			blue		10	
3933	—Half-Dwarf Blood Red			d. red	3/4	10	
3933a	—Crimson Bouquet			crim.		10	
3934	—Black-brown			d. br.		10	
3935	—coccinea			scar.	1	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3936	Phlox, Drummondii, continued—					cts.	
	— grandiflora alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10	plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.
3937	— kermesina splendens			sc. & w.		10	
3939	— stellata splendens			crim.		10	
3940	— Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		10	
	Collection, including—						
	10 vars. Phlox Drummondii					50	
3944	Phlox (Perennial)—						
	hybrida superba		hP		3	10	Brightest colored sorts.
3945	Phormium tenax		gP	white	6	10	{ New Zealand Flax. 3945a has green foliage, striped yellow and white.
3945a	— fol. variegatum					25	
3946	Physalis lobata		hP	violet	1	10	(Ground or Winter Cherry.)
3947	Picotee, White Ground		hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground			y. & sp.		50	
3951	Slate Ground			slate		50	
3956	Extra Fine Mixed			mixed		50	
3957	Mixed					10	
	Pink (Dianthus)—						
3963	Chinensis Double Mixed. oz., 40c.		thB		1	5	{ (Dianthus.) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mould and well decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965	— Double White			white		5	
3967	— dentosus hybridus			lilac		5	
3969	Heddewegii, Single, per oz., 75c.			mixed		5	
3969a	— Eastern Queen			rose		10	
3970	— Crimson Belle			crim.		10	
3971	— Double Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		10	
3972	— Double "Mourning Pink"			dark		10	
3973	— diadematus, Double, oz., \$1.25			mixed		10	
3974	— laciniatus, "Salmon Queen"			salmon		25	
3975	— Single per oz., \$0.75			mixed		5	
3977	— Double Mixed 1.25					10	
3979	imperialis, Double Mixed						
	per oz., 50 cts.					5	
3981	— Double Dark Red			red		5	
3983	— Dwarf Double White			white	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3986	— Double Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
3987	Superbus Dwarf Double White			white		5	
3988	plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye,"						
	fringed per oz., 50c.				1	5	
3990	— Single Mixed Pink 40c.			mixed		5	
3995	— Semi-double Grass Pink					10	
	Collections of Pinks, including—						
	12 vars. Fine China					50	
	8 " " "					40	
	6 " " "					30	
4012	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gP	white	3	5	Handsome greenhouse shrub.
4016	Platystemon Californicus	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	(California Poppy.)
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum	2	hP	blue	2	10	{ (Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants.
4019	— album			white		10	
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	{ Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
4023	— affinis					5	
4025	— gracilis			red		5	
	Polemonium						See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed		10	(Primula.) Fine varieties.
4033	Finest					25	From named varieties.
4034	Gold-Laced					25	
	Poppy—						
4035	Papaver bracteatum			red		5	{ (Papaver.) Very showy and free-flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots. The Shirley is fine for cut-flower use, having long flower stems and a not unpleasant odor. Seed should be kept from forming, to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the
4036	— Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades)		hA	mixed		5	
4036a	— Flag of Truce per oz., 75c.			white		10	
4037	— Orientale		thP	d. red		10	
4037a	— The Shirley (a fine and distinct race) per oz., 75c.		hA	mixed		10	
4038	— glaucum (Tulip Poppy)			scar.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	10	
4038a	— pavonium (Peacock)			sc. & b.		5	
4039	— nudicaule		thP	yel.	2	10	
4040	— aurantiacum			orange		10	
4041	— album			white		10	
4041a	— Mixed			mixed		10	
4042	— umbrosum		hA	crim.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4044	— Danebrog			sc. & w.		5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Poppy, continued—							
4046	Papaver Double White	1 2	hA	white	1 1/2	5	most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4037a is a magnificent variety of recent introduction, unsurpassed for beauty of coloring and gracefulness of form. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy," on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulip. 4050a is of compact and robust habit, and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.
4047	—Fayal Mixed			mixed		10	
4048	—Scarlet			scar.		5	
4048a	—Nankeen Yellow, per oz., \$1			yel.		10	
4049	—Mikado			w. & cr.		5	
4050	—Cardinal			scar.		10	
4050a	—American Flag, per oz., 75c.			scr. & w		10	
4051	—Golden Gate			mixed		5	
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c.					5	
4054	—Pæony-flowered, " 20c.					5	
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd " 30c.					5	
Collections of Poppies, including—							
	12 vars. Double Carnation . . .					50	
	12 " Pæony-flowered . . .					50	
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd . .					30	
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered . . .					30	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	3/4	5	These cannot be rivalled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last eleven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4068	Crimson			crim.		5	
4069	Red Carnation-striped			strip.		5	
4070	Thellusonii			scar.		5	
4071	Pink			pink		5	
4072	albiflora			white		5	
4074	aurantiaca			orange		5	
4089	Thorburni			yel.		5	
4090	rosea striata			ro.str.		5	
4092	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4111	Double Scarlet			scar.		25	
4112	—Bright Lemon (new)			lem.		25	
4113	—Sulphur Yellow (new)			sul.		25	
4114	—Orange			orange		25	
4115	—Rose			rose		25	
4116	—Bronze-striped			strip.		25	
4117	—Dark Rose, Carnation-striped			d.rose		25	
4118	—Salmon			salmon		25	
4120	—White			white		25	
4127	—Purple			pur.		25	
4130	—Mixed			mixed		10	
Collections, including—							
	12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful . .					60	
	6 " " double					60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4134	laciniata	2		yel.	1	25	
4135	Mixed			mixed		5	
Collection, including—							
	6 vars. Potentilla, choicest . . .					75	
4140	Primula cortusoides	3		red		10	These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." 4146 is a most beautiful large-flowered Rocky Mountain variety.
4141	Cashmeriana			rose	3/4	25	
4143	Japonica			mixed	1	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose			yel.		10	
4146	Parryi			pur. & y.		25	
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra		gP	fr. red	3/4	25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seed is saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
4157	—coccinea			b. red		25	
4158	—alba			white		25	
4159	—punctata atropurpurea			pur.sp.		25	
4161	—cœrulea			blue		50	
4161a	—kermesina splendens			crim.		25	
4161b	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4163	—filicifolia alba			white		25	
4169	—rubra			red		25	
4170	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4171	—globosa rubra			red		25	
4174	—alba			white		25	
4176	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4190	—plena rubra			red		75	
4193	—alba			white		75	
4195	—Mixed			mixed		75	
4196	obconica	2	tgP	white	3/4	25	
Collections of Primulas, including—							
	12 vars. Chinese Fringed . . .					\$1 50	
	10 " " "					1 25	
	8 " " "					1 00	
	6 " " "					75	
	6 " " Double					1 25	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Primrose, Evening—							
4203	<i>Oenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The <i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubby borders; <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4205	— <i>Drummondii</i>	1 3		yel.	1	5	
4207	— <i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	hB		3	5	
4210	— <i>Lamarckii</i>				1½	5	
4220	— <i>rosea Mexicana</i> . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	1	5	
4222	— <i>taraxacifolia alba</i> or <i>acaulis</i> . .	2 3	hA	white		5	
4227	— <i>tetraptera</i>					5	
4230	—Mixed Annual . . per oz., 30c.			mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum . . .		hP	dk. sc.	1	5	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings. No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4234	— <i>roseum, Double</i>			mixed		25	
4235	— <i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3		white		5	
4237	— <i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3		yel.	1½	5	
4237a	—“Golden Gem”					5	
4254	Rheum palmatum		I	white	3	5	(Ornamental Rhubarb.)
4255	— <i>Collinianum</i>					5	
4258	Rhododendron arboreum		hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis , per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil plants are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of subtropical beds. 4277 is one of the handsomest and most graceful <i>Ricinus</i> , with foliage and stem nearly black. 4288a is a new variety surpassing all other sorts in size and beauty.
4270a	— <i>Africanus</i>			div.	8	5	
4275	— <i>Gibsoni</i>			violet	5	5	
4276	— <i>macrophyllus</i>			d. pur.	6	5	
4277	— <i>Cambodgensis</i> (dark), per oz., 40c.				5	5	
4278	— <i>cœruleus</i>			blue	6	5	
4280	— <i>macrocarpus</i>			d. pur.	5	5	
4282	— <i>Philippinensis</i>			pur.	6	5	
4284	— <i>purpureus</i>					5	
4288	— <i>sanguineus</i>			red.		5	
4288a	— <i>Zanzibariensis</i> . . per oz., 50c.			vars.	8	10	
4289	—Mixed			mixed	6-8	5	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. <i>Ricinus</i> , choicest sorts							50
6 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “							30
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gp	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4295	Rocket, Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	thP	w. & pur.		5	(<i>Hesperis</i> .) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
4300	—White			white		5	(California Tree Poppy.) Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4310	Romneya Coulteri		hhP			10	Flowers first season from seed.
4320	Rosa polyantha		hP	mixed		10	See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> .
	Rose Champion						See <i>Agrostemma Cæli-Rosa</i> .
	Rose of Heaven						See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
	Rose of Sharon						Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2		yel.	3	5	From Central Africa. Lovely violet-like flowers.
4352	Saintpaulia ionantha		tgP	blue	½	25	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA		1	5	
4360	— <i>coccinea</i>			scar.		5	
4366	—Dwarf Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.			mixed	½	5	
4367	—Tall Mixed				1	5	
Collections, including—							
8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall							40
8 “ “ “ Dwarf							40
6 “ “ “ “ “ “							35
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well-known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> varieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy.
4372	— <i>farinacea</i>		hA	l. blue		5	
4380	— <i>patens</i>	2	thP	blue		25	
4387	— <i>Roemeriana</i>		hP	crim.	1	5	
4388	— <i>splendens</i> per oz., \$1.50	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389	— <i>grandiflora</i>					10	
4390	— <i>prostrata</i>				1½	25	
4392	— <i>compacta erecta</i>			d. scar.		25	
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl. . .	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400	Saponaria Calabrica , per oz., 40c.			red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
4405	— <i>Scarlet Queen</i> (new)			scar.		5	
4410	— <i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4412	Sarracenia purpurea	2		pur.	2	10	(“Pitcher Plant.”) Grows well in peaty soil.
4414	Saxifraga aizoon			white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4415	— <i>Huetiana</i>		hA		½	25	



SALVIA SPLENDENS
See page 101.



PRIMULA OBCONICA.
See page 100.



DWARF GERMAN STOCK.
See page 103.



VINCA ROSEA.
See page 105.





SWEET WILLIAM.
See page 105.



VERBENA HYBRIDA.
See page 105.

[illegible]

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
	Sweet Pea, "Cupid"	1 3	hA	white	½	25	New dwarf Sweet Pea. See also page 108. See Sultan.
	Sweet Sultan						
	Sweet William—						(Dianthus barbatus.) A very popular free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.
4598	White Single . . . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hB	..	1½	5	
4599	—Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4600	Dark Crimson Single . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5	
4601	—Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4602	Auricula-flowered . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4603	Mixed Single " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4604	—Double " 75c.	..	..	..	..	5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Sweet William					30	
4605	Tacsonia Van Volxemii . . . . .	..	gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4606	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yel.	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
	Tassel Flower						See Calacia.
4608	Tommasinia verticillaris . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	25	Splendid single lawn plant.
4615	Torenia Fournieri . . . . .	..	tA	pur.	1	25	For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
4615b	Bailloni . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	25	
4616	Trachelium cœruleum	2	thP	blue	1½	5	Valuable for border or greenhouse.
4616a	Trachymenia cœrulea (Didiscus) . . . . .	..	gA	..	..	5	Fine long-blooming annual.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	trai.	5	An ornamental clover.
4618a	Triosteum perfoliatum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	1½	10	(Feverwort.)
4619	Tritoma uvaria	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	(Red-Hot-Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4620	corallina . . . . .	..	..	scar.	2	10	
4621	MacOwani . . . . .	..	..	r. & yel.	1½	25	
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4623	Tydaea hybrida grandiflora . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	..	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	white	3	5	Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626	rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5	
4627	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for borders or pots.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass, oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	(Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	..	..	1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	Veratrum viride . . . . .	..	hP	green	4	10	(False Hellebore.)
4637	Verbascum pannosum . . . . .	..	..	yel.	5	10	Fine decorative plant. Beautiful white, woolly leaves.
	Verbena hybrida—						
4638	Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	trai.	10	All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely, either as pot-plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.
4640	—Defiance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4641	Blue Black, white eye . . . . .	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4643	candidissima (pure white) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4644	auriculæflora . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
4646	Italica striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	10	
4648	cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	b. b.	..	10	
4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4650	Finest Mixed \$1.50	..	..	..	..	10	
4651	Mammoth Mixed 2.50	..	..	..	..	10	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Verbena					50	
4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora . . . . .	..	gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented leaves.
4652a	Vernonia fasciculata . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	4	10	("Iron Weed.") Large heads of handsome purple flowers.
4652b	Veronica Virginica . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4653	Mixed	2	..	mixed	½	10	
4654	Vicia Gerardii	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white) . . . . .	..	tP	white	..	10	Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
4663	—alba . . . . .	..	..	ro. & w.	..	10	
4664	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4665	Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2	tP	blue	½	10	(Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar . . . . .			..	..	10
4669	White			white	..	10	
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen			pur.	..	10	Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
4674	—Mauve Queen . . . . .			..	..	10
4675	—alba			white	..	10	
4676	cucullata		hP	blue	¼	10	
4677	Virginian Stock . per oz., 20c.		hA	red	1	5	(Malcolmia maritima.) Early flowering and fine.
4678	White			white	..	5	
4678a	Crimson King			crim.	..	5	
4678b	Mixed			mixed	..	5	
4679	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3		sc. & w	1 ½	5	Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	oculata			rose	¾	5	
4680a	—cœrulea			blue	..	5	
4681	—alba			white	..	5	
4681a	—Mixed			mixed	..	5	
4681b	Mixed . . . . .			..	1	5
4682	Wallflower, Brown . per oz., 40c.	1 3	tP	brown.	1 ½	5	(Cheiranthus Cheiri.) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
4684	Mixed			mixed	..	5	
4686	German Double . . . . .			..	..	10
	Collections of Wallflower, including						
	12 vars. Double German					\$1 00	
	8 " " " "					80	
	6 " " " "					65	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora . oz., 40c.		hA	pur.	..	5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689	—alba			white	..	5	
4692	gloxinioides			b. & w.	..	5	
4693	Worms (Scorpiurus)	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4694	Wigandia Vigieri		†tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696	Yucca baccata		hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701	brevifolia . . . . .			..	15	10
4702	filamentosa . . . . .			..	2	10
4703	gloriosa . . . . .			..	4	10
4705	Whipplei . . . . .			..	2	10
	Zinnia, Double—						
4707	Tall Carmine . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	car.	..	5	Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late. 4721 and 4721a are very dwarf double varieties, forming compact, free-flowering bushes; fine for edgings. 4715 has most magnificent, extra large blossoms of rich colors. 4723 and 4723a are splendid new varieties, most gracefully curled and crested. The collections here offered will be found very choice, and are sure to give satisfaction. Zinnias succeed best in a rich, deep, loamy soil, and in a sunny situation.
4707a	—Crimson			crim.	..	5	
4708	—Flesh-colored			flesh	..	5	
4708a	—Lilac			lilac	..	5	
4709	—Purple			pur.	..	5	
4709a	—Rose			rose	..	5	
4710	—Scarlet			scar.	..	5	
4710a	—Violet			violet	..	5	
4711	—White			white	..	5	
4712	—Yellow, Sulphur			yel.	..	5	
4713	—Golden . . . . .			..	..	5
4714	—Mixed			mixed	..	5	
4714a	—Pompon . . . . .			..	..	5
4715	—Large Robust . . . . .			..	..	5
4716	Dwarf Crimson			crim.	1 ½	5	
4716a	—Purple			pur.	..	5	
4717	—Salmon			salmon	..	5	
4718	—Scarlet			scar.	..	5	
4718a	—Bright Scarlet (fine)			b. scar.	..	5	
4719	—White			white	..	5	
4719a	—Yellow, Sulphur			yel.	..	5	
4720	—Golden . . . . .			..	..	5
4720a	—Mixed			mixed	..	5	
4721	—Tom Thumb White			white	½	10	
4721a	—Orange			orange	..	10	
4721b	—Mixed . . . per oz., 75c.			mixed	..	10	
4722	—Haageana, Double . . . \$1.25			yellow	1	10	
4723	—Curled and Crested Orange			orange	..	10	
4723a	—Mixed			mixed	..	10	
	Collections of Zinnia, including—						
	10 vars. Beautiful Double					50	
	6 " " " "					40	
	8 " Dwarf Double					50	
	6 " " " "					40	
4724	Zygadenus elegans	2	hP	white	..	10	Wax-like flowers.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4725	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	cts. 10	Beautiful climber.
4726	<i>Apios tuberosa</i>	3	hP	..	6	5	Graceful twining perennial.
4727	<i>Aristolochia Siphon</i>	2	..	br. & yl.	30	25	} The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4727a	<i>elegans</i> . . . . .	..	gP	pu. & w.	20	25
4727b	<i>ornithocephala</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur. br.	..	25
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> . oz., \$2.	1	hP	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	<i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary-bird Flower</i> . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	10	("Butterfly Pea.")
4750	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	white	15	5	} (Virgin's Bower.) Very fragrant.
4752	<i>paniculata</i>	2 3	..	..	8-40	5
4758	Large-flowering hybrids . . . . .	..	..	mixed	var.	10
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . per oz., 75c.	..	†tP	pur.	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4769	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty, and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776	major (Morning Glory) . oz., 15c.	..	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780	<i>Mauritanicus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	blue	trail.	10
<i>Cypress Vine</i>							See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . per oz., 15c.	..	hA	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i> 15c.	..	..	white	..	5
4786	—Mixed 15c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4787	<i>gigantea</i>	white	..	5	
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA	green	15-20	10	} (Climbing Hop.) 4796 has beautifully variegated foliage.
4796	— <i>variegatus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4798	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i> . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon-Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers. No. 4830 is the beautiful "Brazilian Morning Glory."
4800	— <i>lutea</i> 20c.	..	..	yellow	..	5
4801	<i>chrysantha</i> . . . . .	..	†gP	..	..	10
4802	<i>scarlatina</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	10
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i> . . . . .	..	tP	rose	15	25
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	tA	blue	..	5
4810	— <i>marmorata</i> . . . . .	..	..	mar.	..	5
4812	<i>Nil</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
4814	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	v. & w.	5	5
4816	<i>Mexicana grand. alba</i> " 60c.	3	..	white	15	10	
4817	— — — <i>hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night) . oz., 20c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
4822	<i>hybrida</i> "Heavenly Blue" . . . . .	..	..	blue	10	25
4824	<i>Learii</i> . . . . .	..	gP	v. b.	15	25
4826	<i>rubro-cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. r.	8	10
4828	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4830	<i>setosa</i> . . . . .	..	tP	red	..	10
4835	<i>Quamoclit</i> (<i>Cypress Vine</i>) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
4836	—White per oz., 30c.	..	tA	scar.	10	5	} <i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well-known Cypress Vine; has very beautiful, bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.
4836a	—Rose 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
4837	—Mixed 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
4837	—Mixed 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> . oz., 30c.	..	hA	scar.	..	5	
Collection, including 12 varieties							
4845	<i>Kennedyæ cœrulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	..	scar.	4	25	
4855	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
4860	<i>Lapageria rosea</i>	gP	rose	15	50	Beautiful greenhouse climber.
<i>Lathyrus</i> —							
4882	Everlasting Pea, White	2	hP	white	8	10	} See also Sweet Peas, page 108. Handsome perennials, producing beautiful flowers. For dwarf Sweet Pea, "Cupid," see Novelties.
4883	—Scarlet per oz., 40c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
4883a	—splendens . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4884	Blue Lord Anson's Pea, oz., 15c.	1 3	..	blue	6	5	
4885	White " " " " 15c.	..	..	white	..	5



SWEET PEAS.

(*Lathyrus odoratus*.)

These exceedingly beautiful and fragrant hardy annuals are now most popular.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.—Sweet Peas succeed best in a deep, rich soil. The most approved method of cultivation is to sow in a trench 5 or 6 inches deep,

covering them at first with *only one inch* of soil; then as the plants grow, fill in the earth about them *one inch at a time*. After the plants are well grown up, they should be watered copiously, and bone meal worked into the soil about the roots is recommended. Proper trellis or other supports should be provided.

The first sowing of Sweet Peas may be made very early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For a succession, some should be sown every few weeks afterwards. For fall flowering, they may be sown as late as July. Then again, they may be sown late in the fall for very early blooming the following spring, but in that case a dry situation is preferable, and they should be sown 4 or 5 inches deep, and not in the trench method.

Thorburn's Selected Sweet Peas.

Assortments Containing—

1 packet each of 40 named varieties, our own selection	\$1 50
1 " " 20 " " " " " "	80
1 " " 10 " " " " " "	40

SIXTY NAMED VARIETIES.


		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Adonis	Standards deep rose, wings carmine	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Alba magnifica	Pure white, very large flower	10	20	50
Apple Blossom	Bright pink and blush, beautifully shaded	10	20	50
Blanche Burpee	A superb, new, pure white, of immense size and perfect form per pkt. 10 cts.	50	1 50	5 00
Blanche Ferry	Large pink and white flowers; very early; free flowering	10	20	50
Blushing Beauty	Soft pink, suffused with lilac; extra large	15	30	1 00
Boreatton	Crimson-purple; very dark, large flowers	10	20	50
Bronze King	Standards coppery bronze; wings pure white; distinct	15	30	1 00

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES, continued.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
Butterfly	Pale gray, with distinct porcelain edge	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Captain of the Blues . . .	Bright purple and pale blue	10	20	50
Cardinal	Crimson scarlet	10	20	50
Countess of Radnor . . .	Standards delicate lavender; wings dark mauve; lovely . . .	10	25	75
Crown Princess of Prussia	Blush pink; salmon standards	10	20	50
Delight	White, crested with crimson	10	20	50
Dorothy Tennant	Standards rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve	10	25	75
Duchess of Edinburgh . .	Scarlet, flushed with crimson	10	20	50
Duke of Clarence	Rosy claret; self-colored flower; extra large	15	30	1 00
Emily Henderson	Splendid pure white; good for forcing	10	20	50
Empress of India	Rosy pink standards; white wings	10	20	50
Fairy Queen	White, flushed and feathered with pink	10	20	50
Firefly	Standards fiery scarlet; wings crimson scarlet	15	30	1 00
Gaiety	Standards white, striped rosy lilac; wings blush	15	30	1 00
Her Majesty	Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers	10	25	75
Ignea	Fiery crimson scarlet, slightly flushed with purple	15	30	1 00
Indigo King	Maroon-purple standards; indigo blue wings	10	20	50
Invincible Scarlet	Fine rich scarlet	10	20	50
Invincible Blue	Blue, shaded mauve	10	20	50
Invincible Carmine	Crimson scarlet	10	20	50
Isa Eckford	Creamy white and rosy pink	10	25	75
Lady Beaconsfield	Salmon standards, tinted rose; wings pale yellow. pkt. 10c.	30	90	3 00
Lady Penzance	Beautiful pale but very bright rose; splendid form. pkt. 10c.	30	90	3 00
Lemon Queen	Blush pink and lemon; very beautiful	15	30	1 00
Light Blue and Purple . .	Very pretty shades	10	20	50
Lottie Eckford	Rose and white, edged with blue	10	25	75
Miss Hunt	Carmine-salmon and soft pink	10	25	75
Monarch	Bronze crimson and blue; superb flowers	15	30	1 00
Mrs. Eckford	White, delicately shaded with primrose	15	30	1 00
Mrs. Gladstone	Delicate soft pink, with rosy blush wings	10	25	75
Mrs. Sankey	Very large; pure white; of most perfect form	15	30	1 00
Orange Prince	Orange pink, flushed with scarlet	10	25	75
Ovid	Standards and wings rosy pink, margined rose. pkt. 10c.	30	90	3 00
Painted Lady	Rosy crimson and blush white	10	20	50
Peach Blossom	Salmon pink standards; wings soft pink pkt. 10 cts.	30	90	3 00
Primrose	Pale primrose yellow; novel and distinct	10	25	75
Princess Beatrice	Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades	15	30	1 00
Princess Louise	Rosy pink standards; wings deep lilac	20	60	2 00
Princess May	Pale lavender; most beautiful new variety pkt. 10 cts.	30	90	3 00
Princess of Wales	White, striped lavender and mauve	10	20	50
Purple Prince	Maroon, shaded with bronze purple; wings blue	10	25	75
Queen of England	Pure white flowers, of large size	10	25	75
Queen of the Isles	White and red striped and mottled	10	25	75
Red and White Striped . .	White ground, red stripes	10	20	50
Rising Sun	Orange, blotched with carmine; wings blush white	20	60	2 00
Royal Robe	Delicate pink standards; wings soft blush pink pkt. 10c.	50	1 50	5 00
Senator	Chocolate and creamy white, mottled and blotched	15	30	1 00
Splendor	Coppery crimson, suffused with rosy pink; very rich	10	20	50
Stanley	Deep maroon self; large and of finest form pkt. 10 cts.	30	90	3 00
The Queen	Pink, shaded with heliotrope	10	20	50
Venus	Salmon-buff; standards delicately shaded with rosy pink	10	25	75
Vesuvius	Carmine-rose, shading to velvety violet	10	20	50
Violet Queen	Pink standards, lilac wings	15	30	1 00
Waverley	Pale blue and rosy claret	10	20	50
White	Standard white sort	10	20	50

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other new and choice large-flowering varieties	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$1 00
Eckford's Mixed. Composed of Eckford varieties only	10	20	35	60
Standard Mixed	10	15	25	35

 Five cent packets may be had of all Sweet Peas except those otherwise marked.



BALSAM PEAR.
See *Momordica*, page 112.



THUNBERGIA.
See page 111.



TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM.
See page 111.



IPOMOEA LIMBATA.
See page 107.



MINA LOBATA.
See page 111.




BALLOON VINE. See page 107.



COBÆA SCANDENS. See page 107.

VINES AND CLIMBERS, continued.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4886	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i> . . .	2 3	tP	d. rose	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
4887	<i>Mandevillea suaveolens</i>	gP	white	10	10	Beautiful greenhouse climber; very fragrant.
4888	<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> . . .	1 3	tgP	pur.	..	10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	Barclayana . . . . .	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10
4892	alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4894	Emeryana rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
4895	purpurea grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
4900	Mixed	mixed	..	10	
4901	<i>Mina lobata</i>	tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free-bloomer; fine.
Moon Flower							See <i>Ipomœa Mex. grandiflora alba</i> .
Nasturtium (Tall)—							
4902	Blood-colored . . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	d. red	5	5	(Tropæolum majus.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower, and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4903	Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4904	Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4905	Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4906	Shillingi, bright yel. . . . .	..	..	o. yel.	..	5
4907	Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
4908	Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
4910	Scheuerianum . . . . .	..	..	spot.	..	5
4910a	—coccineum . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4911	Schulzi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4911a	Edward Otto . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4912	hemisphæricum . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4912a	Rœglanum . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
4912b	Mixed . per lb., \$1.25	10c.	..	mixed	..	5	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Nasturtium, Tall . . .						50	
8 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "						40	
4912c	<i>Passiflora cœrulea</i>	hhA	blue	10	10	Called "Passion Flower" on account of a fancied resemblance in the flowers to the appearance presented at Calvary.
4913	edulis . . . . .	..	..	white	25	10
4914	gracilis . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10
4914a	incarnata . . . . .	..	..	pink	25	10
4915	<i>Phaseolus Caracalla</i>	lilac	5	10	Curious, fragrant flowers.
4915a	<i>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)</i> per oz., 75c.	..	gP	white	6	10	Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty foliage.
4916	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	hhA	bff. & d.	5	5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
4918	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4920	—aurantiaca . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4922	—Bakeri . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4924	—Fryeri . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4926	—sulphurea . . . . .	..	..	sul.	..	5
4928	—intus alba . . . . .	..	..	p. yel.	..	5
4930	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4932	<i>Tropæolum Canariense</i> , oz., 50c.	yel.	10	5	The Canary-Bird Flower.
4936	Lobbianum Brilliant . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	6	5
4938	—Crystal Palace	br. red	..	5	These are very beautiful improved Nasturtiums, of most brilliant colors. Fine for either the conservatory or outdoor decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also Nasturtium. Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots. 4952 is a new strain, with very dark foliage and a richness of color surpassing all other sorts.
4940	—Asa Gray . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4944	—Queen Victoria . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4945	—fulgens . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4946	—Lucifer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4948	—Spitfire . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4949	—Crown Prince of Prussia . . . . .	..	..	blood	..	5
4950	—Lilli Smith . . . . .	..	..	cr. sc.	..	5
4951	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4952	Mad. Gunter Hybrids . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4954	pentaphyllum . . . . .	..	tgP	o & y.	5	10
4956	tricolor grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	o. & p.	..	25
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Tropæolum Lobbianum . . .						50	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "						20	

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4964	Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
	Balsam Pear and Apple						See Momordica, below.
4966	Benincasa cerifera . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinea Indica	2 3	..	..	6	10	(Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd) . . . . .	..	hhA	yel.	8	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5	
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5	
4976	grossulariæformis (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	..	..	6	5	
4978	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4980	perennis (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens	2	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis lobata . . . . .	..	..	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4981b	Eopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds—						
4982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
4984	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4986	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4987	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4988	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5	
4989	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4991	—Miniature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4992	Powder-horn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4993	Dipper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4994	Melopepo (Miniature) . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
4996	—Striped . . . . .	..	..	..	12	5	
4997	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5	
	Collection, including— 12 vars. Gourds, small					50	
5007	Melothria scabra	3	hhA	l. b.	10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008	Momordica balsamina	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple. (Squirting Cucumber.)
5010	Charantia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5012	Elaterium . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5013	involucrata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
5014	Mukia scabrella	3	..	..	..	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	(Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-plant . . . . .	..	tA	..	1	5	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
5025	Striped Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	strip.	2	5	
5038	pseudo-capsicum nanum . . . . .	..	gP	white	1	10	
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	robustum	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	capsicastrum . . . . .	..	gP	yel.	2	10	
5047	Hendersoni . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10	
5047a	Warscewiczoides . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10	
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Solanum					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See Momordica Elaterium.
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	..	..	4	10	(Snake Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	coccinea	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	palmata	3	..	white	..	10	
	Wild Cucumber						See Echinocystis lobata.



RHODANTHUS MANGLESII.



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

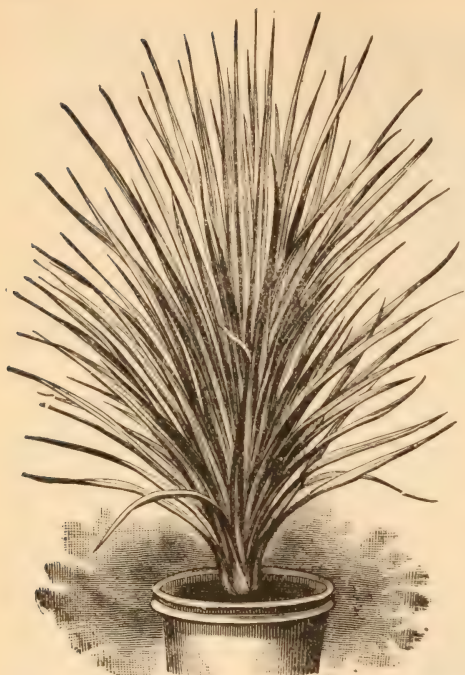
For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5054	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i>	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decorations. The flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved.
5056	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5057	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5058	—Double Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
5059	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5060	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	hhP	..	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5062	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5065	—violacea . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5
5066	—carnea . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
5070	—striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
5071	—nana compacta rubra . . . . .	..	..	v. red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
5072	——alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5073	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	5
5075	aurea superba . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Globe Amaranths					30	
5076	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>	yel.	2	5	("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5079	—astrosanguineum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	1	5
5080	—atrococcineum . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	5
5081	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	5
5082	macranthum . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5088	monstrosum, Double . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5100	—Dwarf, Double . . . . .	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	5
	Collections Helichrysum, including 12 vars. Double					50	
	10 " "					45	
	8 " "					40	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5107	<i>Helipterum Sanfordii</i>	2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108	corymbiflorum . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5110	<i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	2 3	..	r. & w.	..	10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5115	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
5118	Manglesii . . . . .	..	..	r. & w.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
5120	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>	2	hA	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5125	—multiflorum . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
5126	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Xeranthemum					30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
* ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5128	* <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i>					5	
5132	<i>minutiflora</i>					10	
5136	* <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP		3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138	<i>Arundo Donax</i>				10	5	
5140	*—fol. variegata					10	} Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5144	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA		3	5	
5150	<i>Briza geniculata</i>	2			1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152	<i>gracilis</i>					5	
5154	<i>maxima</i>				1½	5	
5158	<i>Brizopyrum siculum</i>				¾	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass. No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5160	<i>Bromus brizaeformis</i>		hP		2	5	
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i>					5	} Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5164	<i>madritensis</i>					5	
5165	<i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>		tP			25	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5166	<i>Chloris barbata vera</i>				1	5	
5168	<i>truncata</i>				¾	5	
5170	<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>		hA		1	5	} Pretty for edgings. (Job's Tears.) So called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5172	<i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3			1½	5	
5174	<i>aurea zebrina</i>					10	
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum Richardsoni</i>	2			2	10	} Very fine grass. Handsome for bouquets.
5175a	<i>Cynosurus elegans</i>		hP			5	
5176	<i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA		1	5	} (Crab or Yard Grass.) <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a	<i>corocana</i>					5	
5176b	<i>Indica</i>					5	
5178	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>		hP		4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd. (Love Grass.) Pretty Grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5180	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA		1	5	
5182	<i>amabilis</i>					5	} (Plume Grass.) A very fine and stately-looking grass. Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i>					5	
5184	<i>maxima</i>					5	
5185	<i>suaveolens</i>					5	
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP		10	5	} (Pampas Grass.) This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5190	*—foliis variegatis					10	
5192	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i>				5	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5196	<i>Festuca glauca</i>				2	10	
5198	<i>Gymnothrix</i> (Pennisetum) caudata		tP			10	} (Squirrel-tail Grass.) Very pretty rush-like grass.
5202	<i>latifolia</i>				8	10	
5205	* <i>Gynerium argenteum</i>					5	} (Hare's-tail Grass.) Fine for winter bouquets.
5207	*—fol. variegatum					10	
5207a	*—roseum					10	
5208	<i>jubatum</i>					10	
5212	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>		hA		2	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5213	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i>				½	10	
5216	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>				2	5	} Very fine for winter bouquets.
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i>		hP		3	5	
5225	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>		hA		4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	<i>sulcatum</i>				3	10	



DRACENA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



ARECA BAUERI.



BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

Gladioli should be planted from the last of April to the middle of June, from 4 to 5 inches deep. The bulbs should be taken up after the frost has wilted the foliage.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLUS.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and Scarlet	\$0 40	\$1 50	\$10 00
" White and Light . Standard selection	50	2 50	20 00
" White and Light . Extra-fine, for florists' use	75	4 00	35 00
" Striped and Variegated	60	2 75	23 00
" Pink	50	2 25	18 00

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Yellow and Orange	\$0 75	\$3 50	\$30 00
" Hybrids . All colors	40	1 75	11 00
" Finest Selected Seedlings . All colors	50	2 00	12 00
" Lemoine's . Fine. Bright coloring and odd markings	50	2 25	17 00

COLLECTIONS—OUR OWN SELECTION.

12 Named Varieties	for \$0 75
12 Fine Named Varieties	" 1 00
12 Extra Fine Named Varieties	" 1 50

12 Superior Named Varieties	for \$2 00
Collection of 50 Named Sorts	" 4 00

The prices herein quoted do not include transportation charges.

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

One-half dozen each sort at dozen rates.

	Each	Doz.
Addison . Dark amaranth, with white stripes	\$0 10	\$0 75
Admiral Courbet . Extraordinarily early; tall, very finespikes of large, well-shaped, carmine-violet flowers	15	1 25
Agatha . Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine-amaranth, clear yellow spots	10	1 00
Amalthee . Pure white, large violet-red blotch, ground of corolla velvety violet	10	1 00
Ambroise Verschaffelt . Rosy carmine, flamed garnet, large rose blotch	15	1 25
Andalouse . Rose-colored flowers, large white blotch suffused with amaranth	30	3 00
Angele . White, showy and effective	10	75
Angelique . Superb spike; white tinted slightly flesh, blotch ivory white	25	2 50
Anna . Cherry, tinged bright orange, lower petals striped dark carmine on white ground	20	2 00
Antonius . Scarlet-cherry, tinged with orange, flamed carmine, white blotch	10	1 00
Apollon . Rosy lilac, with a large lightrose blotch, finely striped white in the center	10	1 00
Ariane . White ground, slightly tinged rosy lilac, bordered and flamed carmine-rose, lower petals pure white	15	1 50
Arsinoe . Fine satin-rose, flamed with bright carmine	10	1 00
Beatrix . Pure white ground, delicately flushed with carmine-lilac	20	2 00
Belle Gabrielle . Fresh lilac-rose, shading off to bright rose	10	1 00
Bicolore . Bright rosy salmon, lower petals ivory white, suffused rose at edges	25	2 50
Brenchleyensis . Bright vermilion-scarlet	05	40
Chameleon . Large, slaty lilac flowers, flamed orange, white bands down the middle of each petal	20	2 00
Caprice . Upper petals bright rose, tinted lilac, with broad, pure white bands; lower petals feathered purplish carmine	20	2 00
Cleopatra . Soft lilac, lower petals darker, suffused violet; purple-feathered blotch	10	75
Conde . Light orange-red, white blotch feathered carmine	10	75
Constance . Semi-dwarf; amaranth-red flowers, with small creamy white blotch	10	1 00

	Each	Doz.
Dictateur . White in center; sepals flushed carmine-red on lilac ground	\$0 20	\$2 00
Eglantine . Pure white, tinged delicate rose, flamed and edged with carmine-red	20	2 00
Elizabeth . Dark rose, flamed bright carmine-purple; large purple-carmine blotch with white stripes	10	75
Eugene Ramey . Purplish amaranth, with sheen of ivory lilac, edges slightly mottled with slate	10	75
Fatma . Ivory white ground, profusely striped with bright rosy salmon; violet blotch on creamy ground	10	75
Felicien David . Cherry, light carmine-feathered white blotch	10	75
Figaro . Orange-red, flamed with red, large pure white blotch	20	2 00
Formosa . Delicate bright satiny rose, sparsely striped with carmine on the edges; blotch creamy white	20	2 00
Fulton . Velvety vermilion, blotch bright purple	10	75
Galilee . Brilliant currant-red, flamed dark crimson	10	75
Hermione . White ground, covered with delicate lilac and carmine stripes; large white blotch, slightly streaked violet	20	2 00
Ida . White ground, slightly tinted rose, flamed carmine-rose, lower petals light yellow	10	1 00
John Bull . White, slightly tinged with sulphur	10	75
Lady Franklin . White, slightly tinged rose, finely streaked carmine and flamed carmine-rose	25	2 50
Lamarck . Cherry color, slightly tinted orange, blazed red; center well lighted, large pure white stain	10	75
Le Poussin . Light red, white blotch	10	75
Le Tintoret . Fine cherry rose, flamed carmine; carmine blotch on yellow-tinted ground	10	75
Le Titian . Very brilliant rosy scarlet	10	75
Loredan . Bright cherry rose, speckled creamy white and slightly shaded with slate color at edges	10	1 00
Mme. Furtado . Fine rose, shaded to rosy white, flamed with ruby	10	75

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS—continued.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Mad. Monneret. Late variety; self pink.	\$0 05	\$0 40	Princess of Wales. White, flamed carmine-rose, deep carmine blotch.	\$0 10	\$1 00
Maria Dumortier. White, slightly streaked rose, violet-purple blotch.	10	75	Romulus. Brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch, large white lines on lower petals.	10	75
Mary Stuart. White, very slightly tinged rose and flamed bright carmine-cherry.	25	2 50	Shakespeare. White, very slightly suffused carmine-rose; large rosy blotch.	15	1 50
Mount Etna. Flowers of brilliant velvety scarlet, slightly streaked with deeper scarlet at the edges, white band through upper petals.	25	2 50	Sir Joseph Paxton. Scarlet-rose, tinged light orange, veined with carmine on white ground.	10	75
Multiflora. White, tinged lilac and flamed rosy carmine.	10	1 00	Snow White. Flowers of paper whiteness.	25	2 50
Napoleon III. Bright scarlet, with stripes in center of petals.	05	50	Sylphide. White, flamed carmine, very large purple-carmine blotch.	10	75
Naomi. Light rosy lilac.	10	75	Teresita. Upper petals pure white, suffused with rose and striped carmine at the edges, lower petals pale rose, blotched and striped with bright violet.	10	75
Oriflamme. Rosy orange, a little paler in center; lower petals tinged golden yellow and streaked carmine.	25	2 50			

LILIES. (LILIUM.)

These require very little care. The principal thing, indeed, to be attended to is to forbear disturbing them too often. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure; ordinary light soil suits them best. We call particular attention to the *L. speciosum* (Japan Lilies), which are, next to *L. auratum*, the most magnificent species. Lilies should be planted *deep*, not less than six inches, and, although hardy, are benefited by a light covering.

If ordered by mail, add 3 cents each for those marked thus (*); others from 1 to 2 cents each for postage.

	Each	Per doz.		Each	Per doz.
*Auratum (Golden-Banded Lily). The grandest of all hardy Lilies; flowers white, spotted with maroon, having a bright yellow band through the center of each petal. The plant grows from 3 to 6 feet high.	\$0 15	\$1 50	Grayi. A very rare and beautiful native Lily from North Carolina. Nodding flowers, bright crimson outside, orange-red inside, spotted with maroon.	\$0 30	\$3 00
" macranthum. Magnificent flowers of perfect form.	40	4 00	Hansoni. Reddish orange, purple-dotted flowers; 3 to 4 ft. high.	85	9 00
* " rubro vittatum. Very large flowers; bright spot; magnificent variety.	75	8 00	*Humboldtii. Orange-red, with claret-colored dots; 4 to 5 feet high.	20	2 00
* " pictum. Has larger dots of red than the common Auratum.	40	4 00	Krameri. White, slightly tinged with red; sweet-scented.	15	1 50
" Wittei. Pure white, with raised spots of satiny white; broad yellow stripe through each petal; very large flowers.	75	8 00	Leichtlinii. Canary yellow, with crimson spots; 2 to 3 ft. high.	40	4 00
*Brownii. Creamy white, shaded with chocolate-crimson; an extra large and always rare Lily; 2½ ft.	50	5 00	*Longiflorum. Pure white trumpet of large size.	10	1 00
*Chalcedonicum. Bright scarlet; 2 to 3 ft.	40	4 00	Medeoloides. Fine vermilion flowers.	35	3 50
Concolor. Bright scarlet flowers, 1½ in. long; 2 to 3 ft.	10	1 00	*Speciosum album præcox. Beautiful pure white flowers; 2 to 3 ft. high.	20	2 00
Cordifolium. White, yellow and purple flowers; 3 to 4 ft. high.	20	2 00	" rubrum. Red spotted.	15	1 50
Elegans. Red.	10	1 00	" " Melpomene. Very dark red.	20	2 00
" "Alice Wilson." Large flowers of a pure yellow color; very rare.	75	8 00	*Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon; 3 ft. high.	08	75
			" splendens. Rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies.	08	75
			" flore pleno. New double Tiger Lily.	10	1 00

AMARYLLIS.

These bulbs, which are so remarkable for their beautiful flowers, should, most of them, be cultivated indoors, and but moderately watered, unless they show indications of flowering. The soil suitable for their culture is a good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould or pulverized manure and a proportion of sand. Frequent disturbance of the roots is to be avoided.

	Each		Each
Belladonna. Violet and white. . per doz., \$2.	\$0 20	Johnsonii. Crimson, striped with white.	\$0 50
" major. Large; violet and white.	35	Lutea (Sternbergia). Bright yellow. per doz., \$1.	10
Cleopatra. Red, white margin.	2 00	Prince of Orange. Bright orange.	1 75
Crocea. Scarlet, with white eye.	1 25	Treatæ (Florida Fairy Lily).	05
Equestre. (Barbadoes Lily.) Brilliant orange-scarlet, white throat; fine. . . per doz., \$1.50.	15	Hybrids of Psittacina. Early flowering.	75
Gigantea (Josephine). Very fine scarlet. These are extra-size bulbs.	7 00	Hybrids of Vittata. Red, white-striped.	50
		" " " White, red-striped.	50

DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.

We can recommend these for all purposes, especially for massing in large quantities.

	Each	Per doz.	100		Each	Per doz.	100
Queen Charlotte. A splendid new variety, resembling the Madame Crozy, but having a much wider band of yellow around each petal.	\$0 25	\$2 50		Egandale. An especially valuable bedding variety; dark foliage and large cherry red flowers. 4 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
Alphonse Bouvier. Rich, brilliant crimson; foliage rich, deep green. 6 to 7 ft.	15	1 50	\$10 00	Explorateur Crampel. Bright orange-crimson, with deep crimson markings; foliage green. 4 ft.	15	1 50	10 00
Charles Henderson. Fine crimson color. Compact and uniform, rarely exceeding 3½ ft. in height.	15	1 50	10 00	Florence Vaughan. Bright, rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red; flowers of the largest size, of great substance and perfect form; foliage rich green. 3 ft.	15	1 50	10 00
Deuil de St. Grevy. Well-rounded heavy petals of intense rich orange-scarlet; foliage bronzy purple. 4½ ft.	15	1 50	10 00	J. D. Cabos. Rich maroon foliage, with metallic luster; flowers very large, of a peculiar rich shade of orange, tinted with apricot. 4½ ft.	15	1 50	10 00
Madame Crozy. Flowers dazzling scarlet, bordered with golden yellow; plant vigorous, yet dwarf. In bloom the year round. 4 ft.	15	1 50	8 00	Kaiser Wilhelm II. Exceedingly floriferous. Flowers bright red, borne well above the foliage. 3 ft.	15	1 50	10 00
Maurice Mussy. Rich satiny vermilion-scarlet. Vigorous and very uniform in growth. 4 ft.	15	1 50	10 00	Paul Marquant. The flowers, which are larger than in any other variety, are bright salmon-scarlet, passing to rosy carmine, with peculiar silver luster; foliage dark green. 3 to 3½ ft.	15	1 50	10 00
Miss Sarah Hill. Flowers rich carmine, of good size; foliage green. 3½ ft.	15	1 50	10 00				

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

	Each	Per doz.		Each	Per doz.
Emperor. Large crimson, white blotch; very fine	\$0 20	\$2 00	Canary Yellow	\$0 20	\$2 00
Guiding Star. Small white flowers; fine for cutting	20	2 00	Dark Maroon, with white markings	20	2 00
Snowball. Very fine, pure white	20	2 00	White, shading to rose and purple	20	2 00
Variegated. Very pretty.	20	2 00	Dwarf Blue	20	2 00
			Bright Pink	20	2 00
			Mixed	15	1 50

BEGONIAS. (TUBEROUS-ROOTED.)

	Each	Per doz.
Single Red, Scarlet, Rose, White, Yellow, and Mixed	\$0 10	\$1 00
Double White, Yellow, and Scarlet	30	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS.

	Each	Per doz.	100		Each	Per doz.	100
Caladium esculentum. Splendid summer foliage plant. Start in frames and transplant; large size	\$0 15	\$1 50		Montbretia cocosmiflora. Orange, spotted with purple.	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 50
Cinnamon Vine (<i>Dioscorea batatas</i> ; Chinese Yam). The so-called "Cinnamon Vine," from the odor of cinnamon emitted by the flowers; fine for trellis work. Roots	05	50		Pottsii. Orange and scarlet	05	30	2 00
Crinum hybridum. Dwarf. Dark red, with white stripe. 2 ft.	25	2 50		Nerine Japonica (Japan Spider Lily). Purplish red; beautiful	10	1 00	
Dicentra spectabilis (Dielytra, Bleeding-Heart). Hardy; also for forcing	10	1 00	\$5 00	Pancratium maritimum (Sea Daffodil). Fragrant; white	12	1 25	8 00
Gloxinias. Fine mixed	12	1 25	6 00	Pæonia Chinensis. White	30	3 00	
Hæmanthus albidiflos. White; fine for pots	1 00			" Crimson	30	3 00	
coccineus. Scarlet; for pots	1 25			" Mixed	20	2 00	
puniceus. Orange-red; for pots	1 25			arborea (Tree Pæony).	2 00		
tigrinus. Crimson; for pots	1 50			tenuifolia. Single; bright crimson.	50		
Hemerocallis (Day Lily). 6 vars.	20	2 00		Tigridia grandiflora alba. White Tiger Flower. Plant all in spring.	08	60	4 00
Hyacinthus candicans. A snow white summer-flowering giant Hyacinth. 3 to 4 ft.	05	30	1 50	pavonia. Red Tiger Flower	05	45	3 00
Imantophyllum miniatum. Rich cluster of orange-crimson flowers; for pots	1 00			conchiflora. Yellow Tiger Flower	05	45	3 00
Iris Germanica. Finest mixed, all colors.	10	75	3 00	Canariensis. Pale yellow, spotted.	10	75	3 00
Kæmpferi. Beautiful Japan Iris. Mixed	10	80	4 00	lilacea. Rosy carmine, variegated with white	10	75	5 00
Madeira Vine. Small size	05	50		Tuberose, Tall Double	05	35	1 50
" Large size	10	1 00		Dwarf Double Pearl.	05	35	1 50
				Variegated leaved			
				Single	05	40	2 00
				Zephyranthes rosea. Rose.	05	45	3 00
				Atamasco (Atamasco Lily). Fine white	05	40	2 50
				" White. Grass-like leaves; fine for borders	05	30	1 50

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Aquilegia chrysantha	10	umbellata	05
Aster chrysanthemiflora	10	amara	05
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Callirrhoe pedata	05	Malope grandiflora	05
Centranthus macrosiphon	05	Mimulus moschatus	10
" Dwarf	05	Phlox Drummondii grandiflora	10
Chrysanthemum inodorum	10	Reseda odorata , "Machet" (Mignonette)	10
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verna	05	Smilax (Myrsiphyllum) asparagoides	10
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Cuphea strigulosa	10	Statice , assorted	05
miniata	05	Stevia serrata	10
purpurea	05	Stocks , Ten Weeks	10
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Gilia tricolor	05	Zinnia , all the double varieties	05

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Cerastium tomentosum	25	Mignonette	05
Clintonia (Downingii) pulchella	10	Mimulus moschatus	10
Convolvulus Mauritanicus	10	Nemophila insignis	05
aureus superbus	10	maculata	05
Cosmidium Burridgeanum	05	Pansy, varieties (finest)	25
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Eschscholtzia tenuifolia	05	Portulaca, Double	10
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Fenzlia dianthiflora	25	Saponaria Calabrica	05
Gilia nivalis	05	Sedum cœruleum	10
rosea splendens	05	Silene pendula ruberrima	05
Iberis amara	05	Spraguea umbellata	25
Limnanthes Douglasii	05	Verbena (finest)	10
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FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>Sow in Hotbed. Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed. Early Beans Early Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Parsley Peas Pepper Potatoes Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed. Sweet Corn Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground. Asparagus English Beans Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cress Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Sage Sweet Peas</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Runnig Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Wbite Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Ohta Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Ohta Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Brans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas</p>
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NAMES.	VARIETIES.	NO. 1.	NO. 2.	NO. 3.	NO. 4.
		By Mail, \$5.75.	By Mail, \$11.50.	By Mail, \$18.	\$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Valentine Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian and Edmand	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Columbian		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.
"	All-Seasons	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-Head, for pickling	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1/2 oz.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching	of each 1 pa.	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Melrose Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Hickox Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers	Improved White Spine	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Commercial Pickle		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Long Purple				1/2 oz.
Endive	Green Curled and Broad-Leaved	of each 1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Orange Christina	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial and Cole's Early	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onions	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Tripoli		1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnips	Abbott's, or Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Heroine	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	4 qt.
Peppers	Sweet Mountain		1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Cluster			1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Radishes	White-Tipped Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Victoria	1/2 lb.	1/2 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Squashes	Early Bush Crookneck	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	The Faxon	1 pa.	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Boston Marrow	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomatoes	Thorburn New York	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Long Keeper		1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Stone	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Turnips	White Model and Yellow Globe	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties	each	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.

J. M. Thorburn & Co.

Annual Catalogue High-Class Seeds



IN ISSUING our Ninety-sixth Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address, always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Prices.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seeds can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance: of course, we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed. To save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, Address, Etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on EACH of their orders, their name and address*; also, to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

Shipments by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

Warranties.—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an abundant supply of good barnyard-manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard-manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must

be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To Prepare a Coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 or 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 or 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 6 x 3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

Books for the Garden.

In addition to the select list of the older standard horticultural and agricultural works given below, we call especial attention to the fresh and valuable books included in the GARDEN-CRAFT SERIES and in the RURAL SCIENCE SERIES. These works are either written or edited by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, one of the most original and practical investigators of the age.

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This series, to which new volumes are being rapidly added, embraces various manuals of practice, giving in plain terms up-to-date information and experience on the subjects treated. Each is so arranged as to present a thoroughly practical and convenient guide to the operations described, and contains the sum of extensive experimentation and investigation. All are fully illustrated and bound uniformly in flexible cloth, so that they may be readily carried in the pocket and used by busy men.

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While this series treats fully of practice, its main inquiry is as to the scientific facts of the subjects taken up. The volumes are written by acknowledged authorities, under the editorship of Professor Bailey, and those already published have elicited wide commendation. Others are to follow.


The Spraying of Plants. By Professor E. G. Lodeman, of Cornell University. This vitally important subject is exhaustively treated, both from its practical and scientific standpoints. It is, in fact, a complete manual for the application of fungicides and insecticides, and is invaluable to every fruit-grower, in these days when spraying is so necessary to secure good crops. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, 399 pages. \$1.

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These are splendid new hybrids of the double Cardinal Poppy introduced three years ago. They are distinguished by their very dwarf, compact and robust habit. The plant grows about 18 inches high, with deeply lacinated dark green foliage. Among the diverse and beautiful shades appearing in the flowers, are chamois, and brilliant rose on light ground, and purple, crimson and brick-rose on black-brown or violet ground. It continues to bloom much longer than any other double annual variety, and its exceptionally showy flowers render it very effective, either for beds or mixed borders. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Poppy, "Irresistible."

A magnificent new pæony-flowered tree Poppy that grows to the height of 5 feet or more, with immense, perfectly round flowers, measuring 7 or 8 inches across; the petals are very beautifully shaped and cut; the colors are soft, melting, pinkish red, and other shades. The flowers are larger than those of any other Poppy. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Hibiscus, "Crimson Eye."

The flowers are very large, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the center. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Superb New Large-flowered Petunias.

Ruffled Giants. New; very large-flowered; ruffled, fluted and fringed, striped and mottled, blotched and solid self-colors. Per pkt., 50 cts.

Ring of Emerald. Large pink and crimson flowers, bordered with green. Per pkt., 50 cts.

"The Rainbow." Throats intense yellow; richest colorings. Pkt., 50c.

Six-lobed White. Large, pure white, Per pkt., 50 cts.



HIBISCUS, "CRIMSON EYE."

Imperial Japanese Morning-Glory.

A new class of Morning-Glory from Japan. The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring, and of enormous size, often 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are easily cultivated and grow rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet. The colors vary from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples to almost black, some being mottled, striped, penciled and bordered in infinite variety and diversity. The foliage also is often prettily variegated. Per pkt., 10 cts.



NEW DOUBLE MORNING-GLORY.

New Double Morning-Glory.

This is the first Double Morning-Glory ever introduced. The flowers are white, with delicate purple marks in the center. Sometimes there are several rows of fringed petals. It grows rapidly and bears its large, handsome flowers abundantly, a large proportion coming double from seed. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Physalis Francheti.

A new giant Winter Cherry from Japan, producing fruits twice as large as those of the old Winter Cherry, *P. Alkekengi*. It is a hardy herbaceous perennial, growing about 2 feet high, of erect habit, with handsome foliage. The most striking feature is the brilliant seed-pods, which are over 2 inches in diameter, and of a charming brilliant orange-vermilion tint, and enclose a cherry-like fruit of the same color. The fruit is edible, and specially recommended as a preserve. The intense color of the seed-pods makes the plant very valuable for all sorts of autumn and winter decorations. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Statice superba alba.

This new hardy annual is a white-flowering variety of the rose-flowered *Statice superba* introduced some years ago. The foliage forms an elegant rosette on the ground, from which rise up many slender-branched flower-stalks, the center one about a foot high. These are covered with innumerable little flowers, which, in opening, are suffused with delicate rose, but afterwards become pure white. It is an exceedingly ornamental plant, and remains a long time in bloom. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Ten-Weeks Stock, "White Pearl."

A very distinct new variety, growing only about 6 inches high, prettily formed, with very small foliage densely clustered round the stem. The bloom-spikes are closely set with small flowers nearly globular in shape, with numerous petals pressed closely together. When opening, the flower shows a yellowish green heart, but it soon changes to pure white. Unlike other Ten-Weeks Stocks, this variety continues blooming until late in the autumn.

The regular, dwarf, compact habit, and the exquisite elegance of the flower render this one of the best novelties of the season. Per pkt., 30 cts.

NEW SWEET PEA,
"RED RIDING-HOOD."

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI.

New Sweet Pea, "Red Riding-hood."

In this variety we have a fixed type, and an absolutely new departure in form. When fully developed the standard and wings are a pleasing rosy pink, shading to bluish white at the calyx; the keel, which is almost completely enveloped, being nearly pure white. The standard is diminutive, and peculiarly convoluted, forming a hood around the wings, which protrude in wavy form, lending a novel and pleasing character to the flower. The fragrance surpasses in a marked degree that of other varieties of Sweet Peas. Although unusually robust in habit, it is early flowering, and in plenitude and continuity of bloom it excels all other existing sorts. The length and rigidity of the stems are remarkable; they run 18 inches long and over, and when cut the stem and bloom retain their stability for a much longer period than other sorts. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Other New Sweet Peas.

(For descriptions, see pages 108 and 109.)

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Alice Eckford	\$0 10	\$0 50	Crown Jewel	\$0 10	\$0 50
Captivation	10	50	Little Dorrit	10	60
Countess of Aberdeen	10	50	Mikado	10	50

New, Rare and Valuable Vegetable Seeds.

Bean, Thorburn Valentine Wax.

First in Earliness, First in Productiveness, and First in Quality.

This is an improved Extra Early Valentine Bean, with round *wax* pods. The type is perfectly fixed. It grows only about 15 inches high with a strong stalk and an abundance of foliage. It is without any exception the earliest Wax Bean in use. The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. It is the best quality for snap Beans of any Wax Bean in use. It is remarkably free from rust, and remains a long time without becoming tough. Combined with these valuable features of extreme earliness and excellence of quality is its enormous productiveness. In this respect, also, it excels any Wax Bean in cultivation. Per qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Cabbage, Erfurt Round Sugar.

A very solid, short-stemmed variety, which, when pickled, turns to a beautiful golden yellow color, making it a most valuable sort for sour-kraut. It is also useful for general use, being very tender, and an excellent keeper during the winter. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Cabbage, Danish Ball-head.

The heads are very hard and round, of good size, and fine for keeping and shipping. In Denmark it is the main winter sort grown, and large quantities are exported to the London market. The seed we offer was raised for us by a responsible Danish grower. Per oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.

Celery, Thorburn Fin de Siècle.

In the course of the century that is now drawing to a close we have introduced many varieties of Celery, some of which have had their day, and others of which still hold their own among the best. But the one we are now entrusting with the reputation of a hundred years will, we are confident, justify its title to the distinction.

It is not a sport or hybrid, white or yellow, but a common green Celery of the old familiar kind. But it has a pedigree and breeding and traditions and a name which it must preserve.

After growing to a great size, it lends itself readily to the blanching process, assuming a rich yellow tinge in the heart, and presenting a very attractive appearance. As to its more important qualities, we may mention that a large Celery grower, who had some of it for trial last year, pronounced it the very best for market purposes of all the sorts he grew. With ourselves it proved to be the largest, hardiest, solidest, crispest, best keeper and best shipping winter Celery we know of.

We are offering it this year in small quantities, so that every one may have an opportunity of ascertaining its sterling qualities. Next year they will not need our recommendation. Per pkt., 25 cts.



COPYRIGHTED 1896 BY JAS. W. THORBURN, LONDON.
CELERY, THORBURN FIN DE SIÈCLE.

Endive, Self-bleaching Curled.

A splendid strain of this salad, which blanches without requiring to be tied up, like the other sorts. It grows very large, with handsome curled, crimped leaves. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Pea, "Duke of York."

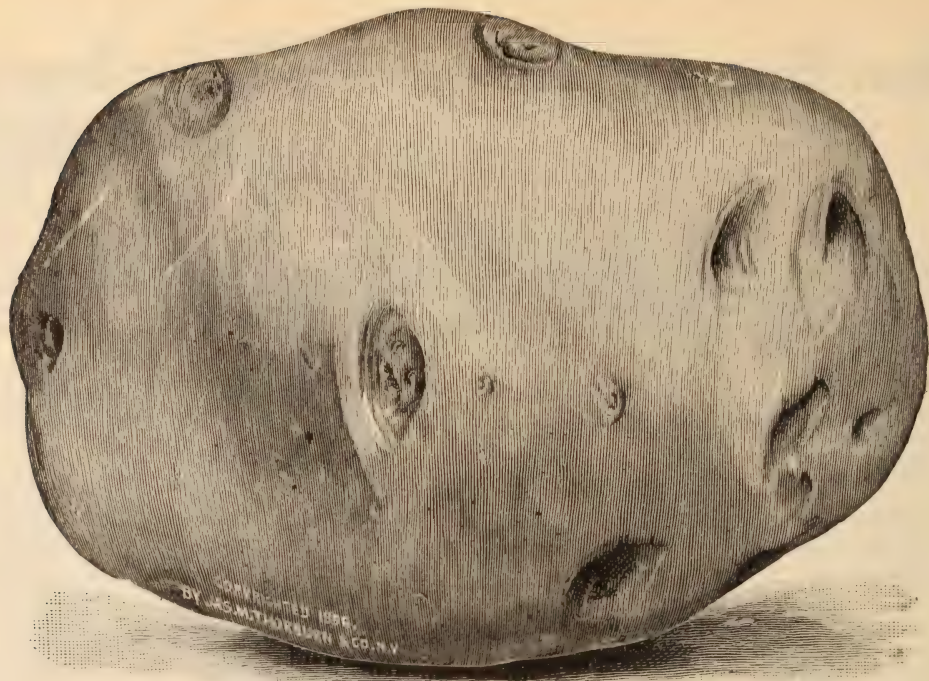
It is impossible to speak too highly of this splendid new wrinkled Pea. It is the most distinct and valuable that has been introduced for years. It has been well described as an earlier and dwarfer form of the "Duke of Albany," possessing all the good qualities of that standard variety, but maturing two or three weeks earlier, and producing an equally large crop on a plant growing only 3 feet high. It is of robust growth, very large, long and full podded, and of finest flavor. Per qt., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.75.

Radish, Germanic Forcer.

A thoroughbred new strain for forcing under glass. It is of a deep scarlet color, round in shape, crisp and delicately flavored, and matures in about 20 days after sowing the seed. It is the earliest, prettiest and best of all the forcing sorts. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Tomato, Thorburn New York.

A new and entirely distinct variety, discovered four years ago in a field of the Acme Tomato. After three years of careful culture it has retained uniformly its distinctive features, and we have every reason to consider the type perfectly fixed. It differs in form from all other Tomatoes, being hexagon-shaped and unusually deep. In color it is deep red, with a purplish tinge, and altogether it is as handsome as it is unique. In size it averages a little larger than the Acme; the flesh is very solid, and of mild, agreeable flavor. It is extra early in ripening, a vigorous grower and a great yielder. It is excellently adapted for canning purposes, and its extremely long-keeping qualities and thick, smooth skin make it a most valuable shipping variety. Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.



THORBURN NEW WHITE PEACH-BLOW POTATO.

Thorburn New White Peach-Blow Potato.

This is a seedling of the old "Excelsior," which has always been considered the standard for quality as well as the latest keeper known. In table quality this new seedling is fully equal to its parent, which is the very highest recommendation that could be given it. The flesh, as well as the skin, is of extreme whiteness. It is very dry when cooked, and does not fall in pieces, as most dry varieties do. It is the freest from scab of any variety we have any knowledge of. It has been, so far, entirely free from rot. There has never yet been a hollow-hearted one found among them. The vines make a very heavy, luxuriant growth. The flower is large and purple. In growth, quality and general appearance this variety resembles the old and once popular "White Peach-Blow," but it will yield very much more, and is earlier in ripening. (2 lbs. by mail for 60 cts.) $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$5.50; bbl., \$12.

Tomato, The Democrat.

This is a cross-bred variety of Mr. Carman's, the female parentage being the same as that of the Autocrat, which it resembles in form, solidity, fewness of seeds and ripening about the stem. It is also of large size and very prolific. In color it is a fine dark purplish red. It is a vigorous grower, with dark green foliage. Medium early and a good shipper. The finest large tomato grown. Per pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Turnip, Thorburn Half-long Extra Early White.

This new variety is very much earlier than any other variety grown, a great deal earlier than even the Milan. It may be sown in February, in frames, and will form fine half-long white Turnips of the most delicate quality in a surprisingly short time. It may also be grown in medium warm hotbeds. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Chinese Vegetables.

Many garden vegetables have been introduced into this country by the Chinese. The following are a few of those cultivated by the Chinese gardeners in the vicinity of New York. They are worthy of a place in American gardens:

Pe-Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage. The plant bears a loose lettuce-like head of crisp leaves, which is used like cabbage. It does best in a rather cool, moist soil. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Chinese Mustard. An excellent plant for greens, producing an enormous amount of herbage. The leaves have an agreeable flavor when cooked like ordinary spinach. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Chinese Tuberous-rooted Mustard. Grown for its small, turnip-like roots, which are excellent for salads. Per oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Chinese Yam. (*Dioscorea batatas*.) The roots are used like potatoes. Roots, per doz., 60 cts.; per 100, \$3.50.

Zit-kwa. (*Benincasa cerifera*.) The Wax Gourd. The fruit is round or oblong, with solid white flesh. It is excellent for preserves or sweet pickles. It requires the same culture as the muskmelon. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

La-kwa. (*Momordica charantia*.) The Balsam Pear is a favorite with the Chinese, who use it largely in salads, pickles and curries. It is necessary to boil it in water first, to remove bitterness. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 25 cts.

Sing-kwa. (*Luffa acutangula*, the Dish-cloth Gourd.) The fruit is eaten before it is mature, either sliced like cucumbers, in soups, or cooked like squash. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express or postage charges. If postage is to be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound.

See inside front cover of this catalogue for complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Espargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.



ASPARAGUS.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it			
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, 85 cts.;	per 1,000, \$6 . .	\$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 35
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus			
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1;	per 1,000, \$7 . .	10 20 50
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color			
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, 85 cts.;	per 1,000, \$6 . .	10 15 40
18	Columbian Mammoth White. A variety producing largely white shoots			
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1;	per 1,000, \$7.50 . .	10 25 75

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichoke.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in bank the earth to the top, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbed during February, and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
21	French Globe. * The standard and best variety . . pkt., 10c.	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
23	Italian Purple. Extra early Italian variety . . . pkt., 10c.	30	85	3 00
24	Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 50.			

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor.



THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles*. *Krup-Bohnen*.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

Per qt. 1/2 pk. Per pk. Per bus.

		Per qt.	1/2 pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
30	Thorburn Prolific Market Bean. Enormously productive, the light green pods being borne in thick clusters; pods long, perfectly round, solid-fleshed . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
31	Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet. Straight, long, green pods; very productive . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
32	Marvel of Paris. Long, slender pods; early and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
34	Triumph of the Frames. A dwarf green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is the best of all for growing in frames . . .	30	1 00	1 75	5 50
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra-early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod Bean . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing . . .	25	75	1 00	3 25
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; very early and productive . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
52	Round Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Very prolific; pods neither flat nor round . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods . . .	30	85	1 25	4 00
62	Refugee, Thorburn Extra Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
64	“ Late, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender; largely grown for main crop; round pod . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
65	“ Golden. Has round pods of light green color; of strong growth, and very productive . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
66	“ Galega. An improved large late Refugee . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50

DWARF WAX BEANS.

68	Thorburn Valentine Wax. First in earliness, first in productiveness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with <i>wax</i> pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
70	Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
71	“ Challenge. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
73	“ Bismarck. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
74	“ Currie Rust-Proof. Flat pods; very early and productive . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
76	Black-Eyed Wax. Very early and very productive; yellow pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
77	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great size . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
79	Keeney Rustless Golden Wax. Productive; superior quality; golden yellow pods, meaty, thick and flat when young, and semi-round later; stringless even when quite large, but it is quite a runner . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
80	Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00

DWARF WAX BEANS, continued.

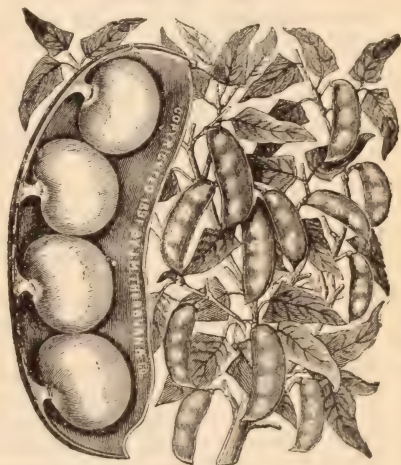
	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
81 Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
82 Pink-Eyed Wax. Pods longer and rounder than those of the Golden Wax. . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
85 Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, <i>wax</i> pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
86 Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; long, flat, purely wax pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
87 Saddle-Back Wax. Large, long, round, stringless pods; fine quality . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
88 White Wax. Flat, yellow pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
190 Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest podded of all the wax sorts . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00

WHITE BEANS.

91 Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
92 Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large flat Pole Lima . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
93 Henderson Bush Lima, or Sieva. Productive . . .	25	85	1 50	5 00
93a Jackson Wonder Dwarf Sieva, or Lima. Speckled . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
94 White Valentine. Round pod . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
95 Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white Bean for forcing . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
96 Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup Bean; very early . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
97 Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort, of upright growth . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
98 White French Flageolet. Used as a shell Bean in the green state; fine . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
99 White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe . . .	20	60	1 00	3 00
100 White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell Bean . . .	20	60	1 00	3 00



THORBURN REFUGEE WAX BEAN.



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These Beans are eaten shelled.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
106 Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
108 Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans, and an extensively grown sort . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
109 Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
110 Green Windsor. A green "Long-Pod" . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
112 Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five Beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles 8 or 10 feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

- 114 **Lima, Challenger.** Thick and productive; the best of all. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 115 " **Large White.** Largely grown and highly esteemed. Qt. 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 116 " **Thorburn Many-in-a-Pod.** A pedigree Bean, with very large pods, containing more Beans than any other sort. Of finest quality. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 118 " **Ford Mammoth Pod.** Very productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk., \$1 pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.
- 120 " **King of the Garden.** Large in pod and Bean. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 124 " **Dreer.** Thick, and of fine quality. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 126 " **Early Jersey.** Matures earlier than the large Lima. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.
- 128 " **Horticultural.** Said to be a cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. Early and productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75.
- 129 " **Early Black.** Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 130 " **Small White, or Sieva.** Very productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 131 " **Soisson (The French Lima).** Very large, flat, white. Qt. 30 cts.
- 132 **Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.** Good as a snap or shell Bean. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 133 **Speckled Cut-Short, or Corn Hill.** Used for planting among corn. Qt., 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. 1.75, bus. \$6.
- 134 **Dutch Case-Knife.** Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 135 **Southern Prolific.** A continuous bearer; of good quality. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50.
- 136 **Scarlet Runner.** A popular English pole Bean; very ornamental. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 137 **Southern Crease-Back.** Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender. . . \$0 25 \$0 85 \$1 50 \$5 00
- 138 **Lazy Wife.** Long, green pods; white Beans; late 35 1 25 2 25 8 00
- 143 **White Dutch Runner.** Same habit as the Scarlet Runner 30 1 00 1 75 6 00
- 144 **Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead).** Pods green, very long; very prolific. 25 85 1 50 5 00
- 145 **Golden Andalusia.** Most productive; Beans pure white, round 40 1 40 2 50 9 00
- 148 **Transylvanian Butter.** Very long, broad, green, stringless pods 60
- 156 **White Algerian Wax,** Yellow stringless pods 40
- 162 **Black German Wax.** Yellow pods 30 1 00 1 75 6 00
- 163 **Giant Red Wax.** Very large pods 35 1 25 2 25 8 00
- 165 **Flageolet Wax Pole.** Large yellow, stringless pods 30 1 00 1 75 6 00
- 173 **Mont d'Or, or Golden Cluster.** Early, productive; golden wax pods 30 1 00 1 75 6 00
- 179 **French Yard-Long.** Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush per gill, 25 cts. . 1 00



LIMA BEAN.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
137	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
138	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
143	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
144	25	85	1 50	5 00
145	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
148	60			
156	40			
162	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
163	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
165	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
173	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
179	per gill, 25 cts.	1 00		

BORAGE.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth.

- 183 **Borage** Per oz. ½lb. Lb. \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 25

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLA PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Pimpernell.

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

- 191 **Garden** Per oz. ½lb. Lb. \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* *Salatrübe.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets pulled out of the row are excellent used as Spinach.



192	Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape. Oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 50c.			
193	Crosby Egyptian. Extra early, round, dark red. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.			
194	Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark red. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.			
195	Electric. Extra early, nearly round variety; deep rich crimson color and fine table quality	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
196	Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain	10	20	50
197	Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	50
198	Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet	10	20	50
199	Columbia. A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality	10	20	60
200	Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf-growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender, early	10	20	60
201	Edmand Blood Turnip. A market-gardeners' strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	10	20	50
202	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	10	20	40
203	Bassano. Early, flat, light color	10	20	50
204	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	20	60
205	Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain	10	20	60
206	Black Queen. Very dark, half-long roots, leaves almost pure black	10	20	60
207	Ne Plus Ultra. Very dark, half-long; foliage dark	15	30	1 00
208	Victoria. Metallic red	15	35	1 25
209	Dell. Black-leaved	15	35	1 25
210	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	20	50

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the leaves only are used; very ornamental.



ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian . . .	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian . . .	20	35	1 25
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian . .	20	35	1 25
250	Golden-Veined Brazilian . .	20	35	1 25
252	Scarlet-Veined Brazilian . .	20	35	1 25
253	Dracæna-leaved	20	40	1 50

These are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage.

BEETS, MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.


Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200

bs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC., continued.

6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

 Prices for large quantities on application.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
262	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 25 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
263	Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	15	40
266	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	30
268	Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort, of good quality, and produced in great abundance	10	15	30
270	Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	30
274	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	15	30
276	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock	10	15	30
278	Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the above, but of a deeper, richer color	10	15	30
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock-feeding	10	15	30
290	White French Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding; a standard variety	10	15	30
293	Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet; exceedingly productive	10	15	30



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* *Spargelsohl.*

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally: they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
300	Early White	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
301	Mammoth White	40	1 25	4 00
303	Early Purple	25	75	2 50
305	Early Walcheren	40	1 25	4 00
307	Early Purple Cape	40	1 25	4 00
311	Snow White	75		
312	White Sprouting	25	75	2 50
313	Purple Sprouting	25	75	2 50
314	Veitch Self-Protecting	30	85	3 00
315	Sulphur-colored	25	75	2 50
316	Chapel Cream	25	75	2 50

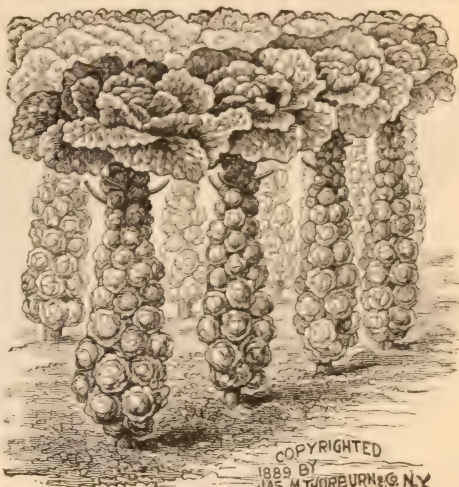


BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brussels.* Roientohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprout is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprout; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprout would be as popular as it is valuable; few people appreciate it at its full worth.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
318 Best French, or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
319 Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	20	60	2 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality	20	60	2 00

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in row, main crop 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre.



DANVERS CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
320a Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	15	30	1 00
322 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoor	15	30	1 00
323 Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short	10	25	75
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots	10	25	75
326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive	10	25	75
330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	10	25	75
332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	10	25	75
334 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	10	25	75
338 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	10	25	75
340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	25	75
342 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	25	75
343 Intermediate Long Scarlet. Splendid new strain	15	30	1 00
344 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding	10	20	60
345 St. Valery. Long red; for feeding stock	10	20	60
346 Altringham. Long red; productive	10	20	50
348 Long White. Very large; for stock	10	20	45

CABBAGE.

CHOI. *Berza de repollo.* Rohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring, sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green

worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	Per oz.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
352 Express. The earliest of all; small solid heads; fine quality	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	15	40	1 25
354 Early York. The standard English sort	15	40	1 00
355 Large Early York. Larger than the above	15	40	1 00
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	85	3 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	15	40	1 25
361 Red Winnigstadt. In size and solidity it resembles the White Winnigstadt. The heads are a fine, deep red color and very tender	30	85	3 00
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from 10 to 12 pounds. Most valuable for forcing or for general crop	30	85	3 00
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	25	75	2 50
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373 Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early sort, on style of All-Seasons	30	85	3 00
374 Filder-Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	60	2 00
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	25	75	2 50
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382 Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure heading sort	25	75	2 50
384 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	30	85	3 00
385 Danish Ball-Head Winter. Very round solid winter sort from Denmark	20	60	2 00
388 Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	20	60	2 00
389 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of red Cabbage	30	85	3 00
390 Savoy, Early Dwarf. The earliest Savoy variety; fine quality	20	50	1 50
391 " Early Vienna. Very small; delicate flavor	20	50	1 50
392 " Early Ulm. Small, round, deep green head; very early	20	50	1 50
393 " Thorburn New Stock Drumhead. Very fine strain	25	75	2 50
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	20	60	2 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 1 foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

480 **Large Solid.** Grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines per pkt., 10 cts. . \$0 30

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

CULTURE.—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take 1 ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in 1 gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the tooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
482	Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine . . . pkt., 50 cts. . \$6 00			
483	Thorburn Early Snowball. One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header			
	. . . . . per pkt., 25 cts. .	2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
484	Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation per pkt., 25 cts. .	\$2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
485	Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain per pkt., 25 cts. .	2 25	7 50	30 00
486	Denmark. On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine per pkt., 10 cts. .	1 50	5 00	20 00
489	Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class per pkt., 10 cts. .	60	2 25	8 00
492	Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm per pkt., 10 cts. .	60	2 25	8 00
494	Large Algiers. Market-gardeners' popular late sort, of enormous size per pkt., 10 cts. .	60	2 25	8 00
497	Early London. Large and hardy	40	1 00	4 00
499	Thorburn Nonpareil. A standard sort for general use per pkt., 10 cts. .	60	2 25	8 00
501	Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy	40	1 00	4 00
	502 Walcheren. Very late and hardy	40	1 00	4 00
	503 Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	40	1 00	4 00



CARDON.



THORBURN NEW STOCK DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants



about 8 inches apart in the rows. A bed 4 feet wide will take 4 rows of plants, leaving 6 inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, 1 foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required. The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.

	Per pkt., 25 cts.	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
512 Thorburn Fin de Siècle. (For description, see Novelties)		\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
514 Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market	per pkt., 10 cts. .			
516 Golden Self-Blanching. A grand variety, on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white	per pkt., 10 cts. .	40	1 25	4 00
518 Perfection Heartwell. Finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and of superior quality	per pkt., 10 cts. .	25	75	2 50
520 Thorburn's Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart; a fine keeper	per pkt., 10 cts. .	30	1 00	3 50
522 Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large late sort, of good flavor		20	50	1 50
523 Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery		20	50	1 50
528 Boston Market. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit	Per oz. ¼lb. Lb.	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
534 Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor		25	75	2 50
540 Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid		20	50	1 50
541 Pink Plume. The same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink		25	75	2 50
541a Large Ribbed Red. A fine new sort	per pkt., 10 cts. .	40		
542 New Rose. Of good flavor		25	75	2 50
543 Cooper Improved Cutting. The leaves are used as greens for flavoring soups		20	50	1 50
546 CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, used for soups and stews		20	50	1 50
548 Celeriac, Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. The roots, when cooked and sliced like beets, make fine winter salad		30	85	3 00
550 Celeriac, Apple. Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups		20	50	1 50



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.

CHERVIL.CHERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Bensenslauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, 1 foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
552 Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
553 Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots	20	60	2 00



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
555 Common or Wild. Used in <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> , a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the <i>Barbe de Capucin</i>	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
556 Witloof. May be sown in May and June in drills. Transplanted or thinned to 6 inches, treat as Endive, except that in the latter part of summer or fall it should be gradually banked up like Celery. The stalks when blanched make a delicious salad. It is also used by the French as a boiled vegetable dressed in the same manner as Cauliflower	15	30	1 00
557 Large-Rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	10	25	75



CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.

COLLARDS.CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blattertohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
559 Georgia	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Stedf Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
561 Large-Seeded	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
562 Small-Seeded	10	20	60
564 Green Cabbaging	10	25	75
565 Lettuce-Leaved	10	25	75

CRESS.CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip 4 inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
569 Curled or Pepper Grass	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
571 Broad-Leaved	10	15	40
573 Broad-Leaved Winter	10	25	75
575 Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress	75		
per pkt., 10 cts.			
578 True Water-Cress	40	1 25	4 50



WATER-CRESS.

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(22)

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiß.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selecting varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

EXTRA EARLY.

		Per ear	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
580	Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
581	White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cobs . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
582	Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
583	Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
584	Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
585	Melrose. As early as the Cory, and twice as large; valuable for market . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
586	Burpee First of All. Extra early; ears medium size; tender and sweet . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
590	Extra-Early Adams. Not Sugar Corn, but largely grown for early use . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
591	Thorburn Manhattan. The earliest Corn grown—being ready for the table in six weeks from the time of planting. This is its chief value. Although not wrinkled, it is a good eating sort. The ears are very small, averaging only ¾ to 5 inches in length. The type is yellow, but it occasionally shows white and yellow on the same ear . . .		20	60	1 00	3 50

SECOND EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE.

593	Shaker Early. Very large, white grain, and quite early . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
599	Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
608	Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
609	Stabler Pedigree. A good main crop sort . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
610	Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
611	Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
612	Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
617	Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

GENERAL CROP.

618	Large Excelsior. Has large ears, and is moderately early . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
618a	Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
619	Asylum. Thick, 12-rowed . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
620	Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
622	Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
624	Roslyn Hybrid. Large growing variety of very fine quality . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
626	Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
627	Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

LATE.

630	Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
634	Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
640	Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
644	Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
646	Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
650	Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage . . .					1 50

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 51.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

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JAS. M. THORBURN & CO. N.Y.

CUCUMBERS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	
660 Thorburn 1896 Pickler. In size, symmetry, slimness, color and productiveness, a perfect pickling strain	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00	
662 Thorburn Commercial Pickle. A valuable sort of the White Spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling; very handsome	10	25	75	
663 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler	10	25	75	
664 Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60	
665 Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler	10	25	75	
667 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	10	20	60	
668 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	10	20	60	
669 White-Spined Early. The earliest strain	10	20	60	
670 " Improved. Not quite so early, but very fine-shaped	10	20	60	
671 " Extra-Long. A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber, slightly longer in maturing than the above	10	20	60	
672 " Peerless. Very early strain	10	20	60	
673 Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth	10	20	60	
674 Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60	
675 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim	10	25	75	
676 Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use	15	30	1 00	
678 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size	10	20	60	
679 Nichol Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	10	20	60	
680 Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality	10	20	60	
681 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use	10	20	60	
682 White Pearl	15	30	1 00	
683 Small Gherkin. Very small bur; used for pickles	15	40	1 25	
684 Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground	20	50	1 50	

SMALL GHERKIN.



FRAME CUCUMBER.


ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

(Concombre especes Anglaise pour Couches.)

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds

CUCUMBERS—continued.

germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

 Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$0 25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
703 Swan's Neck	25	710 Pearson's Long Gun	25
704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	25	711 Tender and True. Fine form; good color	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardebium.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender, and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: Λ . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough as well.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
738 Improved Thick-leaved	40	1 00	4 00

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Gierpflanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	20	60	2 00
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good	20	60	2 00
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	40	1 00	4 00
743a Improved New York White. Like the above, but <i>white</i> . Very striking and handsome in appearance; large size and fine quality	60		
744 Black Pekin. Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage	30	85	3 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	30	85	3 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
750	Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop . . .	\$o 20	\$o 50	\$1 75
751	White Curled. For early use . . .	20	50	1 75
752	Laciniated. A fine French sort . . .	20	60	2 00
753	Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter . . .	20	50	1 75
754	Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . . .	20	60	2 00

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col.* Krauskoßl.

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow 780 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.



TALL CURLED KALE.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
759	Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . .	\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 75
760	Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above . . .	10	25	75
768	Dwarf Brown. Very hardy . . .	10	25	75
769	Tall Brown. Very hardy . . .	10	25	75
773	Striped and Variegated. For garnishing . . .	20	60	2 00
777	Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy . . .	10	20	50
780	Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . .	25	75	2 50
782	Po-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop . . .	20	60	2 00
783	Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage. Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward. The leaves make valuable winter cattle-feed . . .	10	30	1 00

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
784	Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball . . .	\$o 25	\$o 75	\$2 25
785	Early White Vienna. For frames . . .	35	1 00	3 50
789	Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort . . .	25	75	2 50
790	Early Purple Vienna. For frames . . .	35	1 00	3 50
791	Large White, or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . .	15	50	1 50



KOHLRABI.

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* *Salat.*

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be

worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.



THORBURN MAMMOTH BUTTER LETTUCE.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
795	Emperor Forcing. Yellow, earliest of all; suited only for frame	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, small heads; for forcing or outdoors	15	40	1 25
799	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground . . .	20	60	2 00
800	Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners	15	40	1 25
801	Hubbard Market. A large, white Cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground . .	15	30	1 00
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads . . .	20	50	1 50
803	Big Boston. On the style of Large Boston	20	50	1 75
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender white seed	15	30	1 00
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large, and of light color	15	40	1 25
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing . .	15	40	1 25
812	Thorburn Glass-House. For forcing under glass	25	75	2 50
815	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	15	30	1 00
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	15	40	1 25
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	15	30	1 00
837	Golden Stone Head. A handsome Head Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing . .	15	40	1 25
840	Improved Salamander. Fine, compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections	15	50	1 50
841	Thorburn Mammoth Butter, Black Seed. A selected strain, with large, solid, yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market-gardeners	25	75	2 50
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads	15	30	1 00
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for early forcing	15	40	1 25
846	Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	15	40	1 25
847	Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy	15	50	1 50
848	Trocadero. Hardy and early; for spring or summer; green leaves, tinged russet .	15	50	1 50
849	Tilton White Star. A white-seeded sort on the style of Black-Seeded Simpson. Excellent for forcing or early planting outdoors	15	30	1 00
850	Improved Hanson. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well	15	30	1 00
851	Iceberg. Very solid, large head; white seed	15	50	1 50
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch . . .	15	40	1 25
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather .	15	40	1 25

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
866 Clean Seed	\$0 05	\$0 40

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
872 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition	20	60	2 00
873 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark- colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	20	60	2 00
874 London Summer.	15	40	1 25



LEEK.

MARTYNIA.

(For Pickles.) *Gemsenhorn.*

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	30	75	3 00
877 Lutea	30	75	3 00



MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs. for \$8.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 35 cents.



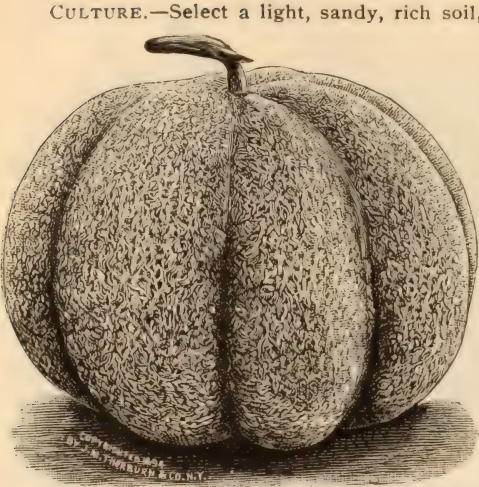
MUSHROOMS.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADEL.

Melon Muscatel.

Cantaloupe.



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSK MELON.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

878 Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful Musk Melon

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

\$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

879 Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet; early

10 25 75

880	Golden Netted Gem.	Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	10	25	75
881	The Surprise.	Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	10	25	75
883	White Japan.	Early, with light green flesh and white skin	10	25	75
884	Jenny Lind.	Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	10	25	75
885	Nutmeg.	Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early . .	10	25	75
886	Chicago Nutmeg.	Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing	10	25	75
887	Hackensack.	Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early	10	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack.	Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack; very early	10	25	75
889	Osage.	Cocoanut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality . . .	10	25	75
890	Hybrid Bay View.	Very prolific, and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late	10	25	75
891	Skillman Netted.	Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green	10	25	75
892	Orange Christina.	One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early	10	25	75
893	The Banquet.	Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality . .	10	25	75
894	Ward Nectar.	Small, finely netted; green flesh; fine flavor; early	10	25	75
895	Cosmopolitan.	Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet	10	25	75
896	Baltimore Market.	Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	10	25	75
897	Newport.	Extra early, small, round; green flesh, of fine flavor	10	25	75
898	Emerald Gem.	Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet	10	25	75
904	Green Montreal.	Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	10	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantaloupe.	Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north	10	25	75
915	Banana Citron.	Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality; late . .	10	25	75
916	Pomegranate.	Ornamental; for perfume; late	20	50	1 50
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange."	(Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	15	40	1 25
918	Pineapple.	Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate and exceedingly high-flavored; intermediate	10	25	75
919	Winter Pineapple.	An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled; very late	20	50	1 50
921	New Giant.	Round shaped; light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; late	10	25	75

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

	Per pkt.
928 Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930 Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931 Blenheim Orange	25
934 Gilbert's Green-Flesh	25
935 Lord Beaconsfield	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* Wassermelone.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, according to variety.

950 **Van Cluse Red-seeded.**

Very early; shape elongated. Flesh bright crimson. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest grown; crimson flesh; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

970 **Kolb Gem.** Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

970a **Pride of Georgia.** Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate	10	20	60
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early	10	20	60
976 Light Icing. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	10	20	60
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	20	60
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	20	60
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	20	60
982 Volga. Pale green skin; red flesh; late	10	20	60
983 Dixie. Excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	10	20	60
984 Kentucky Wonder. Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh	10	20	60
986 Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate	10	20	60
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early	10	20	60
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	20	60
996 Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late	10	20	60
997 Jumbo. Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort; intermediate	10	20	60
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate	10	20	60
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; extra early	10	25	75
1005 Golden. Light blue skin; deep yellow flesh; very sweet	10	25	75
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late	10	20	60
1026 Cole Early. Medium size; red flesh, green skin	10	20	60
1027 Sweet-Heart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality	10	20	60
1028 Maule Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet; handsome, oblong shape	10	20	60
1029 Apple-Pie, or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	20	60
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	20	60

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza.* Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	20	50
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like roots; used for salad	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula.* Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

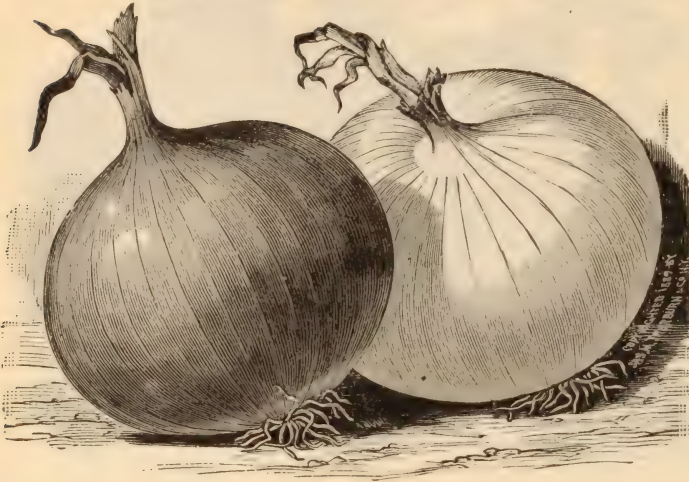
	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1041 Tall Crimson	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25	1043 Tall Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1042 Tall Orange	15	40	1 25	1044 Dwarf Mixed	15	40	1 25

ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring.

Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.



	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1045 White Early Barletta. A small white Italian sort; earliest of all	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1052 White Paris Silver Skin. For bunching; also one of the best pickling varieties	20	50	1 75
1053 White Victoria. Italian, white, globular sort	20	50	1 75
1054 White Large Portugal. The standard large flat sort	20	60	2 25

1055	White Large Globe (Southport strain). Very large	20	60	2 25
1056	“ Tripoli. Very large white; Italian variety	15	50	1 50
1057	“ Mammoth Garganus. Silvery white Italian	20	50	1 75
1058	“ Bermuda (Teneriffe grown). Very early	25	75	2 50
1059	“ English Pickling. Also one of the best picklers	20	50	1 75
1060	“ Thorburn Excelsior Pickling. One of the best whites for pickling	20	50	1 75
1061	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early, and a good keeper	15	30	1 00
1062	“ Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well	15	30	1 00
1063	“ Strasburg. Fine keeper; flat	15	30	1 00
1064	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large yellow	15	40	1 25
1066	“ Globe Spanish. Also called “Prizetaker”	20	60	2 00
1069	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size	15	50	1 50
1072	Red Large Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper	15	30	1 00
1074	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large red sort	15	30	1 00
1075	“ Early Globe. Like above, but earlier, and not so large	15	40	1 25
1076	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size	15	50	1 50
1078	“ Globe Madeira. Light red	15	50	1 50
1079	“ Flat Madeira. Light red	15	50	1 50
1080	“ Mammoth Garganus. Very large Italian sort	15	50	1 50
1081	“ Victoria. Italian, red, globular sort	15	50	1 50
1082	“ Bermuda (Teneriffe grown). Very early	20	60	2 00
1083	“ Creole. A fine New Orleans large variety	Per oz. \$0 25	¼lb. \$0 60	Lb. \$2 00
1084	“ Ætna. A fine Italian variety	15	50	1 50
1086	Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow early in fall	15	50	1 50
1087	Chives Seed (Ciboulette) . . . per pkt., 10 cts.	50		
1088	Imported Shallot Seed . . . per pkt., 10 cts.			

ONION SETS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00
Red Top Onions	20	60	1 00	3 00
Garlic Sets per lb., 30 cts.				



THORBURN EXCELSIOR WHITE PICKLING ONION.



OKRA.

be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1108 Thorburn Hol- low Crown. A market - garden- er's strain . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1109 Long White. A standard variety	10	20	50
1110 Abbot Im- proved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort . . .	10	20	50
1111 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White .	10	20	50
1112 Early Round . .	10	20	60

OKRA, or GUMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1097 Dwarf Green Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1097a Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1099 White Velvet. Tender white pods . . .	10	20	50

ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuelle.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinate.

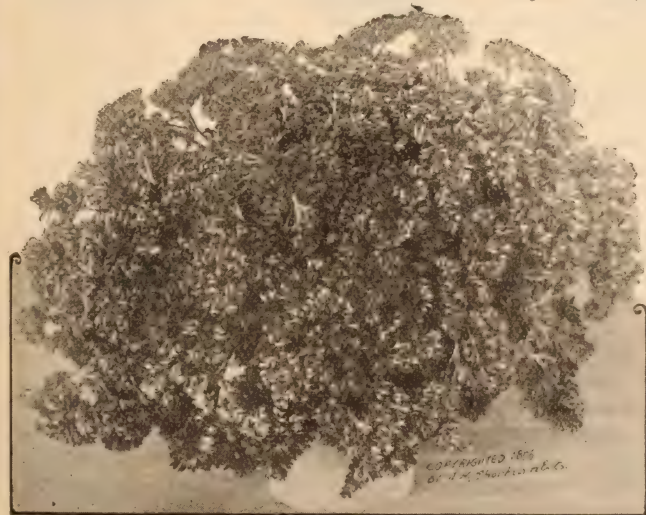
CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should



PARSNIPS.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Peterfilie.



EXTRA-CURLED PARSLEY.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills 1 foot apart. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after cultivation the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1115 Extra Curled. Superior . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1116 Moss Curled. Very pretty . . .	10	25	75
1117 Fern-leaved. Fine curled . . .	10	25	75
1118 Plain. Theor- dinary form . . .	10	15	40
1120 Beauty of the Parterre. Most beau- tiful for edg- ings, and equally good as a condi- ment	15	40	1 25
1122 Hamburg, or Rooted. Ed- ible roots . . .	10	20	60

PEAS.

POIS. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the

cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly, and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.



EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

		Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
1142	Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1143	First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1144	Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	20	60	1 00	3 50
1145	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market-gardener sort	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1148	*Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1149	*American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	30	85	1 50	5 00
1150	*Nott Excelsior. A splendid extra-early wrinkled new sort; very prolific	1	30	85	1 50	5 00
1151	*Alpha. An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	25	75	1 25	4 50
1152	*Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled	1	25	75	1 25	4 00
1153	*McLean Little Gem. Extra early straight pods	1½	25	75	1 00	3 75
1154	Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; Peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	4 00
1162	*Station. Extra-early wrinkled, enormously productive; large pods, well-filled, and ripening but a few days later than the very earliest	2	30	85	1 50	5 50
1164	*Duke of York. Very large, long, full pods and Peas of finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown	3	50	1 75	3 00	10 00
1165	*Chelsea. Extra long pods, well-filled with Peas of finest quality	1½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1168	Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1185	*The Admiral. Extra-early wrinkled; fine quality	3½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1186	*McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1187	*Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly	1½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1188	*Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1200	*Everbearing. Long pods and large Peas; sow thinly	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1201	*Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green Peas; sow thinly	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1203	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1206	*Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thickly	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS, continued.

		Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1210	* Duke of Albany (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior	5	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 50
1212	* Heroine . Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1213	Improved Fillbasket . Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1214	* Shropshire Hero . Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1216	* Yorkshire Hero . A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1218	Blue Imperial . A productive blue variety	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1232	French Canner . Very productive; the best canning sort	4	20	50	80	2 75

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

1236	* Juno . Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1237	* Sanders Marrow . Very productive, late variety, of fine quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
1238	* Ne Plus Ultra . A very popular English sort of superior quality	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
1239	* John Bull . On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; fine quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1240	* Stratagem Improved . Very large pods; Peas of first quality	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1242	* Queen . Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green Peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1246	Telegraph (L. I. Mammoth). Very large pods and Peas; of excellent flavor	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1248	* Telephone . Enormous pods and Peas of first-class quality	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1251	White Marrowfat . A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256	Black-Eyed Marrowfat . Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

SUGAR PEAS. (EDIBLE PODS.)

Sugar Peas have edible pods, which are eaten when young.

1260	Giant White . Very large; fine quality	5	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1262	* Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar . Extra fine quality, very productive	1½	35	1 25	2 00	6 50
1263	Melting Sugar . One of the best edible pod sorts	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1266	Mammoth Grey-Seeded Sugar . Immense pods	5	40	1 50	2 50	9 00

Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.



JAPAN CROOKNECK PUMPKIN.



LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

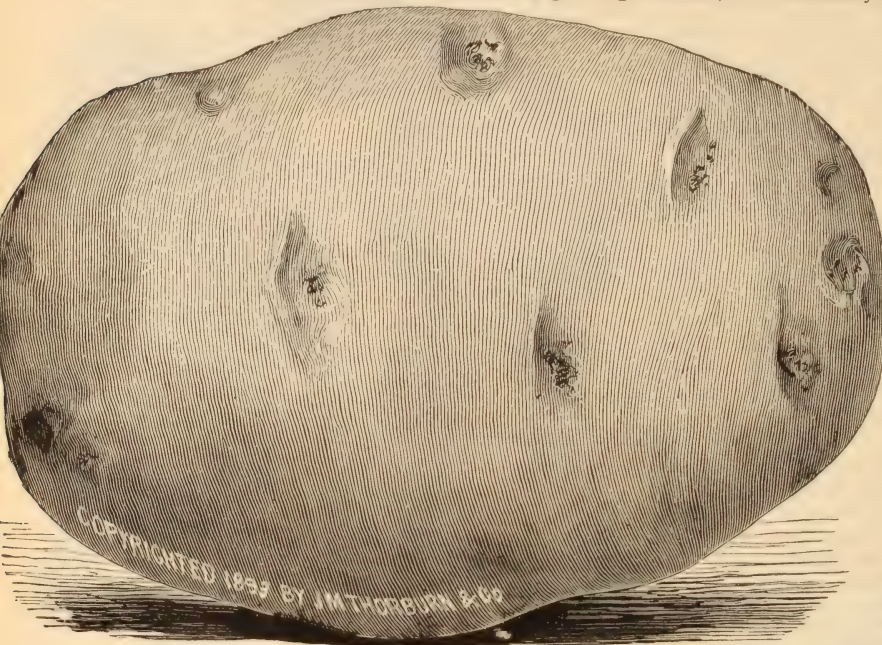
		Per oz.	½lb.	Lb.
1320	Large Cheese . Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321	Early Sugar . Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1322	Quaker Pie . Fine for pies	10	25	75
1323	Black Negro . New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324	Golden Oblong	10	20	60
1324a	White Cushaw . A pure white, crookneck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1325	Red Etampes . Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	30	1 00
1326	Japan Crookneck . Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct	10	20	60
1326a	Jonathan . Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	20	60
1327	Improved Mammoth . Immense; smooth and handsome	15	30	1 00
1327a	Calhoun . Very superior quality; yellow flesh; fine for pies	10	20	60
1328	Mammoth Tours . French	10	20	60
1329	Tennessee Sweet Potato . Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	20	60
1330	Connecticut Field . Grown for stock; productive		10	25

POTATO.

Grown expressly for Seed.

POMME DE TERRE. . *Patatas.* . Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the



CARMAN NO. 1 POTATO.

ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary

way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about 80 parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1349	The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is the <i>earliest of all</i> productive sorts, and the <i>best in quality</i> . It is a seedling of Beauty of Hebron, and resembles that fine variety in appearance	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$3 25
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh	35	50	1 50	3 00
1357	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose; very early and productive	35	50	1 50	3 00
1359	Clark No. 1. Extra early and very productive; fine quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	35	50	1 50	3 00
1363	True Early Rose. Very early, fine quality; very productive	35	50	1 50	3 00
1364	Early Ohio. Round tubers; very early; fine quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1365	Early Maine. Smooth; extra early; very productive	40	60	1 50	3 25

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1367	THORBURN NEW WHITE PEACH-BLOW. (For description, see Novelties, page 10.) 2 lbs. by mail for 60 cts.	1 00	1 75	5 50	12 00	
1368	Carman No. 1. In every respect the finest second early Potato ever offered; enormous yielder, handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry	35	50	1 50	3 00	
1369	Carman No. 3. By far the best late Potato; the greatest yielder ever introduced; largest and handsomest tubers; finest quality. Best of all for field culture	35	50	1 50	3 00	
1370	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder, and intermediate in ripening	35	50	1 50	3 00	
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; superior quality	35	50	1 50	3 00	
1384	White Elephant. Very productive; large size and good quality	35	50	1 50	3 00	
1394	Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white; immense yielder	35	50	1 50	3 00	
1402	Empire State. Very productive; flesh white and floury; skin white and smooth	35	50	1 50	3 00	

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1410 Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1411 Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1412 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1413 Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	20	60	2 00
1414 Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1415 Large Bell. Large and mild	25	75	2 50
1416 Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	25	75	2 50
1417 Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor	40	1 25	4 00
1418 Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	40	1 25	4 00
1421 Cardinal. (New.) Grows about 6 inches long; mild and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored	30	85	3 00
1422 Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	35	1 00	3 50
1423 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	30	85	3 00
1424 Red Etna. Rich, deep scarlet; medium size, sweet, mild	30	85	3 00
1425 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	25	75	2 50
1426 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	25	75	2 50
1427 Monstrous. Very large French sort	25	75	2 50
1428 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1429 Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1430 Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured it becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1431 Golden Queen. Same as Ruby King, but that it is <i>yellow</i>	30	85	3 00
1432 Coral Gem. Small, long, slender fruits	35	1 00	3 50
1433 Elephant's Trunk. Long, scarlet fruits, resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant	40	1 25	4 00
1435 Bird's-Eye, or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea	60	1 75	6 00

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Krübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills 10 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1439 Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



RAMPION.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



OLIVE-SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.


RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE.

Rabanos y Rabanitos.

Radiez und Rettig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast.

 Those marked with a star (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

	Those marked with a star (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1442	" " " " *Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about twenty days	10	25	75
1444	" " " " *Deep Scarlet. Very early	10	20	50
1446	" " " " *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days	10	25	75
1447	" " " " *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors	10	20	50
1448	" " " " Forcing.	10	25	80
1449	" " " *Scarlet Gem. Fine scarlet white-tipped forcing strain	10	25	75
1450	" " " *Germanic Forcer. Fine scarlet short-leaved forcing strain . . .	10	25	75
1451	" " " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	10	25	75
1452	" " " *Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground	10	20	60
1454	" " " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved . . .	10	25	75
1456	" " " Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort	10	25	75
1458	" " " White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet .	10	20	60
1462	" Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	20	60
1464	" *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market .	10	20	60
1466	" *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	10	20	60
1467	" Purple Summer. Very dark	10	25	75
1468	Round Scarlet China. Fine for winter or summer; grows in six to eight weeks .	15	50	1 50
1470	*Olive Shaped, French Breakfast. Pink and white; early	10	20	60
1471	" Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality	10	25	75
1472	" White. Mild and fine for summer	10	25	75
1474	Half-Long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	10	25	75
1476	*Long Scarlet Short-Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground . . .	10	20	50
1477	" Brightest Scarlet White-Tipped	10	20	60
1478	" *Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped	10	20	50
1480	" *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	10	20	50
1482	" White Naples. Slender; for summer use	10	25	75
1484	" White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	10	20	60
1485	" Purple	10	25	75
1488	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	10	20	60
1490	" *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	10	25	75
1491	" Delicacy. (Celestial.) Very early, half long, snow white. Fine for forcing	10	20	60
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	10	25	80
1494	" *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	10	20	50
1495	" *Thorburn Improved Half-Long Black Spanish. Very fine strain . .	10	25	75
1496	" Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	10	20	60
1502	" Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	10	20	60
1504	" California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety . . .	10	25	75
1505	" Long Gray Laon	10	25	75
1506	Raphanus caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed pods: used raw or pickled per pkt., 10 cts. .	50		



WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

RHUBARB.RHUBARB. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1514	Linnaeus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515	Victoria	20	50	1 50
	ROOTS each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1 .			

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Saferwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1528	Long White French	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1529	Improved French. Very thick and smooth	15	50	1 50
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	15	50	1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1535	Scolymus	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves of a superior quality to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1536	Swiss Chard	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape.	Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.
1538	Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved.	Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.SCORZONERE. *Escorzonera.* *Scorzionwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of it being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1541 Scorzonera	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00



SCORZONERA.

SORREL.OSEILLE. *Acedera.* *Sauerampfer.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in drills 18 inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1544 Garden, Large French	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1545 " Extra-Large Improved Strain	25	75	2 50

SKIRRET.CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills ½ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

	Per oz.
1546 Skirret	\$0 30



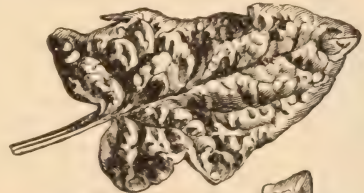
SORREL.

SPINACH.EPINARDS. *Espinaca.* *Espinat.*

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks, for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot

water before sowing) in hills 3 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1566 Round Viroflay (Thick-Leaved). Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1570 Round-Leaved. A standard sort	10	15	35
1571 Lettuce-Leaved. Popular French sort	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1573 Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves; fine	10	15	35
1574 Round Flanders. Excellent and productive	10	15	35
1575 Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved). Dark green; very long standing before running to seed, and consequently one of the best varieties.	10	15	35
1576 Victoria (new). Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-Standing." A fine variety for spring sowing	10	15	40
1578 Prickly. Vigorous and hardy	10	15	35
1579 New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

SQUASH.

COURGE. *Calabaza.* Speise Kürbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

BUSH VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1583 Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1584 Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality	10	25	75
1585 Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	20	60
1586 Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of fine quality	10	25	75
1588 Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	10	25	75
1589 Summer Crookneck, Long Green	10	25	75
1589a Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590 Egg-Plant Bush Squash. White-flesh; suitable for frying like egg-plant	10	25	75
1590a Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped	10	25	75

RUNNING VARIETIES.

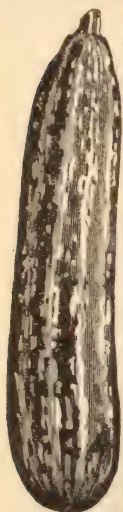
	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1591 Early Orange Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1593 Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	20	60
1594 Hubbard. Well known, and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1594a Mammoth Warted Hubbard. Immense size and completely covered with warts. Of fine table quality	10	25	75
1595 The Faxon. Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality	10	25	75
1596 Turban. Orange-yellow flesh, good flavor	10	20	60
1597 Bay State. Hard, blue shell; fall and winter	10	25	75
1598 Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1599 Pike's Peak. Thick bright orange flesh; fine winter sort	10	20	60
1600 Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort	10	25	75
1601 Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602 Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter; very popular sort	10	25	75
1604 Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	10	25	75
1605 White Chestnut. Like the Hubbard; dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606 Fordhook. One of the best winter Squashes; fine quality	10	20	60
1607 Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608 French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	15	30	1 00
1609 Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	10	20	60
1610 Canada Crookneck. Small, well known winter sort; green skin	10	25	75
1610a Winter Crookneck	10	25	75
1611 Der Wing. Light yellow flesh; very sweet; small, warty, winter sort	10	25	75
1612 The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	20	60
1613 Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow	15	30	1 00



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614 English. White flesh, outside yellow; about 9 inches long, ribbed	10	25	75
1615 Italian (Cocozella di Napoli). Grows about 20 inches long, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young	10	25	75



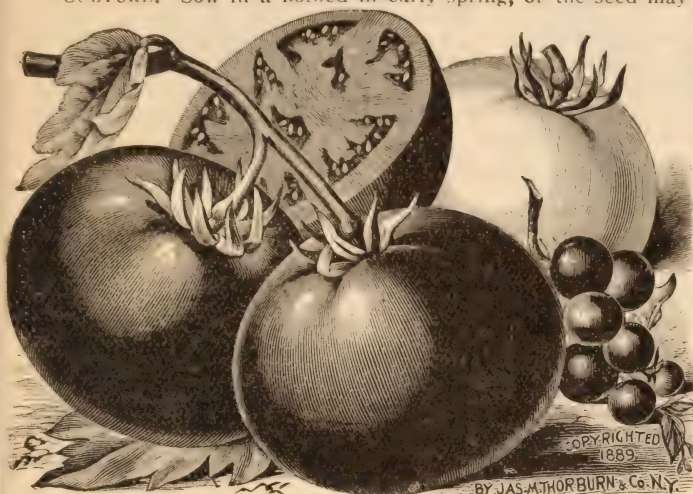
ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesäpfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. (See the tomato supports illustrated on page 57 of this Catalogue.) Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skilful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.



		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
1616	Thorburn New York. Entirely distinct; hexagon shaped; very handsome, deep red; extra early; very solid and very productive	35	\$1 00	\$3 50
1617	The Waldorf. (Thorburn.) Perfect shape; large, smooth, fine quality; very solid; dark, shining rose color; medium early; very productive	35	1 00	3 50
1618	The Democrat. (Thorburn.) (For description, see Novelties)			
1619	The Autocrat. (Thorburn.) Very large; fine, regular shape; very solid; few seeds; medium early; very productive; color of the Acme	35	1 00	3 50
1620	The Aristocrat. Medium size; rich glossy red; smooth, solid	25	75	2 50
1621	Thorburn Terra Cotta. Quite distinct in color, form, skin and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	35	1 00	3 50
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush. The most perfect yellow Tomato grown. Skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality	40	1 25	4 00
1623	Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes; first-class in every respect	35	1 00	3 50
1624	Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red	25	75	2 50
1626	Matchless. Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid	25	75	2 50
1628	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	40	1 25	4 50
1630	Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	25	75	2 50
1631	Paragon. Bright red, round; very productive	20	60	2 00
1633	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early; resembles the Acme in appearance	20	60	2 00
1634	“ “ New Scarlet. Like the above, but light scarlet color	25	75	2 50
1635	Imperial. Extra early, large, smooth, solid, light red; fine quality	25	75	2 50
1636	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	20	60	2 00
1637	Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety	20	60	2 00
1638	Perfection. Early, regular and productive; red	20	60	2 00
1640	Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper	20	60	2 00
1641	Beauty. Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form	20	60	2 00
1642	Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet	20	60	2 00
1643	Fordhook. Extra early; fine, smooth, solid; medium size	25	75	2 50
1645	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	20	60	2 00
1650	Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	25	75	2 50
1653	Trophy, Large. Very solid; standard late sort; grown extensively for canning	25	75	2 50
1654	Lorillard. Bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	25	75	2 50
1668	Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color	25	75	2 50
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	25	75	2 50
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	25	75	2 50
1678	Red Pear-shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	40	1 25	4 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. Earliest of all; grows in a compact manner . per pkt., 10c	60	1 75	6 00
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rübe.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1767 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.



RED-TOP STRAP-LEAF.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1700	Early Milan Purple Top. Earliest of all; with purple top	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 85
1701	Early Milan Pure White. As early as the above; beautiful, pure white	15	30	1 00
1705	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest	10	25	75
1707	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	10	20	60
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	10	20	60
1709	White Model. Shape perfectly globular; snow white	10	20	60
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	25	75
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular fall flat sort	10	20	50
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	10	20	60

1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid			
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort			
1733	White French, or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1739	Cow Horn. Long white, in shape resembling a cow horn	10	20	60
1740	Large White Globe. Large English variety	10	20	50
1741	Jersey Navet. Odd shape	10	25	75
1742	Green Globe. Very large, white-fleshed sort	10	20	60
1744	Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh	10	20	60
1750	Yellow Malta. Early, and of fine flavor	10	20	60
1751	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1753	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	20	60



PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	10	20	50
1760	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper	10	20	50
1761	Yellow Tankard	10	20	50
1764	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	20	60
1766	Seven Top. The tops are used for greens	10	20	50
1767	Ruta-Baga, Thorburn Improved. The finest for table or for stock. Not very large	10	20	50
1768	" Champion Purple-Top	10	20	50
1769	" Laing Improved. One of the earliest	10	20	60
1770	" Crimson King. Very large	10	20	50
1771	" Skirving Improved. Very large	10	20	50
1774	" White-fleshed. Large and productive	10	20	50



RUTA-BAGA.



SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Agrimony. For medicinal purposes	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$o 10	\$o 40	
Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	05	15	\$1 25
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	05	15	1 00
Arnica. Tincture of Arnica is made from it	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	1 50	
Balm. For culinary purposes	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	05	30	
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocymum minimum</i>	05	20	1 50
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocymum basilicum</i>	05	20	1 50
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for children for dysentery and diarrhœa	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	05	20	1 25
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	05	20	1 25
Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread	<i>Carum Carui</i>	05	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	45	4 50
Coriander. Seeds aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	05	10	60
Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	05	10	60
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	60	6 00
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	05	10	75
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	05	20	1 50
Fumitory. A medicinal herb	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	50	
Gromwell. A medicinal herb	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	05	25	2 50
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	05	40	4 00
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	05	20	1 50
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	05	25	2 50
Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	05	25	2 50
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	05	20	1 50
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	05	30	3 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	05	35	3 50
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	05	40	4 00
" Sweet. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Marjorana</i>	05	20	1 50
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	05	15	1 50
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegoides</i>	10	60	6 00
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25		
" Japan	<i>Mentha Japonica</i>	25		
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	05	30	3 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	05	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	05	10	1 00
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	05	20	2 00
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	20	2 00
" Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	20	2 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	05	15	1 00
" Winter. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja montana</i>	05	20	2 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	05	40	4 00
Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in Fall and Spring	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>	30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.		
" Russian (not same flavor as the true)	<i>Artemisia Redowiskii</i>	20		
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	35	3 50
" French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	30	3 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	05	25	2 50

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Apple Seed, American			
" " French Crab	\$0 25	35	\$30 00
Apricot Pits	25	20 00	
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	30	25 00	
" " Black Mazzard	20		
" " Domestic	15	10 00	
Currants, Red Dutch	\$0 20	2 00	
" " White Dutch	20	2 00	
" " Black	40	4 00	
" " Cherry	20	2 00	
Gooseberry, Red	15c.	75	
" " Yellow	15c.	75	
" " Green	15c.	75	
" " Mixed	10c.	60	

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Nectarine Pits	\$0 10	\$1 00	
Peach Pits (natural pits)			
" " per bus., \$2		10	
Pear Seed, German	15	1 00	
" " Japan	35	3 50	
Plum Pits, Green Gage		20	\$14 00
" " Damson, for grafting		25	15 00
" " Myrobolan		25	15 00
" " Domestic		20	12 00
" " Japan	30	3 00	
Quince Seed	20	1 50	
Raspberry Seed	10c.	1 50	
Strawberry, Mixed	10c.	50	5 00
" " Red Alpine	10c.	75	
Wineberry Seed	25c.		

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Lb.
Vitis Aestivalis (Summer Grape)	\$0 20	\$2 00
" " Californica (Cal. Wild Grape)	20	2 00
" " cinerea (Sweet Winter Grape)	20	2 00
" " Cognetiæ (From Japan)	35	3 50
" " labrusca (Northern Fox Grape)	20	2 00
" " Lincedumii (Post Oak Grape)	40	4 00
" " monticola (Texas Mountain Grape)	20	2 00
" " riparia (Riverside Grape)	20	2 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.


	Per oz.	Lb.
Black Pearl	\$0 15	\$1 50
Concord	15	1 25
Cynthiana	20	2 00
Elvira	15	1 50
Herbemont	20	2 00
Lenoir, or Jacques	30	3 00
Noah	15	1 50
Norton's Virginia	15	1 50

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)


	Per lb.
Arborvitæ, American	\$1 75
Balsam Fir	1 25
Barberry, Common	1 00
" " Purple-leaved	1 50
Broom, Scotch	50
Buckthorn	90
Cornelian Cherry	50
Furze, or Gorse	75
Hawthorn	50
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	35
" " Yellow	35
Norway Spruce	80
Osage Orange	50
Privet, Japan or California	1 00
" " Common Evergreen	75
Sheepberry (Black Haw)	1 00
Thuja occidentalis	\$1 75
Abies balsamea	1 25
Berberis vulgaris	1 00
Berberis folio-purpurea	1 50
Genista scoparia	50
Rhamnus catharticus	90
Cornus mascula	50
Ulex Europæa	75
Cratægus Oxyacantha	50
Gleditschia triacanthos	35
Robinia pseudacacia	35
Picea excelsa	80
Maclura aurantiaca	50
Ligustrum Japonicum	1 00
Ligustrum vulgare	75
Viburnum prunifolium	1 00

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

 Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
" " Lyonnaise.	Martynia.	" " Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, Best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	" " Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	" " Queen, and others.	" " Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	" " Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	" " Celestial.	" " Peach.
Gherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

 For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amaranthus caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Escarolle.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Lettuce.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	Witloof.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass Seed.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared. Perhaps the best soil for a lawn is a stiff loam or clayey soil. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

Let the ground all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer and softer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—

For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE.

For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 65 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50. (We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices.)

FRENCH MIXED LAWN GRASS.

For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$4.50.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED.

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. To restore a lawn that is partially worn out or burned, the best time is very early in spring, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. The bare spots should be well scratched, or raked up, and this seed sown liberally. Cover the seed very thinly with earth, and then roll or press down firmly with the back of the spade. Some **Lawn-Restoring Grass Seed** should be kept always on hand, and before every rain during the summer some of it should be sown on any parts that may appear thinner than the rest. Seed may be sown in fall, as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Price per quart-box, 30 cents; per bushel of 24 lbs., \$5.

GRASS MIXTURE FOR GOLF LINKS.

We shall be pleased to recommend special mixtures for golf links, on application, provided the nature of the soil and situation is described.



LAWN VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing many varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*

MEADOW OR PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.

3	lbs. Red Top.
1	" Meadow Foxtail.
½	" Perennial Sweet Vernal.
2	" Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3	" Orchard Grass.
1	" Hard Fescue.
1	" Sheep's Fescue.
2	" Perennial Rye Grass.
15	" Timothy.
1	" Red Clover.
½	" Alsike Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.25.

No. 2. For High and Dry Land.

3	lbs. Red Top.
4	" Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
2	" Meadow Brome Grass.
½	" Crested Dog's-Tail.
5	" Orchard Grass.
1	" Hard Fescue.
1	" Sheep's Fescue.
1	" Meadow Soft Grass.
10	" Timothy.
1	" Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
1	" Red Clover.
½	" White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.

No. 3. On Wet, Late Land.

4	lbs. Red Top.
2½	" Creeping Bent Grass.
4	" Orchard Grass.
2	" Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
1	" Meadow Fescue.
1	" Tall Fescue.
1	" Meadow Soft Grass.
3	" Perennial Rye Grass.
10	" Timothy.
1	" Red Clover.
½	" Alsike Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.50.

PASTURE MIXTURES OF GRASSES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Wet nor Too Dry.

2	lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
2	" Red Top.
½	" Perennial Sweet Vernal.
4	" Orchard Grass.
2	" Sheep's Fescue.
1	" Hard Fescue.
1	" Meadow Soft Grass.
3	" Perennial Rye Grass.
1	" Meadow Foxtail.
5	" Kentucky Blue Grass.
6	" Timothy.
½	" Yellow Trefoil.
1	" Red Clover.
1	" White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.25.

No. 5. On Dry Land.

2	lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.
3½	" Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
1	" Meadow Brome Grass.
3	" Orchard Grass.
1	" Hard Fescue.
3	" Sheep's Fescue.
½	" Perennial Sweet Vernal.
6	" Timothy.
3	" Perennial Rye Grass.
2	" Field Burnet.
3	" Sainfoin.
1	" Red Clover.
1	" White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.25.

No. 6. On Wet Land.

3	lbs. Red Top.
3	" Orchard Grass.
1	" Meadow Fescue.
1	" Tall Fescue.
1	" Meadow Soft Grass.
3	" Perennial Rye Grass.
1	" Meadow Foxtail.
8	" Timothy.
1	" Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
6	" Kentucky Blue Grass.
1	" Alsike Clover.
1	" White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.

GRASS SEEDS.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*) True. A valuable grass for lawns; sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 18 cts., 100 lbs. \$13.

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. Per lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$25.

Aira cæspitosa. (*Hassock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$20.

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$20.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs
Alopecurus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fox-tail Grass.</i>) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to acre	\$0 30	\$25 00
Ammophila arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass.</i>) See <i>Calamagrostis arenaria.</i>		
Anthoxanthum odoratum. (<i>True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.</i>) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts	45	40 00
Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (<i>Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.</i>) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.	20	16 00
Avena elatior. (<i>Tall Meadow Oat Grass.</i>) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel)	25	18 00
Avena flavescens. (<i>Yellow Oat Grass.</i>) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre	1 00	85 00
Beach Grass. See <i>Calamagrostis arenaria.</i>		
Bermuda Grass. (<i>Cynodon dactylon.</i>) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.	90	80 00
Blue Grass, Canada. See <i>Poa compressa.</i>		
" " English. See <i>Festuca pratensis.</i>		
" " Kentucky. See <i>Poa pratensis.</i>		
Bromus inermis. (<i>Awnless Brome Grass.</i>) A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00
Bromus mollis. (<i>Soft Chess.</i>) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality	20	13 00
Bromus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Brome Grass.</i>) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre	25	20 00
Bromus Schraderi. (<i>Rescue Grass.</i>) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
Bromus unioloides. See <i>Bromus Schraderi.</i>		
Calamagrostis arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass.</i>) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. It is of no agricultural value	Per lb. \$0 45	Per 100 lbs. \$40 00
Ceratochloa unioloides. See <i>Bromus Schraderi.</i>		
Cynosurus cristatus. (<i>Crested Dog's-Tail Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre	40	35 00
Dactylis glomerata. (<i>Orchard Grass.</i>) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)	25	18 00
Dog's-Tail. See <i>Cynosurus cristatus.</i>		
ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (<i>Sweet Vernal Grass.</i>)		

AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (*Red-top Grass.*)ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (*Sweet Vernal Grass.*)

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Festuca duriuscula. (*Hard Fescue.*)

Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre

Per
lb. 100 lbs.

\$0 25 \$16 00

Festuca elatior. (*Tall Fescue.*) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. 40 lbs. to the acre

25 20 00

Festuca fluitans. (*Floating Fescue.*) A perennial, with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy and marshy ground. As trout and wild duck are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment

35 30 00

Festuca heterophylla. (*Various-leaved Fescue.*) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high grounds. 40 lbs to the acre

30 25 00

Festuca ovina. (*Sheep's Fescue.*) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which betterPer
lb. 100 lbs.

\$0 20 \$15 00

grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. It stands tramping well. 35 lbs. to the acre

Festuca pratensis. (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.*) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre

20 15 00

Festuca rubra. (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre

25 18 00

Festuca tenuifolia. (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre

30 22 00

Fox-tail. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.**Holcus lanatus.** (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to the bus.)

25 20 00

Hungarian Grass. See *Panicum Germanicum*.**Johnson Grass.** See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 53.**Lolium Italicum.** (*Italian Rye Grass.*) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre

\$0 15 \$9 00

Lolium perenne. (*English Rye Grass.*) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre

15 8 00

Oat Grass. See *Avena elatior*.**Orchard Grass.** See *Dactylis glomerata*.**Phalaris arundinacea.** (*Reed Canary Grass.*) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre. 40 35 00**Panicum Germanicum.** (*Hungarian Grass.*) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1 1/2 bus. to the acre. (50 lbs. to bus.) Price variable.**Phleum pratense.** (*Timothy.*) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. 1/2 bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bushel.) Market price.**Poa aquatica.** (*Water Meadow Grass.*) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre

40 35 00


CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.
(See page 47.)DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.
(Orchard Grass.)

FESTUCA PRATENSIS.

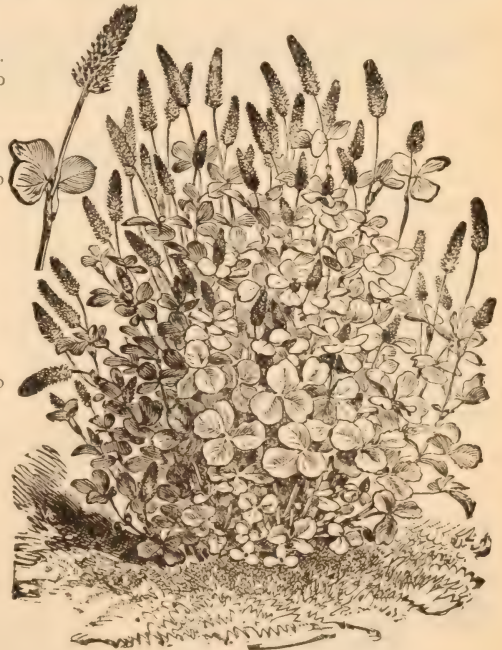
GRASS SEEDS—continued.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened, wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks, it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil	\$0 25	\$18 00
Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i>) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre	40	35 00
Poa pratensis. (<i>Kentucky Blue Grass.</i>) Also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. Two bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed	20	14 00
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
Red Top. See <i>Agrostis vulgaris</i> .		
Rescue Grass. See <i>Bromus Schraderi</i> .		
Rhode Island Bent Grass. See <i>Agrostis canina</i> .		
Rye Grass. See <i>Lolium Italicum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne</i> .		
Sweet Vernal Grass. See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> .		
Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense</i> .		

CLOVERS.


 Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Alfalfa. (<i>Lucerne.</i>) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and on such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre	\$0 20	\$13 00
Alsike Clover. (<i>Trifolium hybridum.</i>) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre	20	13 00
Bokhara Clover. (<i>Melilotus alba.</i>) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00
Egyptian Clover. (<i>Trifolium Alexandrinum.</i>) It yields heavily in Egypt, and would likely do well on irrigable land in warm countries. It is as productive as Lucerne, and grows a little taller. 10 lbs. to the acre	\$0 35	\$30 00
Scarlet Clover. (<i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i>) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre	15	6 50
Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.		
Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria.</i>) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre	25	20 00
Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre		
Medium Red Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations. 10 lbs. to the acre		
White Clover. (<i>Trifolium repens.</i>) Valuable for lawns and pastures	30	22 00
Yellow Trefoil. (<i>Medicago lupulina.</i>) This may be cultivated, either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover. 15 lbs. to the acre	20	12 00




SCARLET CLOVER.

SELECT STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

 If ordered by mail, add 25 cents per 100 to price for postage.

	Per 100	1,000
Beder Wood. Large, roundish conical, bright scarlet; moderately firm, fair quality; plant vigorous and very productive.	\$1 00	\$8 00
Brandywine. Large, roundish conical, of fine quality; moderately firm; season medium to late; a valuable late variety.	1 00	8 00
Bubach. Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet; moderately firm, of fair quality; plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and productive; succeeds on light or heavy soils; early to medium.	1 00	8 00
Cumberland. Very large, ovate conical, regular and uniform; color bright red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable; plant vigorous and productive; season medium.	1 00	8 00
Gandy. Large and handsome, roundish conical, uniform in size and shape; bright scarlet; firm, fair quality; vigorous and productive; a valuable late variety.	1 00	8 00
Greenville. Berries of large size, good quality, productive; season medium to late; plant vigorous.	1 00	8 00
Haverland. Large, long, light red; moderately firm, medium quality, ripens all over; very vigorous and healthy, and a great yielder; season early.	1 00	8 00
Lovett. Large, roundish conical, uniform, bright crimson, quality good. A variety of merit; not early, but continuing good through the season.	1 00	8 00
Marshall. Very large, roundish, dark rich crimson; quality very good, firm; plant vigorous, productive; season medium to late. The largest and finest Strawberry of recent introduction.	1 00	8 00
Michel's Early. This is the first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer.	1 00	8 00
Parker Earle. Uniformly large, regular, conical, with a short neck; color, glossy scarlet-crimson; ripens all over; flesh moderately firm, no hollow core, quality good. Its robust habit renders it capable of enduring extremes of heat and cold, and to thrive on a great variety of soils.	1 00	8 00
Sharpless. One of the very largest and best Strawberries in cultivation. Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here.	1 00	8 00
Wilson. Medium to large, dark red, very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful Strawberry grown.	1 00	8 00

 In the fall we shall have pot-grown plants of these. Price, \$3 per 100.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

CABBAGE, Coldframe Plants. (*Ready in March.*)

	Per 100	1,000
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$1 00	\$7 50
Stein Early Flat Dutch	1 00	7 50
Improved Early Summer	1 00	7 50

CAULIFLOWER, Thorburn Early Snowball, Coldframe Plants. (*Ready in March.*) 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS. (*Ready in June.*) 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

EGG-PLANTS, Pot-grown. (*Ready about May 15.*)

	Small Doz.	100
Improved New York Purple.	\$0 50	\$4 00
LARGE SIZE, grown in 3-inch pots.	1 00	7 50

LETTUCE, Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock, Transplanted Plants, grown in Flats. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

PEPPER, Large Bell, or Bull Nose, Transplanted Plants, grown in Flats. 25c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

TOMATO PLANTS, Transplanted, grown in Flats. (*Ready about May 1.*)

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Dwarf Champion	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$10 00
Thorburn Long-Keeper	25	1 50	10 00
Perfection	25	1 50	10 00
Acme	25	1 50	10 00
Trophy	25	1 50	10 00
Democrat	25	1 50	10 00
Ponderosa	25	1 50	10 00
Lemon Blush	25	1 50	10 00
Yellow Plum	25	1 50	10 00

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.

	Per doz.	100
Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal (2 years)	per 1,000, \$5.	\$0 75
" " Palmetto	per 1,000, \$5.	75
" " Barr Mammoth	per 1,000, \$5.	75
" " Columbian Mammoth White	per 1,000, \$7.	1 00
Chive Plants	per bunch, 25 cents.	
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i>, Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 60	3 50
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces	20	75
Jerusalem Artichoke	per qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4.	
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cents.	1 00
Sea Kale Roots	each, 30 cents.	3 00
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	each, 30 cents.	3 00
Onion Sets, etc. See page 30.		


BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices variable.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.		Per lb.	100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily	\$0 10	\$4 50	Rape, German	\$0 10	\$5 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	5 00	Rib Grass	25	
Hemp	10	4 50	Rough Rice	10	6 00
Lettuce Seed	25		Vetches for Pigeons	10	4 50
Maw, Blue Poppy	15		Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds	per bottle, 35 cents.	
Millet, American, or German	10	4 00	Gravel for Cages . . . per quart, 6 cents.		
" White French	15	10 00	Cuttle-fish Bone	40	
" Red French	20		Sunflower Seed for Parrots	10	5 00
Rape, English	15	7 00			

CEREALS.

*** Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 10 cents; one bushel, 12 cents; two bushels, 15 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.


 The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.


FIELD CORN.

(56 lbs. to bushel) all northern raised sorts—

	Per ear	100 ears	Qt.	Bus.
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint)	\$0 05	\$3 00	\$0 15	\$1 50
Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive			15	1 40
Chester County Mammoth	05	3 50	15	1 75
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; White Dent	05	3 00	15	1 75
King of the Earlies. Small cob; Yellow Dent			15	1 40
Long White Flint, or Sanford	05	3 00	15	1 40
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain	05	3 00	15	1 40
Pride of the North. (Dent)			15	1 40
Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain	05	3 00	15	1 75
Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing Corn, with exceedingly large ears and grain			15	1 40
Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow			15	1 40
White Pearl			15	1 40
Wisconsin White Dent			15	1 40
Nebraska Gold Mine. Large yellow Dent			15	1 40
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder	05	2 50	15	1 75
Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder				1 25
Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel)				1 50
Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be left to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable both for fodder and ensilage	05	3 50	15	1 75
Pop-Corn	In ears, per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.			

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS.

 All subject to change in price.

	Per qt.	Bus.
BARLEY (48 lbs. to bushel)—		
Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety	\$0 10	\$1 25
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel). 1 bushel to the acre—		
American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common	15	1 00
Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety	15	1 00
OATS, Rural New-Yorker Winter (32 lbs. to bushel). For late summer and early autumn sowing. Positively hardy, and not to be confounded with many sorts advertised as Winter Oats	15	1 25
 Expected, also, all the approved sorts for spring sowing. Prices on application.		
RYE (56 lbs. to bushel). 1 to 1½ bushels to acre—		
Winter Excelsior	15	1 25
WHEAT (60 lbs. to bushel). About 1 bushel to acre—		
Fultz (Bald)	15	1 75
Fife	15	1 75
Lancaster	15	1 75
Mediterranean Red	15	1 75
Carman No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, dark amber. Straw very strong. As early as rye. Very hardy	20	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

All subject to change in price.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister*.) Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Mairank*. Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.

Soja hispida. (*Soja Bean*.) The haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. (About 1 bushel to the acre.) Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.

Velvet Bean. See under Cow Peas.

BROOM CORN—Long Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Early Japan. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

BURNET—Common Field. Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soil; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

CAPER TREE. (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cts.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial, remaining five or six years in the same soil, if cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season for green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. 2 bushels to the acre. Per qt., 15 cents; per bus., \$2.50.

Banana Field Peas, or Velvet Bean. (*Dolichos multiflorus*.) Per qt., 30 cents; per bus., \$5.

CYTISUS PROLIFERUS ALBUS. An African fodder plant, which may prove valuable here. It is recommended to pass the seed through boiling water, and then to steep it in cold water for 24 hours before sowing. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$3.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ESPARTO GRASS. (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., \$1.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

FENUGREEK. Annual. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soil-ling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cts.

FLAT PEA. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

FLAX SEED. Price variable.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europæa*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnishes an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. In some sections this name is applied to the large-seeded Sorghums.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

HOP SEED. Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., \$1.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.50.

IRIS PABULARIA. A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will out-strip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KALE—Jersey Winter, or Cow Cabbage. Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward, where it will stand out all winter, the leaves making valuable winter cattle feed. Sow at same time as winter Cabbage. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 49.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS. (Flat Pea.) A perennial forage plant. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drouth. Valuable for plowing under in a green state. It is recommended to sow seed in a small garden bed and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 30 cents.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.

LOTUS CORNICULATUS. (Bird's-Foot Trefoil.) Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. Per lb., 50 cts.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is valuable for plowing in. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 90 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 44.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per qt., 15 cents; per bus., \$1.40.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 80 cts.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about 35 per cent of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE. (*Sacaline*.) Hardy perennial, native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It has been known to European and American nurserymen for many years, but its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. It grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.50.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea*.) Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way, and when the plants are 3 feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$9.

RAPE—Dwarf Essex, English. For sheep pasture. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June, or even up to the latter part of July, and yet furnish, under moderately favorable circumstances, a large amount of pasture or fodder. It may even be sown after taking off a crop of early potatoes. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 pounds to acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

RIB GRASS. (*Plantago lanceolata*) Per lb., 25 cts.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as a Pepper grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter Rye. About 50 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.



SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize*.) It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize*.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Red Kafir Corn, or Sorghum. Non saccharine. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White Kafir Corn. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White African Sorghum, African Millet, or White Dhoura. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about 3 feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis*.) Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in four to six weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil. 15 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.



SPRING VETCHES.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

VETCHES—Spring Tares. (*Vicia sativa*.) Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$2.75.

Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch. (*Vicia villosa*.)

This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, and generally mixed with rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.

Tufted Vetch, or Bird's Tares. (*Vicia cracca*.)

Has creeping perennial roots, and affords provender of good quality. Per lb., 25 cents.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but it is chiefly valuable as an attraction for water fowl. The Indians of the lake regions of the northwest used to gather it by beating it off into their canoes and then cure it for winter food. Before sowing, put the rice in coarse cotton bags, and sink them in water for 24 hours. Sow in water which is from 6 inches to 5 feet deep, with soft mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

TOBACCO SEED.

Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Kentucky Burley. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Kentucky Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and

planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

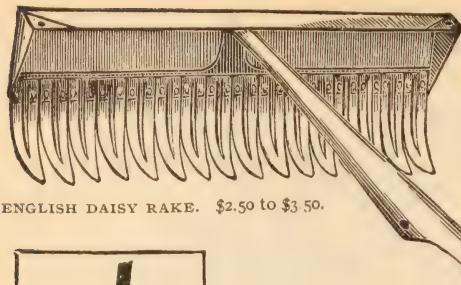
Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

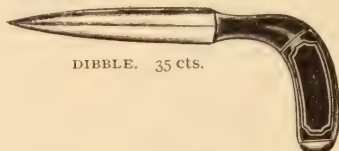
		Each			Each
Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)		\$1 00	Lawn Sprinkler, PECK'S IMPROVED. Standard, 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, thus distributing the water in a fine shower over an area of 60 feet. See cut.		
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns.		35	4-arm sprinkler	\$2 75	
Atomizers, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 56		2 00	8-arm sprinkler	3 00	
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. See cut page 56. \$1, \$2 and 3 00			Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED	1 25	
Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning with one hand		\$1.50 to 2 00	THE REDDICK. A new and improved trap, possessing the good qualities of all the old ones. It is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a <i>perfect trap</i>	1 00	
Canes, BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long		\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000 .	Moss, SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways. 1 barrel bag, \$1.50; 5 barrel bale, \$5 .		
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 56		35	Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants	\$1.50 per bag .	
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING . . . . .		.75 cts. to 1 00	ROTTED	\$1.50 per bag .	
NEW FULCRUM SPADING FORK. (See cut, page 56.)		1 50	Pincers, for glazing points	50	
HAY OR STABLE . . . . .		.50 cts. to 75	Plant Sticks, ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet	1½ cts. per running foot .	
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED OR STRAWBERRY FORKS.		40	ROUND, painted green, 5 and 6 feet	2 cts. per running foot .	
MANURE, Long and short handled . . . . .		.75 cts. to 1 00	SOUTHERN CANES, 7 to 10 feet long		
Fruit Picker		40		\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000 .	
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds ½-peck stems		1 50	Pruner, WATERS' LONG-HANDLED TREE.		
No. 2, holds 1-peck stems		2 00	4 feet	1 00	
No. 3, holds ½-bushel stems		2 50	6 feet	1 10	
PAN-SHAPED FUMIGATOR		1 00	8 feet	1 25	
Galvanized Wire Stakes. For roses, etc., 3 feet in length. Per dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.50 .			10 feet	1 25	
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet		75	Pump, MYERS' SPRAY. (See cut, page 58.) Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows		4 00
Garden Reels, for above; of wrought iron . . . . .		.75 cts. and 1 00	Raffia, for tying		
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK		10	20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50		
Glazing Points. Van Reyper's Perfect		50	Rakes, AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel handled .		
per 1,000, 75 cents; pincers for same			LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.	40 cts. to 60	
Grafting Wax, in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages		30 cts. per lb. .	Rollers. See page 59.		
Grass Border Shears.		\$2.25 to 2 75	Saws, PRUNING, various sizes and kinds. 70c. to 1 25		
Grass Edging Knives		\$1.50 to 2 00	Scissors, GRAPE, best English. For thinning the bunches	\$1 and 1 25	
Grass Hooks, or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH, welded back . . . . .		.35 cts. to 70	AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER. Holds the bunches	30	
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade		\$1.50 to 3 00	FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers . . . . .	.75 cts. and 1 50	
AMERICAN		1 25	Scythes, ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches	\$1.50 and 2 00	
Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled		50	Scythe Stones, ROUND WELSH TALACRE	\$1.50 per doz. .	15
DRAW OR CORN		40 cts. to 50	Scythe Rifles, TRIPLE EMERY-COATED	\$1 per doz. .	10
GRUB . . . . .		.75 cts. to 1 25	Shears, GRASS BORDER, best English, 8, 9 and 10 inches	\$2.25 to 2 75	
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH, 4 to 10-in		40 cts. to 80	Shears, HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Spiral spring. Three sizes. 7¾ inches	1 25	
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers		50 cts. to 75	8½ inches	1 50	
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose		10	9 inches	1 75	
Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue.)			HEDGE. Four sizes	\$1.25 to 3 00	
Knives, ASPARAGUS, English (Saw Blade)		1 00	POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes. \$2.50 and 3 00		
ASPARAGUS, American		35	PERFECTION PRUNING. See cut, page 56.		
BUDDING AND PRUNING, Best English		\$1 to 2 00	The best made. No. 1, 7 inches	2 00	
GRASS EDGING		\$1.50 to 2 00	No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	
Labels, WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—			No. 3, 9 inches	3 00	
	PLAIN—		No. 4, 10 inches	3 50	
	Per 100 Per 1,000		WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING . \$1.25 and 1 50		
4 inch	\$0 15 \$0 60				
4½ inch	15 80				
5 inch	15 90				
6 inch	20 1 00				
8 inch	40 3 50				
12 inch	55 4 50				
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—					
3½ inch	10 60				
6 inch	20 1 50				
3½ inch, copper-wired	20 1 75				
Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH OR DAISY		\$2.50 to \$3 50			
STEEL WIRE, for lawn		75			
WOODEN, for lawns		40 cts. to 60			



ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



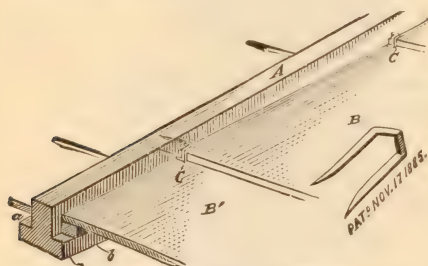
EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.

NEW FULCRUM SPADING
FORK. \$1.50.

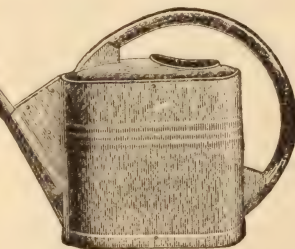
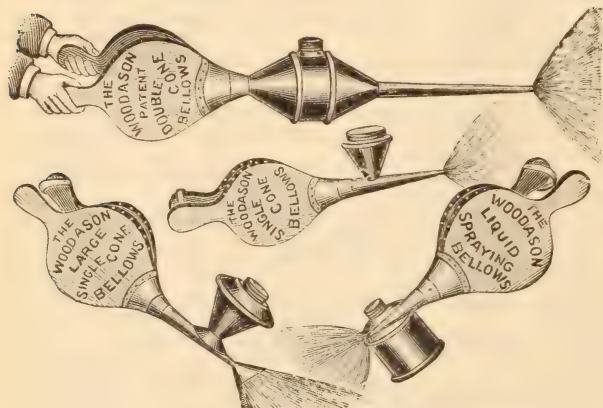
DIBBLE. 35 cts.



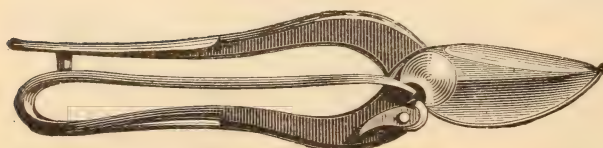
NEW HAND WEEDER. 15 cts.

PECK'S IMPROVED LAWN
SPRINKLER.

VAN REYPER'S PERFECT GLAZING POINTS.

FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.SCUFFLE HOE.
40 to 80 cts.

WOODASON'S BELLOWES. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

NOYES' WEEDER.
25 cts.WATCH-SPRING
PRUNING SHEARS.
\$1.25 and \$1.50.

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES—continued.

	Each		Each
Shears, WATERS' LONG - HANDLED TREE PRUNER: See Pruners, on page 55.		Thermometers. No. 1. SELF-REGISTERING. Registers both heat and cold, indicating exactly how hot or how cold it has been since last notation. It is easily reset by a horse-shoe magnet, which accompanies instrument	\$3 00
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. For trimming grass.		No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long; numbers and letters hand-painted	1 00
American	50 cts. to \$0 80	No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE . . .	30
English	1 25	No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Box-wood, with heavy brass tip; specially made for plunging	1 60
Shovels, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and diamond pointed; long or short handles.	\$1 to 1 25	Turfing Irons. For taking up grass sods . . .	4 50
Spades, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL . . .	\$1 and 1 25	Watering Pots, FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron 6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts.,	2 00
Sprayers. See page 60.		WATERING POTS for greenhouse use	3 50
Sprinklers, SCOLLAY'S RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER	1 00	Weeders, EXCELSIOR	15
SCOLLAY'S ANGLE-NECK RUBBER SPRINKLER	1 00	LAWN. For removing dock, dandelion, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus knife . . .	35
ATLAS RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER	75	NOYES'. See cut, page 56	25
(See also Lawn Sprinklers, page 55.)		LANG'S. See cut below	25
Syringes. See page 60.		NEW HAND. See cut, page 56	15
Trellis of Galvanized Wire. On application we will quote price on any length and height required.		Wheelbarrows. For garden use. Two sizes.	
Trowels, SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong	50 cts. to 60	Medium	3 75
		Large	4 25

Galvanized Wire Tomato Support.

It is made of galvanized wire, that will not rust or rot out. It is easily set, and the legs being double, the greater the pressure the firmer the support. It takes up no room in the winter, as it may simply be hung on a peg till wanted again next year. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, most easily operated and cheapest support we have seen. Price, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$11.



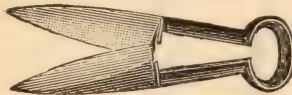
NOT IN USE.



IN USE.



GRAPE SCISSORS. \$1 and \$1.25.



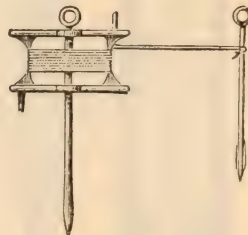
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 50 cts. to 80 cts.



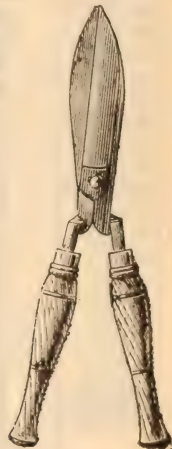
ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE. \$1.

FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.

RAFFIA, FOR TYING.



GARDEN REEL AND LINE.

HEDGE SHEARS.
\$1.25 to \$3.

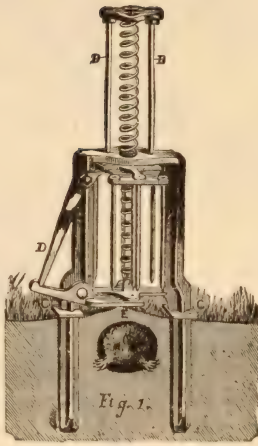
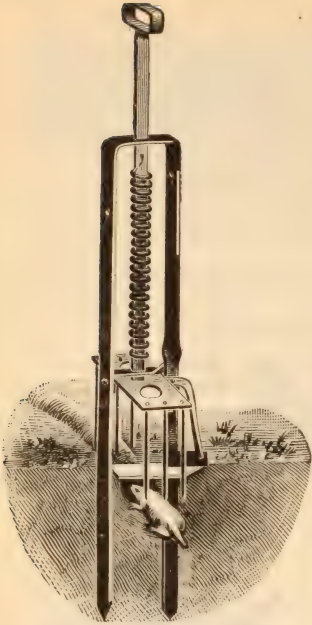
GRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1.50 to \$2.



LANG'S WEEDER. 25 cts.



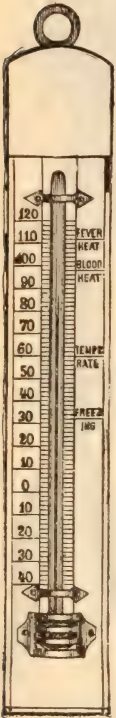
FLOWER AND GRAPE SCISSORS, 30 cts.



THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP. \$1.

OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.25.

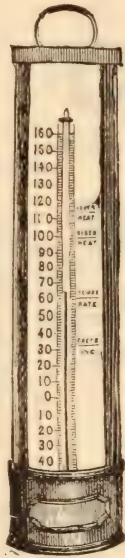
MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.
See page 55.



PORCELAIN THERMOMETER. \$1.



SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$3.



TIN CASE THERMOMETER. 30 cents.



HOTBED THERMOMETER. \$1.60.



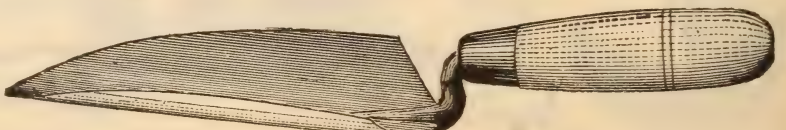
"EUREKA" FUMIGATOR.



BORDER SHEARS. \$2.25 to \$2.75



TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

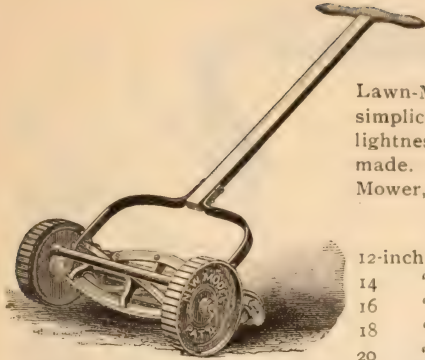
LAWN-MOWERS.

THE NEW MODEL.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequaled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$4 75
14 "	.....	5 50
16 "	.....	6 25
18 "	.....	7 50
20 "	.....	8 25



NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	.....	\$7 00	16-inch cut	.....	\$10 00
12 "	.....	8 00	18 "	.....	11 00
14 "	.....	9 00	20 "	.....	12 00



EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts	.....	\$35 00	35-inch cut, with shafts	.....	\$68 00
30 " with shafts	.....	55 00	40 " " "	.....	85 00

"O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$3 50
14 "	.....	4 00
16 "	.....	4 50

Full directions for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

HORSE BOOTS.

Per set of four, \$9.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.

GARDEN.

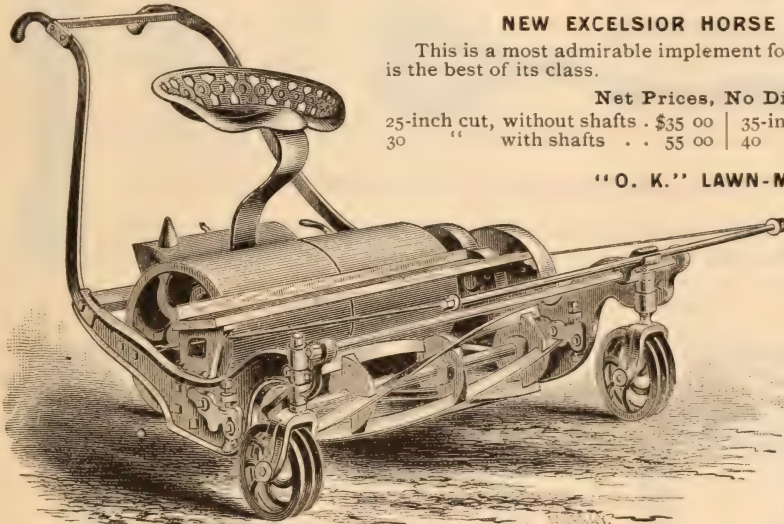
With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight, ab't lbs.	Price
Two sections, 7½-in. face, each	125	\$6 00
" 12 " "	200	13 00
" 12 " "	240	15 00

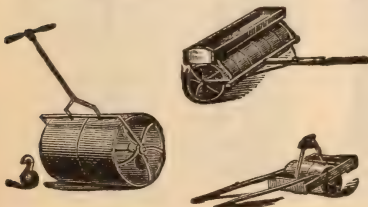
FIELD.

Four sections, 12-in. face, with shafts and seat	.....	20	650	30 00
Five " 12 " " pole and whiffle	.....	24	1,000	40 00

Strictly net cash.

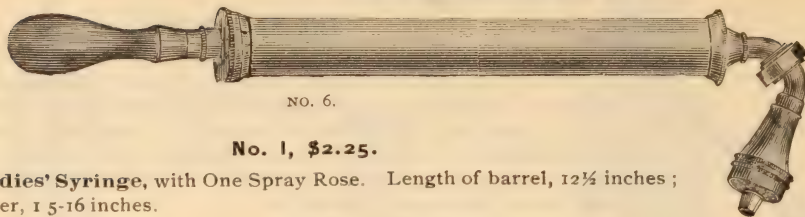


NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE-POWER LAWN-MOWER.



FIELD AND GARDEN ROLLERS.

SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.



NO. 6.

No. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 3, \$5.50.

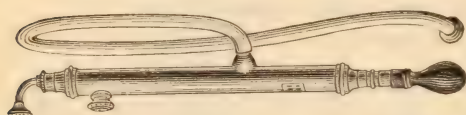
Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 4, \$6.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 6, \$7.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



ECLIPSE COMBINED SYRINGE AND FORCE PUMP.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. \$1.



RUBBER SPRINKLER, ANGLE-NECK. \$1.



NO. 3.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump, With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cts.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window gardening. \$1.

" **Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler**. \$1.

Atlas Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.

SAYNOR'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES.



Pruning.
No. 938. \$1.50.

Pruning.
196. 2 blades, \$2.

Pruning.
187. \$1.25.

Pruning.
312. \$1.25.

Pruning.
80. 75 cts.

Budding.
300. \$1.

Budding.
300A. \$1.

Budding, No. 343. 2 blades, \$1.25.

THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

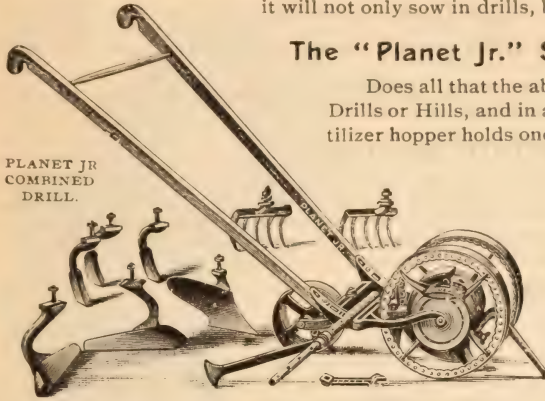
The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow in drills, but also in hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. **Price, \$10.**

The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

Does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market-gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$14.**

PLANET JR.
COMBINED
DRILL.



The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

Unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills,

plows to and from; the cultivator teeth mellow the soil, etc. **Price, \$9.**

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

It holds 2½ quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. **Price, \$6.50.**

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

It can be used straddle of the rows or between the rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. **Price, complete, \$6. Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$3.50.**

The Fire-Fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations, and variety of attachments, are striking features of this favorite. **Price, \$3.75.**

PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH

This cloth is useful for protecting plants from frosts, and for covering hotbeds and frames instead of glass. It is specially prepared to prevent mildewing and rotting.

Light grade, per yd., 6 cts.; piece of about 68 yds., \$2 50
Medium grade, " 10 cts.; " " 60 " 4 25
Heavy grade, " 12 cts.; " " 40 " 4 50



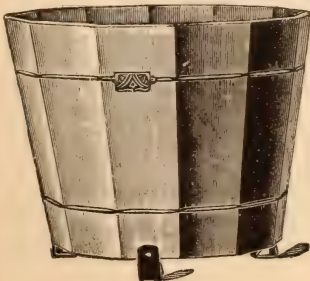
PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.

COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The Tubs are made of the best cypress timber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

Natural Varnish finish on the wood:

		Each
12-in. diam. by 11-in. high		\$1 00
15 " " 14 "		1 50
18 " " 16½ "		2 00
21 " " 18½ "		2 50
24 " " 20½ "		3 00



FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc. Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

☞ Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal. Very finely powdered. . . . 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.
 " **No. 3.** Coarser than the above per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$38.
 " **Raw Bone** per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per 200-lb. bag, \$4; per ton, \$35.
Crushed, or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$43.
Blood and Bone Fertilizer per 100-lb. bag, \$2; per 200-lb. bag, \$3.50; per ton, \$30.
Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Good for lawns. 5 lbs., 30c.; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$40.
Pure Goat Manure. per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$32.
Nitrate of Soda. For stimulating growth of plants. 5-lb. pkg., 30c.; 10-lb. pkg., 50c.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100-lb. \$3.50.
Unleached Wood-Ashes. per barrel of about 300 lbs., \$3.
Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

Copperdine. A remedy for grape anthrax and mildew, pear-leaf blight, pear and apple scab, celery, carnation and violet rust. Mix 100 parts water to 1 part of Copperdine. In gallon jugs, \$1.50 each.
Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to 20 gallons of water. ¼ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.
Fir-Tree Oil Soap. ½-lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.; 5-lb. tin, \$1.75.
Dalmatian Insect Powder. Per ½-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.
Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per lb. box, 50 cts.
Hammond's Grape Dust. For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.
Hellebore, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water. Per lb. box, 30c.; ½-lb. box, 20 cts.; ¼-lb. box, 15 cts.
Paris Green. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cents; ½-lb. can, 20 cents; ¼-lb. can, 15 cents.
Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as follows, it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gal. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gal.; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gal.; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal.; ½-gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.
London Purple. As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved. ½-lb. box, 15 cents; 1-lb. box, 25 cents.
Slug-Shot (Hammond's.) Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.
Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cents; 10 lbs., 60 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer; It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per ½-lb. tin, 25 cents.
Tobacco Dust. If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box, 10 cents; 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs., \$2.75; per bale of about 400 lbs., \$4.50.
Tobacco Extract. A powerful extract of Tobacco, for destroying lice, red spider, mealy bugs, etc. For SYRINGING, dilute ten times with water. For greenhouses, diluted half and half with water and evaporated from pans, adding water from time to time as it thickens, it will check the development of plant lice on Roses or Chrysanthemums. Per ½-pt., 25 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; gal., \$1.50.
Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 18 cts.; 2-lb. box, 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.
Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. 1-lb. box, 15 cts.; 5-lb. box, 70 cts.; 50-lb. keg, \$6.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 to 4 inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.



PICEA DOUGLASII.

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about 2 feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

Under the new nomenclature, some species formerly attached to ABIES have been placed under PICEA, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies	amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir	\$0 50 \$6 00
"	balsamea	Balsam Fir	20 1 25
"	bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir	1 00 12 00
"	concolor	California White Silver Fir	30 3 00
"	firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	30 3 00
"	Fraseri	Double Spruce	30 3 00
"	grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	30 3 00
"	macrocarpa	The Great-coned Spruce of California	75 8 00
"	magnifica	Superb Silver Fir; 200 feet high; stately habit	50 6 00
"	Mariesii	Japanese Silver Fir	75 8 00
"	Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir; fine hardy Conifer	20 1 50
"	nobilis	Noble Fir; from California	50 6 00
"	pectinata	European Silver Fir	10 60
"	Pinsapo	Spanish Fir	25 2 50
"	subalpina	California Dwarf Mountain Spruce	75 8 00
"	Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree from Japan	75 8 00
Arborevitæ		See Thuja.	
Arctostaphylos	glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	20 1 50
"	pungens	Erect Manzanita	20 1 50
"	tomentosa	Hardy white-flowering shrub from California	30 3 00
"	uva-ursi	Bearberry	40 4 00
Azalea	arborescens	Smooth Azalea	60 7 00
"	calendulacea	Flame-colored shrub (in pods)	40 4 00
"	viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40 4 00
Buxus	sempervirens	Evergreen Box	20 1 50

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.


		Per oz.	Per lb.
Cedrus	<i>Atlantica argentea</i>	Mount Atlas Cedar	80 40 84 00
"	<i>Deodara</i>	Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar	40 4 00
"	<i>Libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon.	30 3 00
Cephalotaxus	<i>drupacea</i>	From Japan	30 3 00
Chamaecyparis	<i>Nutkensis</i>	Oregon Cedar, or Ginger Pine	80 10 00
Cotoneaster	<i>buxifolia</i>	Hardy Evergreen Box-leaved Shrub	20 2 00
Cryptomeria	<i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height	20 1 50
Cupressus	<i>horizontalis</i>	Horizontal Cypress	15 1 00
"	<i>Guadalupensis</i>	From California	40 4 00
"	<i>Goveniana</i>	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40 4 00
"	<i>Lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cypresses	40 4 00
"	<i>MacNabiana</i>	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form	35 3 50
"	<i>macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	15 1 00
"	<i>sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	15 1 00
"	<i>thyoides</i>	White Cedar	25 2 50
Daphniphyllum	<i>macropodon</i>	From Japan.	25 2 50
Fir Tree		See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .	
Juniperus	<i>communis</i>	European Juniper	10 50
"	<i>Bermudiana</i>	Barbadoes or Bermuda Cedar.	25 2 50
"	<i>Hibernica</i>	Irish Juniper	20 1 50
"	<i>oxycedrus</i>	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10 1 00
"	<i>prostrata</i>	Prostrate Cedar	10 60
"	<i>rigida</i>	From Japan	25 2 00
"	<i>Sabina</i>	Common Savin	10 1 00
"	<i>Suecica</i>	Swedish Juniper	15 1 25
"	<i>Virginiana glauca</i>	Silver Cedar. From the Rocky Mountains	15 1 00
Libocedrus	<i>decurrens</i>	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree	40 4 00
Norway Spruce		See <i>Picea excelsa</i> .	
Picea	<i>Ajanensis</i>	A beautiful Japanese Fir	80 10 00
"	<i>Alcoquiana</i>	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75 8 00
"	<i>Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spruce	30 3 00
"	<i>Engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's Spruce	60 6 00
"	<i>excelsa</i>	Norway Spruce	15 80
"	<i>Glehnii</i>	From Japan. Dwarf and compact	1 00 12 00
"	<i>Menziesii</i>	Menzies' Fir; most graceful	40 4 50
"	<i>nigra</i>	Black Spruce	30 3 00
"	<i>polita</i>	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree.	75 9 00
"	<i>pungens</i>	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	50 5 00
"	<i>taxifolia</i>	Washington Silver Fir	60 6 00
"	<i>Yessoensis</i>	From Japan.	1 00 12 00
Pinus	<i>Australis</i>	Yellow Pine.	35 3 50
"	<i>Austriaca</i>	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; somber and massive aspect	15 1 25
"	<i>Balfouriana</i>	Fox-tail Pine	75 8 00
"	<i>Canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	25 2 50
"	<i>Cembra</i>	Cembran Stone Pine	10 40
"	<i>Cephalonica vera</i>	Greek Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	<i>Coulteri</i>	Coulter's California Pine	50 5 00
"	<i>densiflora</i>	Japan Pine. Rapid growth and hardy; very beautiful	30 3 00
"	<i>edulis</i>	American Nut Pine	20 1 75
"	<i>excelsa</i>	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	30 3 00
"	<i>flexilis</i>	American White Pine.	50 5 00
"	<i>halepensis (Allepica)</i>	French Pine	30 3 00
"	<i>insignis</i>	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height	25 2 50
"	<i>Jeffreyi</i>	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40 4 00
"	<i>Koraiensis</i>	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage	50 5 00
"	<i>Lambertiana</i>	Sugar Pine	30 3 00
"	<i>Laricio</i>	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	15 1 50
"	<i>Llaveana</i>	Llav's Mexican Pine	60 6 00
"	<i>maritima</i>	Seaside Pine	10 40
"	<i>Massoniana</i>	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	25 2 50
"	<i>monophylla</i>	California Nut Pine.	30 3 00
"	<i>monticola</i>	Mountain Weymouth Pine of California	60 6 00
"	<i>muricata</i>	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	60 6 00
"	<i>parviflora</i>	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery	60 6 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Pinus <i>Pinea</i>	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	\$0 10	\$0 40
" <i>ponderosa</i> (Benthamiana)	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high	25	2 50
" <i>resinosa</i>	American " Norway " Pine	60	6 00
" <i>rigida</i>	Northern Pitch Pine	30	3 00
" <i>Sabiniana</i>	Sabine's Nut Pine	20	2 00
" <i>Strobus</i>	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	20	1 50
" <i>sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color	15	1 00
" <i>Tæda</i>	Loblolly, or Old-Field Pine	20	1 50
" <i>Torreyana</i>	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
" <i>tuberculata</i>	Tuberled Pine of California	60	6 00
Podocarpus <i>macrophylla</i>	From Japan	25	2 00
Retinospora	See <i>Chamæcyparis</i> .		
Sciadopitys <i>verticillata</i>	The Umbrella Pine of Japan	75	7 00
Scotch Fir	See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
Sequoia <i>gigantea</i>	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	75	8 00
Spruce Tree	See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
Taxus <i>baccata</i>	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	15	1 25
" <i>brevifolia</i>	California Yew	80	10 00
" <i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	75	9 00
Thea <i>viridis</i>	Tea Plant of Japan	20	2 00
Thuja <i>aurea</i>	Golden Arborvitæ	15	1 50
" <i>articulata</i>	Jointed " (The Arar Tree)	75	
" <i>occidentalis</i>	American "	20	1 75
" <i>orientalis</i>	Chinese "	15	75
" <i>compacta</i>	Compact "	15	1 50
" <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arborvitæ. 150 feet high	50	5 00
" <i>Tatarica</i>	Tartarian Arborvitæ	20	2 00
Thujopsis <i>dolabrata</i>	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	6 00
" <i>Standishii</i>	From Japan	80	10 00
Torreya <i>Californica</i>	California Nutmeg	15	1 50
Tsuga <i>Sieboldii</i>	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
Yucca <i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Yucca	60	6 00
" <i>brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved Yucca	40	4 00
" <i>filamentosa</i>	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
" <i>gloriosa</i>	Mound Lily	75	
" <i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 44.

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		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer <i>campestre</i>	European Field Maple	\$0 10	\$0 40
" <i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple	20	2 00
" <i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Maple	10	75
" <i>palmatum</i>	From Japan	30	3 00
" <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	40
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	40
Actinidia <i>arguta</i>	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
Æsculus <i>flava</i>	Sweet, or Yellow Buckeye		20
" <i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye		20
Agave <i>Virginica</i>	American False-Aloe, or Virginian Century Plant	60	6 00
Ailantus <i>glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	75
Alnus <i>communis</i>	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	10	50
" <i>incana</i>	Smooth White Alder	15	75
" <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder	30	3 00
Amelanchier <i>alnifolia</i>	Oregon Shad Bush	40	4 00
" <i>Canadensis</i>	Shad Bush, or Service Berry	20	2 00
Amorpha <i>fruticosa</i>	Bastard Indigo, 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	10	75
Ampelopsis <i>Veitchii</i>	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	15	1 25
" <i>quinquefolia</i>	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	15	1 00
Amygdalus <i>vulgaris dulcis</i>	Hard-shelled Sweet Almond		35
Andromeda <i>arborea</i>	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood)	20	1 50
" <i>calyculata</i>	Leather-Leaf	40	4 00
" <i>ligustrina</i>	Shrub, 10 feet high	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Andromeda Mariana	Stagger Bush	\$0 20	\$1 50
" racemosa	Pepper Bush	25	2 50
Arbutus Menziesi	Madrona Tree	30	3 50
" Unedo	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	1 50
Ardisia crispa	Handsome decorative shrub from Japan	30	3 00
" Japonica	Hardy decorative shrub	50	5 00
Ash	See Fraxinus.		
Asimina triloba	Papaw, or Custard-Apple	15	75
Berberis Aquifolium	Holly-leaved Barberry	15	1 00
" nervosa	Nerve-leaved Barberry	60	6 00
" repens	Dwarf Barberry. From California	30	3 00
" vulgaris	Common Barberry	15	1 00
" " purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	15	1 50
Berchemia racemosa	Fine Japanese climbing shrub	40	4 00
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	20	2 00
" alba	White European Birch	10	40
" nigra	Black Birch	20	1 50
" papyracea	Paper Birch	25	2 50
" populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	20	2 00
Birch	See Betula.		
Boston Ivy	See <i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .		
Brahea filifera	Washingtonia	15	1 00
" robusta	Washingtonia	25	2 50
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	20	2 00
" Japonica	From Japan	50	5 00
Calycanthus occidentalis	Western Allspice	50	5 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 50
Camphora officinalis	Camphor Tree	25	2 00
Carya tomentosa	Mocker-Nut		25
Cassia Marilandica	Southern Cassia	25	2 50
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree	10	75
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 00
" Kämpferi	Japanese Catalpa	20	1 50
" speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	10	60
" Teas' Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	20	1 50
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Redroot	40	4 00
" integerrimus	Entire-leaved Redroot	60	7 00
" thyrsiflorus	California Lilac	60	7 00
Cedrela Chinensis	From Japan	25	2 00
Celastrus articulatus	From Japan	25	2 00
" scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bittersweet	15	1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle Tree	15	1 00
" Chinensis	From Japan	50	5 00
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush	10	1 00
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's Bread	15	1 25
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	From Japan	1 50	
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	20	2 00
" Chinensis	From Japan	50	5 00
" occidentalis	Californian Judas Tree	60	7 00
" siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	15	75
Cherry	See Prunus.		
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe Tree; white fringe	20	2 00
Chilopsis linearis	From Texas	50	
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	25	2 00
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	20	2 00
Clematis flammula	White Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
" Jackmanni and Lanugi- nosa Hybrids	Large-flowering Hybrids; very beautiful	1 00	
" ligusticifolia	From Colorado	90	
" Pitcheri	Beautiful native variety	90	
" Virginiana	Virgin's Bower	25	2 50
" vitalba	Traveler's Joy	15	1 50
" viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Colutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	\$0 15	\$1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	15	1 25
“ brachypoda	Japanese Dogwood	25	2 50
“ florida	Flowering Dogwood	10	50
“ circinata	Round-leaved Cornel, or Dogwood	15	1 50
“ mascula	Cornelian Cherry	10	50
“ Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	15	1 50
“ paniculata	Panicled Cornel	15	1 50
“ sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood	10	75
“ sericea	Silky Cornel	15	1 50
“ stolonifera	Osier Dogwood	10	1 00
Coronilla Emerus	Scorpion Senna	40	4 00
Cratægus Crus-Galli	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 25
“ cuneata	From Japan	35	3 50
“ Oxyacantha	Hawthorn	10	50
“ parvifolia	Small-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ pyracantha	Evergreen Thorn	10	75
“ pyrifolia	Pear-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ tomentosa	Black Thorn	10	1 00
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum	15	1 50
“ Laburnum	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
Daphne Laureola	Wood Laurel, or Dwarf Bay	75	
“ Mezereum	Mezereum	40	
Deutzia gracilis	Japanese Snow-flower	20	2 00
“ scabra	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	20	2 00
Diospyros Kaki	Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 25
“ Lotus	European Persimmon	10	75
“ Mexicana	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	15	75
Dirca palustris	Leatherwood	30	3 00
Distylium racemosum	From Japan	35	3 50
Dogwood	See Cornus.		
Edgeworthia papyrifera	Indian Paper Tree	20	2 00
Ehretia macrophylla	From Japan	75	8 00
Elæagnus angustifolia	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey	15	1 50
“ longipes	From Japan. Very handsome shrub	25	2 50
“ pungens	Stinging Oleaster. From Japan	30	3 00
“ umbellatus	From Japan	30	3 00
Elm	See Ulmus.		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	Messmate	1 00	
“ corymbosa	Bloodwood	1 00	
“ globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	35	3 50
“ hemastoma	White Gum	1 00	
“ piperita	Peppermint Gum	1 00	
“ resinifera	Forest Mahogany	1 00	
“ robusta	Swamp Mahogany	1 00	
“ rostrata	Flooded Gum	1 00	
“ siderophloia	Dark Ironbark	1 00	
“ viminalis	Manna Gum	1 00	
Euonymus Americana	American Burning Bush	15	1 50
“ Europæa	European Burning Bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
Fagus sylvatica	European Beech	10	40
Fraxinus alba Americana	White American Ash	10	40
“ excelsior	Common, or European Ash	10	40
“ pendula	Weeping Ash	10	40
“ Ornus	Flowering Ash	10	40
“ quadrangulata	Blue Ash	10	1 00
“ sambucifolia	Black, or Water Ash	10	75
“ viridis	Green Ash	10	75
Fremontia Californica	California Shrub; very beautiful	1 00	12 00
Gaultheria Shallon	California Winterberry; edible fruit	60	6 00
Gaylussacia dumosa	Dwarf Huckleberry	25	2 50
“ frondosa	Blue Dangleberry	25	2 50
“ resinosa	Black Huckleberry	25	2 50
Genista scoparia	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Genista tinctoria	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer.	\$0 15	\$1 25
“ junceæ	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers.	10	75
Ginkgo biloba	See Salisburia.		
Gleditsia horrida	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns . .	15	1 00
“ triacanthos	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges per 100 lbs., \$20.	10	35
“ Japonica	From Japan	20	2 00
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage .	10	75
Halesia diptera	From Tennessee	25	2 50
“ tetraptera	Silver Bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	25	2 00
Hamamelis Virginica	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall . .	25	2 50
Hedera Helix	English, or Hardy Ivy	10	60
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.	Double Rose of Sharon.	20	1 50
Hickory Nuts	See Carya. Mostly a failure this season.		
Horse Chestnuts	See Æsculus.		
Honey Locust	See Gleditschia.		
Hydrangea arborescens	Tree Hydrangea	25	2 50
Idesia polycarpa	A new tree from Japan	80	10 00
Ilex Aquifolium	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	10	60
“ glabra	Inkberry	15	1 50
“ opaca	American Holly.	15	75
Illicium religiosum	From Japan.	25	2 50
Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo Tree	20	1 50
Itea Virginica	Virginian Willow	25	2 50
Juglans cinerea	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.		
“ cordiformis	From Japan.	10	60
“ nigra	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.		
“ regia	English Walnut or Madeira Nut		40
“ Sieboldii	From Japan.	10	60
Kalmia angustifolia	American Laurel (pods)	30	3 00
“ latifolia	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush (clean seed)	75	
Kœlreuteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-Nut. Very handsome when in flower. . . .	10	75
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	50	5 00
Larch	See Larix.		
Larix Europæa	European Larch	15	1 00
“ leptolepis	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	60	7 00
Laurus Benzoin	Spicewood	10	1 00
“ nobilis	Sweet Bay	10	60
Leiophyllum buxifolium	Sand Myrtle	30	3 00
Leucothoe recurva	From North Carolina.	20	2 00
Ligustrum Japonicum	Japan or California Privet	15	1 00
“ vulgare	Common Privet	15	75
Linden	See Tilia.		
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree. Fine, tall, pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	60
Maclura aurantiaca	Osage Orange per bus. of 33 lbs., \$9.	10	50
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber . .	15	1 25
“ grandiflora	Large-flowering Magnolia	15	1 50
“ hypoleuca	From Japan.	25	2 50
“ Kobus	From Japan.	25	2 50
“ macrophylla	Great-leaved Magnolia	25	2 50
“ parviflora	Small-flowered Magnolia.	30	3 00
“ tripetala	Umbrella Tree.	20	2 00
Maple	See Acer.		
Melia Japonica	From Japan.	15	1 25
Menispermum Canadense	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	60	6 00
Menziesii globularis	From North Carolina	40	4 00
Morus alba	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm . .	15	1 25
“ alba rosea	Hybrid Mulberry.	20	2 00
“ Moretti	Dandolos Mulberry	25	2 50
“ nigra	Black Mulberry.	20	2 00
“ Tatarica	Russian Mulberry	20	2 00
Mulberry	See Morus.		
Myrica Californica	Bayberry or Wax Myrtle of California	40	4 00
“ cerifera	Candleberry Myrtle	15	1 25
“ rubra	From Japan.	50	5 00
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	25	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Negundo aceroides</i>	Box Elder	\$0 10	\$0 40
<i>Nelumbium luteum</i>	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers . .	30	3 00
" <i>speciosum</i>	From Japan	30	3 00
<i>Nuttallia cerasiformis</i>	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	40	4 00
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	Sour Gum Tree, or Tupelo	10	50
<i>Oaks</i>	See <i>Quercus</i> .		
<i>Oreodaphne Californica</i>	California Laurel	15	1 50
<i>Osage Orange</i>	See <i>Maclura</i> .		
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i>	American Hop Horn-Beam	20	1 50
<i>Paliurus aculeata</i>	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	10	50
<i>Paper Mulberry</i>	See <i>Broussonetia</i> .		
<i>Pardanthus Chinensis</i>	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	Paulownia or Empress Tree	15	1 25
<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i>	California Maybush	25	2 50
" <i>Japonica</i>	Japan Medlar, or Loquat	20	2 00
<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Pistachio-Nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Buttonball or Plane Tree	10	50
<i>Plum</i>	See <i>Prunus</i> .		
<i>Populus alba</i>	Abele Tree	20	1 50
" <i>monilifera</i>	Cottonwood Tree	15	1 25
" <i>nigra</i>	Black Poplar	20	1 50
" <i>pyramidalis</i>	Italian Poplar	20	1 50
" <i>tremula</i>	Aspen Poplar	20	1 50
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	Wild Plum	10	1 00
" <i>Japonica</i>	Japan Plum	30	3 00
" <i>Lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	10	75
" <i>maritima</i>	Beach Plum	15	1 25
" <i>serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry	10	50
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree	20	1 50
<i>Pyrus Americana</i>	American Mountain Ash	10	1 00
" <i>arbutifolia</i>	Chokeberry	20	2 00
" <i>Aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash, or Rowan Tree	10	1 00
" <i>Japonica</i>	Japan Pear	35	3 50
" <i>rivularis</i>	Oregon Crab Tree	20	2 00
<i>Quercus</i> —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10	90
" <i>Californicus</i>	Californian Buckthorn	40	4 00
" <i>Carolinus</i>	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers .	15	1 00
" <i>Purshianus</i>	From Washington	40	4 00
<i>Rhododendron Californicum</i>	California Rose Bay	1	50
" <i>Catawbiense</i>	From North Carolina	50	5 00
" <i>maximum</i>	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	60	6 00
" <i>Washingtonianum</i>	Washingtonianum	1	00
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumach	30	3 00
" <i>copallina</i>	Dwarf Sumach	10	1 00
" <i>cotinus</i>	Smoke Tree, or Venetian Sumach	25	2 50
" <i>glabra</i>	Smooth Sumach	10	1 00
" <i>typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumach	10	75
" <i>venenata</i>	Poison Sumach. Also called Poison Elder	15	1 50
<i>Ribes bracteosum</i>	California Black Currant	75	8 00
" <i>cereum</i>	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	60	6 00
" <i>Floridum</i>	Wild Black Currant	40	4 00
" <i>Lacustre</i>	From Washington	60	6 00
" <i>sanguineum</i>	Blood-colored Flowering Currant	60	6 00
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower, fine for hedges; per 100 lbs. \$20.	10	35
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Early Wild Rose	10	75
" <i>canina</i>	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	35
" <i>Caroliniana</i>	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine.	15	1 25
" <i>gymnocarpa</i>	From Washington	40	4 00
" <i>hybrida</i>	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	30	3 00
" <i>lucida</i>	Dwarf Wild Rose	30	3 00
" <i>polyantha</i>	Bramble Rose	20	2 00
" <i>rubiginosa</i>	Sweet-Brier. Delightfully fragrant leaves	10	75
" <i>rugosa</i>	Ramans Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan . . .	60	7 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Rosa setigera	Prairie, or Climbing Rose	\$0 15	\$1 50
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	80	10 00
" leucodermis	White-skinned Raspberry	60	6 00
" spectabilis	Showy Raspberry	80	10 00
" vitifolius	From Washington	60	6 00
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maiden-Hair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	10	75
Salix alba	White Willow	15	1 00
" caprea	Goat Willow	15	1 00
" purpurea	Purple Osier	15	1 00
" viminalis	Osier	15	1 00
" vitellina	Golden Willow	15	1 00
Sambucus Canadensis	Common Elder	15	1 00
" glauca	Californian Elder	30	3 00
" racemosa	Scarlet-berried Elder	30	3 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15	1 00
Schinus molle	Pepper Tree of California	15	1 25
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage	10	75
" " pendula	" Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15	1 00
" speciosa	From Arizona	15	1 50
Sorbus	See Pyrus.		
Spiræa Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub	60	6 00
" arifolia	Tall California Spiræa	60	6 00
" salicifolia	Common Meadow Sweet	40	4 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15	1 00
Sterculia platanifolia	Chinese Parasol	25	
Stuartia pseudo-camellia	From Japan	40	4 00
Styrax Japonica	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese Shrub	20	2 00
" obassia	From Japan	50	5 00
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	15	1 25
" Japonica	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 25	16 00
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet Creeper	25	2 00
Tilia Americana	American Linden	10	60
" argentea	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	75
" grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10	60
Ulmus campestris	Common Elm	10	1 00
" crassifolia	Texas Elm	25	2 50
" modiolina	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
" Montana	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
" planera	From Japan	60	6 00
" racemosa	Corky White Elm	15	1 50
Ulex Europæa	Furze, Gorse or Whin	10	75
Ugnadia speciosa	Texas Horse Chestnut	15	1 50
Vaccinium corymbosum	Common or Swamp Blueberry	20	2 00
" ovatum	From Washington	40	4 00
" parvifolium	Small Ornamental Cranberry	75	
" pennsylvanicum	Dwarf Blueberry	20	2 00
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	15	1 50
" cassinoides	Apalachian Tea Tree	20	2 00
" dentatum	Arrow-wood	15	1 50
" Lantana	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	75
" Lentago	Sweet Viburnum	15	1 50
" nudum	Withe Rod	15	1 25
" odoratissimum	From Japan	40	4 00
" Opulus	Guelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
" prunifolium	Black Haw	15	1 00
" Tinus	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	10	75
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	10	75
Walnuts	See Juglans.		
Wistaria frutescens	Shrubby American Wistaria	15	1 25
" Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	30	3 00
" " alba	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety	75	7 00
Yellow Locust	See Robinia.		
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 25
Zanthoxylon piperitum	Japanese Pepper Tree	20	2 00

FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them.

After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off." When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young



DOUBLE-FLOWERED BALSAM.

plants, a double purpose is served in using them. Treated in this way, the seedlings receive no check in growth, and require none of the extra care in watering or shading necessary with other methods.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the

frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and **HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS** (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into 2 or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5 or 6-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil, with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the

pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done with tobacco "stems," which can be had at slight cost.



PANSIES.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the *Calceolaria* are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots 8 inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for *Cinerarias*, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds, or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, *Pelargonium*), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting room during the winter. Sow the seeds in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed.

PETUNIAS.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover seeds very slightly with a little sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand and replace slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce strong, stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently, that the tiny seedlings may not be displaced. Later the larger plants may be transplanted from seed boxes into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, care should be taken to preserve every plant until the blossoms appear.

Explanation of the Flower Seed Catalogue.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the various characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information:

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double-flowered.

The **third column** presents in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late*-flowering sorts. Thus:

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 " *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 " *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OR CHARACTER**, and **HARDINESS**.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P represents *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E " *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S " *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g " *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu " *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

. . . designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way:

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh " *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t " *tender*—requiring protection.

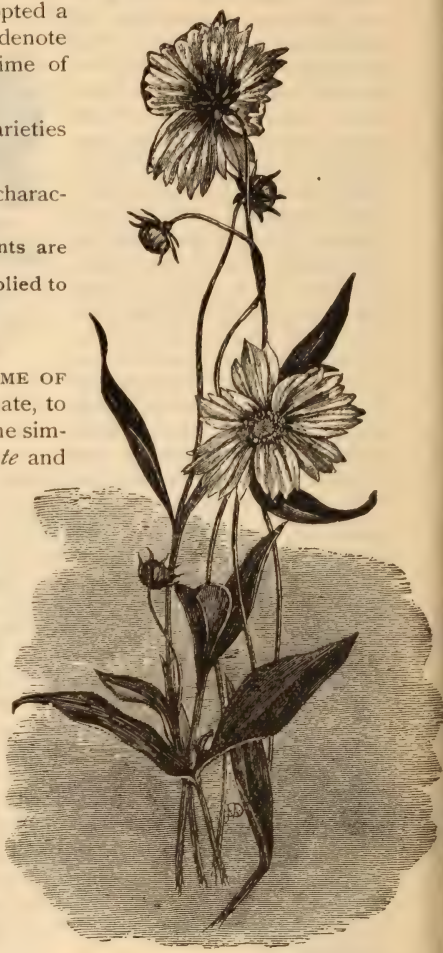
The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below:

ap. for apetalous . . .	bff. for buff . . .	lav. for lavender . . .	scar. for scarlet.
blk. " black . . .	car. " carmine . . .	ptd. " painted . . .	spot. " spotted.
br. " brown . . .	cr. " crimson . . .	pur. " purple . . .	stri. " striped.
tri. " tricolor . . .	sul. " sulphur . . .	var. " variegated . . .	ver. " vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation; *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.



CALLIOPSIS LANCEOLATA. (See page 81.)

FLOWER SEEDS.

☛ Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

☛ See explanation of figures and signs, on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
☛ 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
2065	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	} Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
2066	—grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2067	arenaria . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
2078	Abutilon compactum "Fireball"	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	} Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2079	Edouard Lagueillon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2080	Pluton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2081	Darwini . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2082	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
2085	Acacia dealbata	1	..	yel.	6	10	} Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	armata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2087	decurrens . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2088	Farnesiana . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
2089	lophantha . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2090	melanoxylon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2092	mollissima floribunda . . . . .	..	..	..	7	25
2104	Fine Mixed	mixed	..	10	
2107	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	} The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	spinosus	2	..	pur.	..	5	
2110	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)	blue	4	5	} Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2112	pyramidatum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2114	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2120	Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25c.	hA	scar.	1	5	} Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	æstivalis " 25c.	1	..	crim.	..	5	
2122	vernalis . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	1 1/2	5
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus	tP	blue	1	10	} (African Lily.) A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2128a	Agave Virginica . . . . .	..	hP	yel. gr.	6	10
2129	Ageratum conspicuum	2 3	†tP	white	1	5	} Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perillas and Dwarf Amaranths; much used for bedding and edging.
2130	Lasseauxi . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2132	Mexicanum per oz., 40c. . . . .	..	hhA	blue	1 1/2	5
2135	—album " 50c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2136	—grandiflorum roseum . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2138	—Dwarf Blue per oz., 60c. . . . .	..	..	blue	3/4	5
2140	—Dwarf White " 60c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2142	—Little Dorrit " \$1. . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
2143	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2144	Agrostemma Coeli-Rosa (Rose of Heaven)	hA	rose	1	5	} The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering and easily grown. It is fine for beds. The Rose Campion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
2145	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2146	coronaria (Rose Campion) . . . . .	..	†hP	rose	..	5
2146a	—Dark blood Red . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	5
2147	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2147a	—Mixed per oz., 40c. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2147b	Flos Jovis . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3	hhA	scar.	2	5	} Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
2149	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2150	linifolia . . . . .	..	..	scar.	1 1/2	5
2153	myrtifolia . . . . .	..	..	..	2 1/2	5
2155	Warszewiczii . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5
	Althæa rosea						See Hollyhock.
2157	Alstroemeria pulchella	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	} 2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.
See page 75.



ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.
See page 75.



CANDYTUFT.
See page 81.



AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS.
See page 75.



ALONSOA WARSCEWICZII.
See page 75.



AGROSTEMMA CÆLI-ROSA.
See page 75.



AQUILEGIA CÆRULEA. See page 77.



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. See page 80.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2159	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	white	trail.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>Thorburn's Bouquet</i> is a very dwarf and compact new sort, of the neatest habit; most suitable for borders or pots.
2160	—compactum, Dwarf " . . . 50c.	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
2162	—Thorburn's Bouquet . . . . .	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
2162a	—"Little Gem" . . . . .	..	..	..	trail.	5
2163	saxatile compactum, per oz., 60c.	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argentea " 60c.	1 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2167	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2 3	tA	d. red	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.
2168	*bicolor ruber . . . . .	..	..	red	2	5
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . . . . .	..	..	d. red	3	5
2182	*Henderi . . . . .	..	..	cr. & y.	4	5
2190	*melancholicus ruber . . . . .	..	..	red	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
2192	*salicifolius . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
2193	*speciosus . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
2196	*sanguineus nanus . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	..	..	mixed	diff.	5
2197a	*—giganteus . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2197b	*—splendens . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5
2198	*atropurpureus . . . . .	..	..	dk&p'r	2	5
2199	*Fine Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts						50	
<i>Amethyst</i>							See Browallia.
2220	<i>Anagallis</i> , in varieties	1 3	hhA	5	Plant in sunny situation.
2223	<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	2	..	pur.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.
2224	Barrelieri . . . . .	..	hP	d. blue	2	25
2230	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	1	..	mixed	..	5	Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.
2230a	—"St. Brigid" Poppy-flowered . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2231	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—alba "Honorine Jobert" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2237	<i>sylvestris</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
2240	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
<i>Antirrhinum</i>							See Snapdragon.
<i>Aquilegia</i> (Columbine)—							(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. 2253 is the Rocky Mountain blue Columbine, a most beautiful species.
2245	caryophylloides	1 3	hP	strip.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2249	chrysantha . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3	10
2253	cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
2257	vulgaris Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	2	5
2258	—Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2259	—Single Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties						50	
2260	<i>Aralia Sieboldii</i>	2	hhP	white	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrub. No. 2262 is the "Angelica Tree."
2261	cordata . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2262	spinosa . . . . .	..	..	..	8	10
2265	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i> , per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	..	2	5	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	—lutea " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2268	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i>	3	hhA	..	1	25	Rich yellow maroon.
2273	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free-bloomer.
2278	incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2283	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.
2285	odorata (Woodruff) . . . . .	..	hP	white	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
<i>Asters</i> , <i>Chrysanthemum</i> -flow'd—							(Callistephus.) The common name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the
2286	—Half Dwarf White	3	hhA	..	1	10	
2286a	——"Scarlet" . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	10
2287	——"Rose" . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2288	——"Carmine" . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
2288a	——"Mixed" per oz., \$2	..	..	mixed	..	10
2290	Truffaut's <i>Pæony</i> Perfection-Snow White . . . per oz., \$1.50	..	..	white	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10



POMPON ASTER.



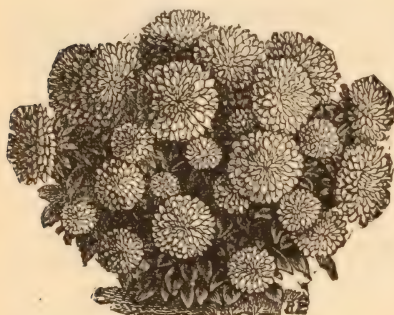
NEEDLE ASTER.



PEONY-FLOWERED ASTER.



CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.



DWARF ASTER.



JAPANESE TASSEL ASTER.



IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER.



COMET ASTER.



CROWN ASTER.

For descriptions of varieties and collections of Asters,
see pages 77 and 79.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
2290a	Asters, Truffaut's Paeony Perfection—Crimson	3	hhA	crim.	1 1/2	10	choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly-formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i> , deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching, the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large, incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra-large, perfectly-formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double <i>Zinnia</i> . The <i>Japanese Tassel</i> Aster is a very distinct new variety, with long, wavy petals and flowers of immense size. In this latitude Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when 3 or 4 inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May, but bloom quite late. They can also be well grown in pots; use fine and rich soil, and water well.
2290b	—Apple-blossom			pink		10	
2291	—Dark Blood Red			d. red		10	
2292	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2293	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2294	Washington, White			white	2	10	
2294a	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2295	—Peach Blossom			peach		10	
2296	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2296a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2297	Victoria, White per oz., \$1.50			white	1 1/2	10	
2297a	—Flesh Color			flesh		10	
2297b	—Rose			rose		10	
2298	—Indigo			indigo		10	
2298a	—Light Violet			violet		10	
2299	—Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2299a	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2300	—Sky-blue			l. blue		10	
2300a	—Light Blue					10	
2301	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2304	Shakespeare, White			white		10	
2305	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2306	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2306a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2307	Comet, Rose			rose		10	
2307a	—Dark Red			d. red		10	
2308	—Rose and White per oz., \$2			ro. & w.		10	
2308a	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2308b	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2308c	—Snow White			white		10	
2309	—"The Bride," Giant-flowered			blush		25	
2309a	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2310	Imbricated Pompon, White			white		10	
2311	—Rose			rose		10	
2311a	—Sky Blue			blue		10	
2312	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2315	Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.	1	10	
2316	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2318	Triumph, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2318a	—Dark Scarlet and White			sc. & w.		10	
2319	Jewel, Apple Blossom			l. pink		10	
2319a	Japanese Tassel (new)			rose		25	
2320	Schiller, White			white	1 1/2	10	
2321	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2322	Mignon			white		10	
2322a	Snowball					25	
2323	Dwarf Queen, White				3/4	10	
2324	Lilliput-flowered, White					10	
2327	Mixed Crown			mixed	1	10	
2330	—Betteridge's Quilled oz., 50c.				1 1/2	5	
2331	—Queen of the Market					10	
2332	—Victoria Needle				1	10	
2333	—Goliath				1 1/2	10	
2334	—Giant Emperor					10	
2335	—Quilled, or China oz., 50c.					5	
2336	—Harlequin (striped petals)					10	
2337	—Perennial		hP		1-2	10	

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful) \$0.35	12 Pyramidal Dw'f Bouq. \$0.75	6 Imbrique Pompon . . . \$0.50	6 Victoria Needle . . . \$0.60
6 Comet, New 50	8 " " " 50	6 Liliput-flowered 30	4 White-centered Crown . . 40
18 Double Quill'd German . 60	6 " " " 40	12 Chrysanthemum-flow'd 1 00	18 Victoria Prize 1 50
12 " " " 45	12 Giant Emperor 1 00	8 " " " 75	12 " " " 1 25
6 " " " 25	8 " " " 80	6 " " " 60	8 " " " 90
12 Double Dwarf German . 50	6 " " " 60	18 Dw'f Chrys'mum-flow'd 1 25	6 " " " 75
6 " " " 30	24 Truffaut's Paeony Perf. 1 25	12 " " " 85	12 Uhland Globe 60
12 Dwarf Bouquet 60	18 " " " 1 00	8 " " " 75	6 " " " 35
8 " " " 50	12 " " " 75	6 " " " 60	8 Schiller 35
12 " " " 40	8 " " " 55	12 Large Rose-flowered . . 85	6 " " " 30
12 Dwarf Victoria 1 00	6 " " " 45	8 " " " 75	6 Goliath 35
6 " " " 60	12 Imbrique Pompon . . . 75	6 " " " 60	6 Washington 50
	8 " " " 60		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	trai.	cts. 10	Resembling Alyssum in character; fine for rockwork or bedding.
2341	Græca	1	3			10	
2341a	Leichtlinii (rosy carmine)			car.		25	
2342	Auricula, finest	1		mixed	1/2	25	(Primula auricula.) Beautiful shades of color.
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS		2	25	Seed from finest varieties.
Balsams—							
2352	Double White . . . per oz., \$1.00		hhA	white		10	(Impatiens.) These are magnificent and popular summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. The collections of Camellia-flowered and Rose-flowered are exceedingly fine. Sow in the open ground in May.
2353	—Cream White . . . " 1.25			cream		10	
2354	—White, tinted lilac . . . " 1.00			white		10	
2355	—Crimson " 1.00			crim.		10	
2356	—Lavender " 90			lav.		10	
2356a	—spotted white					10	
2359	—Light Pink " 1.50			l. pk.		10	
2361	—Rose			rose		10	
2362	—Scarlet (red stalk) . . . " 1.25			scar.		10	
2365	—Spotted			spot.		10	
2380	—Red, White spotted					10	
2381	—Pomegranate " 1.00			orange		10	
2394	—Purple			pur.		10	
2396	—Solferino " 75			l. lav.		10	
2400	—Light Yellow " 1.25			yel.		10	
2401	—Camellia-flowered " 75			mixed		10	
2402	—Finest Mixed " 75					10	
2403	—Common Mixed " 40					5	
Collections of Balsams, including—							
6 var. Improved Camellia-flow'd						65	
12 " Double Rose-flowered						65	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						35	
Banana See Musa Ensete.							
2418	Baptisia australis		hP	blue		5	(False Indigo.) 2418 has beautiful light blue flowers.
2419	leucantha			white		5	
2420	Bartonia aurea . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	yel.	3	5	Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
2421	—nana " 60c.				1 1/2	5	
*Beet—							
2422	Brazilian, G'd'n-vein'd, per oz., 20c.					5	Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
2423	*—Scarlet-veined . . . " 20c.					5	
2423a	*—Crimson-veined . . . " 20c.					5	
2424	*—Chilian Scarl't-rib'd . . . " 20c.					5	
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed " 20c.					5	
2437	*Victoria " 20c.					5	
2438	*Dracæna-leaved " 20c.					5	
2450	Begonia, Single Tuberous-rooted	1	3	gP	mixed	2	Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free-flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 2452c has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edgings.
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted					75	
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved				1/2	25	
2452	semperflorens			rose	1 1/2	25	
2452a	—alba			white		25	
2452b	—"Vernon," Red, for borders			red		25	
2452c	—aureum			scar.		25	
Collections of Begonias, including—							
12 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs						1 75	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						1 00	
Bellis perennis See Daisy.							
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2	3	hA	d. red	2	10 Showy, like the Calliopsis.
2457	Blue Bottle						See Centaurea Cyanus.
2461	*Bocconia Japonica		tP	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage.
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	(Swan River Daisy.) For edgings. Should be started in hotbed.
2465	—alba			white		5	
2466	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2467	Browallia elata	2	gA	blue	2	10	(Amethyst.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting. 2469 has large, lovely flowers, some white, some pale blue.
2468	—alba			white		10	
2468a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2469	Rœzli (fine for pots)			white		25	
2470	Cacalia coccinea			scar.		5	(Tassel Flower.) Very pretty annuals; easily grown.
2471	lutea			orange		5	
2472	Mixed			mixed		5	
2473	Cactus, Mixed		hhP		vars.	25	Start in greenhouse in moist sand.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
30 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
2474	<i>Calandrinia</i> discolor, per oz., 50c.	2 3	hA	rose	1/2	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	speciosa " 30c.		hhP	pur.	1/4	5	
2480	umbellata "			violet	1/2	10	
Calceolaria hybrida—							Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions on page 73.
2482	Large-flowered, self colored		gP	mixed	2	25	
2484	—Tigered or Spotted					25	
2486	—Dwarf Tigered				1	25	
2488	—Tigered and Self-col'r'd, Mix'd				2	25	
2490	rugosa (shrubby)					50	
2491	<i>Calceolaria</i> pinnata		hA	yel.		10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	scabiosæfolia					5	
Calendula—							(Pot Marigolds.) Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals; very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered, double sort.
2493	officinalis, double . per oz., 25c.			orange	1	5	
2494	—grand, sulphurea " 40c.			yel.		5	
2497	—Nankeen " 25c.					5	
2499	—Meteor " 25c.					5	
2500	—Prince of Orange " 25c.					5	
2504	suffruticosa " 40c.					5	
2505	pluvialis " 25c.			white		5	
2506	Pongei fl. pl. " 40c.					5	
2507	<i>Calla</i> Æthiopica	3	gP		1 1/2	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	<i>Calliopsis</i> marmorata . . oz., 30c.		hA	r. & y.		5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> and <i>C. grandiflora</i> are fine for cutting. <i>C. "Golden Glory"</i> has very large, golden yellow flowers. 2518 has very large flowers in great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown.
2508a	cardaminifolia					5	
2509	aristosa			yel.	4	10	
2510	grandiflora		hP		3	10	
2512	trichosperma		hB			10	
2514	Drummondii per oz., 30c.		hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2515	elegans picta 30c.	2 3			2	5	
2516	lanceolata " \$1		hP	yel.	1	10	
2517	—"Golden Glory"					10	
2518	—New Fancy Mixed			mixed		10	
2519	Mixed per oz., 30c.		hA		2	5	
Collection of <i>Calliopsis</i> , including 8 vars. choicest sorts						35	
2520	<i>Callirrhoe</i> involucrata	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trail.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata per oz., 50c.		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	<i>Camellia</i> Japonica . per oz., 20c.		gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	<i>Campanula</i> carpatica	1	hP	blue	1/2	5	(Canterbury Bells.) One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively. <i>C. macrostyla</i> has large, lovely violet flowers.
2531	—alba			white		5	
2532	—Mixed	1 3		mixed		5	
2533	Medium Blue		thB	blue	2	5	
2534	—White			white		5	
2535	—Rose			rose		5	
2536	—Mixed	2 3		mixed		5	
2537	—Double Blue			blue		10	
2538	—White			white		10	
2539	—Rose			rose		10	
2540	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2541	—calycanthema		hB	blue		5	
2542	—alba			white		5	
2543	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2543a	macrostyla	3	hA	violet		5	
2544	nobilis alba		hB	white	3	10	
2545	pyramidalis		thhP	blue	4	5	
2546	—alba			white		5	
Collection of <i>Campanulas</i> , including 12 vars. choicest sorts						60	
Candytuft—							Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varie-
2547	<i>Iberis</i> affinis, Dwarf	1 2	hA		1/2	5	
2548	—amara per oz., 25c.				1	5	
2549	—coronaria, Rocket " 25c.					5	
2550	—"Empress" 60c.					5	
2553	—odorata " 25c.					5	
2555	—umbellata " 25c.					5	
2557	—carnea " 40c.			pur. flesh		5	
2559	—Dunnettii " 25c.			d. cr.		5	
2561	—lilacina " 25c.			lilac		5	
2563	—carminea " 40c.			car.		5	



MARGARET CARNATION.
See page 83.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. See page 84.



BARTONIA AUREA.
See page 80.



DOUBLE BALSAM.
See page 80.



CALLIOPSIS ELEGANS PICTA.
See page 81.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
Candytuft, continued— [oz.]							
2565	Iberis umbellata, Dw'f Hyb. 75c.	1 2	hA	mixed	1	5	ties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.
2567	—Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 25c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2569	—sempervirens . . . . .	..	hP	white	..	5	
2570	—Gibraltarica . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	10	
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 vars. choicest sorts						30	
2571	*Canna, Dark-leaved . per oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas, or Indian Shot, are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses. With rich soil and a sheltered situation they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.
2572	*Fine Mix'd, Green-le'v'd, oz., 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties—							
2573	*Antoine Chantin . . . . .	..	..	cherry	3	10	
2575	*Jules Chretien . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2578	*Madame Crozy . . . . .	..	..	verm.	..	10	
2581	*President Carnot . . . . .	..	..	d. red	4½	10	
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed . oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	3½	10	
Collections of Cannas—							
	12 varieties (fine)					75	
	8 " " " " " " " " " "					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " "					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " "					60	
2590	Cannabis gigantea . per oz., 20c.	..	hhA	..	10	5	(Giant Hemp.) For backs of borders. See Campanula.
Canterbury Bells							
2608	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yel.	2	5	("Blessed Thistle.") Pretty.
Carnation (Dianthus)—							
2610	Common Single . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5	Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer or more worthy of general cultivation. Are very fragrant, and present great diversity and brilliancy of coloring. The culture of seedlings is very interesting. The "Half-Dwarf Margaret" is especially adapted for outdoor culture, flowering in five months from time of sowing, and is remarkable for the richness and profusion of its flowers, as well as for its vigorous growth. It is also suitable for pot-culture, flowering the first season from seed. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations of Provence, France.
2611	—Double \$1	..	..	..	..	5	
2612	Double Extra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
2613	Tree, or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2614	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50	
2615	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2616	Red Grenadine, double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
2617	Early Dwarf Vienna . oz., \$1.25	2	..	mixed	1	10	
2618	Chabaud's Double Perpetual. In every respect the finest of all. (See <i>Novelties</i>). ½ oz., \$2.50	1 3	thhP	..	1½	25	
2619	Extra Choice Double "Standard" 1,000 seeds, \$2	..	hhP	..	..	50	
2620	Dwarf Perpetual (<i>a tige de fer</i>). Fine for bouquets, 1000's ds, \$3	..	..	..	1	50	
2621	Comtesse de Paris. Very dwarf; yellow; comes true from seed per 1,000 seeds, \$3	..	..	yel.	..	50	
2624	Margaret Half-Dwarf Rose . . . . .	..	thhP	rose	..	25	
2625	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
2626	—Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	25	
2628	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10	
Choice Collections, including—							
	50 vars. Carnation and Picotee.					\$3 00	
	25 " " " " " " " " " "					1 75	
	18 " " " " " " " " " "					1 25	
	12 " " " " " " " " " "					1 00	
	6 " " " " " " " " " "					50	
2630	Castilleja indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts. See Ricinus.
Castor Oil Plant							
2631	Catananche alba . . . . .	..	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting Flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
2632	cœrulea . . . . .	..	thP	blue	..	5	
Catchfly							See Silene.
2636	Cedronella cana . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	3	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
2637	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	tA	claret	..	5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants. Nos. 2640 and 2641 produce very large plumes, which are curved and curled in resemblance of an ostrich feather.
2638	Golden-Feathered . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10	
2639	Crimson Feathered	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2639a	Thompson's Superb-Feathered . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2640	Ostrich-Feather Crimson . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2641	—Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10	
Celosia cristata							See Cockscomb.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2648	Centaurea Americana . oz., 40c.	3	hA	pur.	3	5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2652 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edging of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature cornflower; very fine for pots and edgings. <i>Chameleon</i> and <i>Margaritæ</i> are superb new sorts, with very large and fragrant flowers; fine for cutting. The others are showy plants when in bloom. For other Centaureas, see Sweet Sultan.
2650	*candidissima . . . 1,000 seeds, \$1	3	hhP	white	1	10	
2651	*Clementi 50c.	2 3	..	..	..	10
2652	*gymnocarpa . . . per oz., 80c.	3	..	..	..	10
2653	macrocephala . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	3	10
2654	odorata Chameleon	2	..	var.	..	10	
2655	—Margaritæ . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2658	Cyanus (Cornflower) per oz., 30c.	..	hA	blue	1½	5	
2658a	—Emperor William . . . 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
2658b	—Victoria Dwarf Compact . . .	..	..	..	¾	10
2659	—Mixed per oz., 25c.	mixed	1½	5	Collection of Centaurea, including 6 vars. <i>C. Cyanus</i> (Cornflower)
2660	—Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2661	Centauridium Drummondii	yel.	..	5	Pretty little Composite.
2663	Centranthus— macrocephalon . . . per oz., 30c.	1 3	..	red	1	5	Very pretty, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—albus 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2668	—nanus 30c.	..	..	red	¾	5
2669	—Mixed 30c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	†hP	white	trai.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673	Cerinthe retorta . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yel.	1½	5	Valuable for bees.
2675	Cheloneb arbata coccinea	3	†hhP	pur.	2	5	Very pretty; bright color.
2676	—hybrida, Mixed . per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2678	Chimaphila umbellata	hP	white	1	25	(Prince's Pine.) Fine Evergreen.
2685	Chorizema varium	1 3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
	Christmas Rose						See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
2690	Chrysanthemum (Annual)— coronaria, Double White	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
2693	—Yellow 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2694	—sulphureum 40c.	..	..	sul.	..	5
2694a	—imbricatum . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2695	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
2696	tricolor, White 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
2697	—Yellow 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2698	—Scarlet 40c.	..	..	d. scar.	..	5
2699	—Eclipse 50c.	..	..	br. & yl.	1	5
2700	—Burridgeanum 40c.	..	..	w. & r.	..	5
2702	—Mixed 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2703	—Dunnettii D'ble Golden 60c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2704	—Double Mixed . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2706	—hybridum, D'ble G'ld'n Brown . . . . .	..	..	brown	..	5
2707	—Crimson Queen . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
2708	—Lilacina . . . . .	..	..	lilac	..	5
2710	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2717	multicaule (fine bedder) . . . . .	..	..	yel.	¾	5
2718	inodorum, Double	white	1	10	For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or "Marguerite."
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
	Choice Collections, including— 12 vars. Chrysanthemum, Ann'l 6 " " "					50 35	
2730	Chrysanthemum (Perennial)— Indicum grandiflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	Japonicum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2732	—From finest flowers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2733	—pompon . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	10
2735	Cineraria hybrida— White	1	†gP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See a special note, on page 72.
2737	Azure Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
2738	Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	25
2739	Splendid Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
2741	—Half Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25
2745	—Large-flowered Prize . . . . .	..	..	..	2	50
2750	—Double	2	75	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
2753	<i>Cineraria maritima</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hhP	yel.	2	5	} <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."	
2755	<i>candidissima</i> " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
Clarkia—								
2758	<i>elegans rosea</i> per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose	1 1/2	5	} Very pretty, free-flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.	
2758a	—Double " 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
2758b	—alba, Double " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
2759	—Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2762	—Double " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
2763	<i>pulchella</i> " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
2765	—alba " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
2766	—marginata " 40c.	..	..	bord.	..	5
2768	—White Tom Thumb " 40c.	white	3/4	5		
2777	—Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	1 1/4	5
2779	Clary , Purple-top . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	..	pur.	2	5	} (<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.	
2779a	Red-top " 25c.	..	..	red	..	5
2780	White-top . . . . . " . . . . .	..	..	white	1 1/2	5
2783	Cleome pungens	1 3	tB	pink	2	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.	
2784	<i>speciosa</i> . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	..	10	
2785	Clianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	} Greenhouse plants bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.	
2790	<i>puniceus</i> . . . . .	..	..	crim.	6	10
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) <i>pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	1/2	10	Very pretty for edging.	
Cockscomb—								
2794	<i>Empress</i> , Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	3/4	10	} (<i>Celosia cristata</i> .) If transplanted into rich soil at the time they show a disposition to form, the combs will be much larger. Fine for borders. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.	
2796	<i>Mount Atna</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
2797	<i>Pres. Thiers</i> (very dwarf) . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
2798	<i>Golden Dwarf</i> . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10
2799	<i>Queen of Dwarfs</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	1/2	10
2800	<i>Glasgow Prize</i> . . . . .	..	..	crim.	1	10
2812	<i>Japan Scarlet</i>	3	..	scar.	3	5		
2823	<i>Mixed</i> per oz., \$1	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2833	*Coleus (Fine hybrids)	gP	..	2	25	} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.	
Choice Collections, including—						\$1		25
12 varieties						75		
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia , p'r oz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.	
2838	<i>bicolor</i> " 25c.	1 2	..	p. & w.	1 1/2	5		
2839	—alba " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2840	<i>candidissima</i> " 30c.	2	..	..	1	5
2843	<i>grandiflora</i> " 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
2845	<i>multicolor</i> " 25c.	..	..	w. & ro.	..	5
2847	— <i>marmorata</i> " 25c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
2850	<i>verna</i> " 40c.	1 3	..	bl. & p.	3/4	5		
2852	<i>Mixed</i> " 25c.	..	..	mixed	2	5
2854	Collomia coccinea " 25c.	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5		} Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856	<i>grandiflora</i> " 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
Columbine							See Aquilegia.	
2862	Commelyna cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.	
2865	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2868	*—variegata . . . . .	..	..	var.	2	5
2870	Convolvulus tricolor , p'r oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.	
2872	—White " 25c.	..	..	white	..	5
2875	—unicaulis " 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
2876	—Crimson Violet " 25c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
2877	—Rose " 25c.	..	..	rose	..	5
2877a	—Mixed " 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice Collection, including— 8 var. <i>Convolvulus minor</i>							35	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.	
2880	*Cordylone australis	3	..	white	3	10	} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.	
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10
Coreopsis							See Calliopsis.	
Cornflower							See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .	



FOXGLOVE.
See page 89.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.
See page 88.



FOUR O'CLOCK, VARIEGATED-LEAVED.
See page 89.



CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."
See page 83.



CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM.
See page 87.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.
See page 88.



CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.
See page 85.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.
See page 89.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
2884	<i>Corydalis nobilis</i>	2	3	hP	yel.	3/4	cts. 10	Beautiful hardy perennial.			
2885	<i>Cosmidium Burrigeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.				
2886	<i>Cosmos</i> , White Pearl . . . oz., 75c.	2	3	..	white	3	5	Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable. Nos. 2889, 2890 and 2890a are a new improved strain, producing very large flowers, with beautifully lined petals.			
2888	Pink Pearl 75c.	pink	..	5				
2889	Roseta, Mammoth Pink	10				
2890	Erlinda, Mammoth White	white	..	10				
2890a	Conchita, Mammoth Crimson	crim.	..	10				
2890b	Improved New Yellow	yel.	..	25				
2891	Mixed per oz., 50c.	mixed	..	5				
2892	<i>Cotton</i> (<i>Gossypium</i>)	tA	yel.	..	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.				
2894	<i>Cowslip</i> (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	1/4	10	Favorite spring flower.				
2900	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2	..	pur.	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.				
2904	<i>Cuphea miniata</i>	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being continually in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."				
2905	platycentra	1	3	s. & w.	..	10					
2906	purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	5					
2907	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1 1/2	10			
2908	Roezlii	1	3	yel. & r.	1	10					
2909	strigulosa . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10			
<i>Cyclamen giganteum</i> — Per 100 seeds											
2911	—album "Mont Blanc" . . . \$1.50	1	gbu	white	3/4	25	The seed of the "Giganteum" varieties here offered is of the magnificent strain of the German Imperial Gardens, and was collected expressly for us. The seed produces bulbs, from which lovely flowers are produced in twelve months' time; very fine for pot culture in parlor or conservatory.				
2912	—atropurpureum 1.50	..	..	d. red	..	25			
2913	—superbum 1.50	..	..	w. & r.	..	25			
2914	—robustum 1.50	..	..	w. & d. r.	..	25			
2914a	—hybridum 1.50	..	..	c. & w.	..	25			
2915	—roseum, bright rose . . . 1.50	..	..	rose	..	25			
2916	—"Emperor William II." (Colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet) . . . . .	..	..	r. & s.	..	50			
2917	Persicum . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1/4	10			
2917a	—splendens . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10			
2917b	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	tP	apricot	2	25		Perennial greenhouse or window plant of elegant habit.			
2917c	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	gS	..	12	10	South African Tree Tomato.				
2918	<i>Dahlia</i> , Fine Double . per oz., 75c.	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine. <i>Jules Chretien</i> is a new, very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots.				
2919	Double Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10		
2919a	Pompon Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2919b	Liliput Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2920	Dwarf Single, fine strain, oz., \$1.25	..	..	..	1 1/2	10		
2921	<i>Jules Chretien</i> , very dwarf " 1.50	..	..	scar.	1	10			
Choice Collections, including—											
12 vars. beautiful Single <i>Dahlia</i> . 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "											
2922	<i>Daisy</i> , Double White . per oz., \$5	1	thP	white	3/4	25		(<i>Bellis perennis</i> .) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers. No. 2928 produces very large flowers. If in open ground, sow in May.			
2923	Double Rose (Longfellow) . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25			
2925	D'ble finest collection, per oz., \$5	..	..	mixed	..	25			
2927	Double Snowball . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25			
2928	Maxima, Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25			
2929	White, red center, Double	w. & r.	..	25					
<i>Daisy</i> , Paris See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .											
2933	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	hS	pink	3	25	Early-flowering and scented.				
2934	<i>Dasystoma quercifolia</i>	2	hB	yel.	1	10	Smooth False Foxglove, or Oak-leaved Gerardia.				
2935	<i>Datura metelloides</i>	1	2	hhA	w. & br.	3	5	Very showy and large, trumpet-shaped flowers. No. 2936 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. "Golden Queen" is a splendid new, double, bright yellow and very showy variety.			
2936	cornucopia . . . . .	..	..	w. & pr.	..	10			
2937	Golden Queen (New) . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10			
2938	fastuosa, Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5			
2939	—Double Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5			
2940	—Double Mixed . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5			
<i>Delphinium</i> (Larkspur)—											
2941	Ajaxis Dwarf Rocket, p' r oz., 30c.	2	3	thB	..	1	5	Very ornamental, free-blooming hardy plants, of erect, branching habit; they are quite effective in masses or mixed bor-			
2942	—Tall Rocket 30c.	2	5				
2942a	—Ranunculus-flowered " 30c.	5				
2942b	—Tall-branching	5				
2943	<i>Brunonianum</i> (beautiful) . . . . .	..	thP	blue	3	25				

NUMBER and NAME.			Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
1/2 oz., at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.									
								cts.	
Delphinium (Larkspur)—cont'd									
2944	cardiopetalum . . . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	blue	1	5		ders, being very rich and varied in colors. The taller sorts are fine for shrubberies, and the dwarf varieties for beds. They are easily cultivated, but for special attention they return splendid results. The soil should be dug deep and a liberal supply of well-rotted manure incorporated, to obtain the best growth. <i>D. Menziesii</i> is a beautiful native variety from the Pacific coast, with large, deep blue flowers. <i>D. Brunonianum</i> is a distinct sort, with lovely blue, musk-scented flowers. We invite special attention to the choice collections here offered.	
2945	cardinale	2 2	hP	scar.	2	25			
2946	Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	blue	3	10			
2947	Chinese, Mixed . . . per oz., 50c.	.	thB	mixed	2	5			
2948	elatum, Bee-Blue . . " 50c.	.	thP	blue	3	5			
2949	—Mixed " 50c.	.	.	mixed	.	5			
2950	Emperor, Imperial Branching Rose per oz., 60c.	.	hA	rose	2	5			
2950a	—White 60c.	.	.	white	.	5			
2951	formosum " 75c.	.	thP	blue	3	10			
2952	hybridum fl.pl. Finest d'ble sorts	.	.	mixed	.	50			
2953	Menziesii . . . . .	.	.	blue	.	10	
2954	nudicaule . . . . .	.	.	scar.	1	10	
Choice Collections, including—									
12 vars. Dwarf Rocket									50
6 " " "									30
12 " Tall Rocket									30
6 " " "								50	
6 " Dwarf Candelabra								35	
6 " New Emperor								35	
6 " Ranunculus flowered								30	
8 " Tall-Branching " " " "								35	
6 " " " " "								25	
6 " Delphinium hybridum fl. pl.								75	
Dianthus See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.									
2956	Dictamnus Fraxinella	1 2	hP	red	2	10	} Fine dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor; flowers showy.		
2958	—albus . . . . .	.	.	white	.	10	
2960	—Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	10	
Digitalis See Foxglove.									
2964	*Dracæna Draco	2	gP	white	10	25	} See Cordylina. Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.		
2966	*indivisa lineata . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	
2968	*rubra . . . . .	.	.	red	5	25	
2970	*Veitchii . . . . .	.	.	white	3	25	
2972	Dracocephalum Moldavicum	3	thP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.		
2974	Echeveria secunda	2	gP	yel.	1 1/2	25	} Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are largely used for "carpet" bedding. Handsome evergreen shrub.		
2975	metallica . . . . .	.	.	.	.	25	
2976	superba . . . . .	.	.	.	.	25	
2977	pulverulenta	3	gS	wh.&r.	2	10			
2977a	Elscholtzia cristata	2	hA	lilac	1 1/2	5	Fine for bees.		
2978	Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free-blooming, like Heath.		
2980	Erica (Heath), Finest Mixed	2 3	.	.	2	25	Charming evergreen shrub.		
2983	Erinus alpinus	2	hP	blue	1 1/2	10	Beautiful for baskets.		
Erysimum—									
2986	Arkansanum per oz., 30c.	1 2	hA	yel.	1 1/2	5	} Free-flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.		
2988	Peroffskianum " 30c.	.	.	orange	.	5			
2989	Eryngium cœlestinum	2 3	hP	blue	.	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.		
Eschscholtzia—									
2990	Californica per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	yel.	1	5	} Large, vase-shaped flowers of bright colors, continuing long in bloom; excellent for borders or bedding, and very showy. Are also fine when grown in pots. <i>E. maritima</i> is a splendid new variety.		
2990a	—alba " 40c.	.	.	white	.	5			
2991	—Rose Cardinal . . . . .	.	.	car.	.	5	
2992	crocea per oz., 40c.	.	.	orange	.	5			
2995	—plena " 75c.	.	.	.	.	5	
2998	tenuifolia " 50c.	.	.	yel.	.	5			
2999	maritima . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	
3000	Mandarin per oz., 50c.	.	.	orange	.	5			
3001	Mixed " 30c.	.	.	mixed	.	5			
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	.	rose	.	5	Very graceful little plant.		
3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	thP	white	.	5	} No. 3010 is fine for cutting. ("Bonaset.") A fine wild flower.		
3011	ageratoides . . . . .	.	.	.	3	5	
3012	perfoliatum . . . . .	.	hP	.	.	10		
3013	purpureum . . . . .	.	.	pink	5	10	
3014	*Euphorbia marginata . . oz., 30c.	.	hA	w.&gr.	2	5	Very pretty leaves; showy.		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations
See p. 10, at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3020	Eutoca multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	cts.	
3022	viscida	3	hA	blue	..	5	Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3026	Wrangeliiana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3027	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	¾	25	
Ferns —Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts						\$1 25	Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.
Feverfew							See Matricaria.
Flax							See Linum.
Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i>)—							
3046	alpestris per oz., 75c.	..	†hhP	blue	trail.	10	All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early-flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.
3047	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
3048	—alba per oz., 90c.	..	..	white	½	10
3049	—elegantissima . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3049a	—Victoria (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
3049b	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
3050	Azorica . . . . .	..	..	d. blue	..	25
3054	—coelestina . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	25
3055	arvensis . . . . .	..	hA	blue	..	10
3056	dissitiflora	1	†hhP	..	..	10
3058	palustris	1 2	hP	b.&w.	¾	10	
3062	sylvatica per oz., 75c.	..	..	blue	1	10
3065	Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White	2	..	white	2	5	Digitalis—from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	1½	5	
3072	Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3075	Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
3076	Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	div.	5
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3079	—Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
3080	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3082	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice Collection, including—							
12 varieties Foxglove						40	
3089	Four O'Clock , Hybrid . oz., 20c.	..	tA	..	2	5	(Mirabilis.) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba 25c.	2	..	white	..	5	
3091	Variegated-leaved 20c.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a	Tom Thumb, White 30c.	..	..	white	1	5
3091b	Mixed 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice Collections, including—							
10 vars. Four O'Clock						45	
8 " " " "						30	
6 " " " Strip-l'v'd						30	
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	trail.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	Freesia refracta alba	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3094	Fuchsia procumbens (for vases)						
3094a	triphylla. Charming dark leav-	1 3	gS	blue	trail.	25	("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
	ed species . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50
3095	hybrida, Finest Mixed Single . . . . .	..	..	mixed	div.	50
3095a	—Finest Mixed Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
Collection of Fuchsias, including—							
12 choice varieties						75	
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	†hhP	fine r.	2	5	Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil.
3096a	grandiflora maxima . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10
3097	picta . . . . .	..	hA	yel.	..	5
3098	—Lorenziana per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3099	—Aurora Borealis . . . . .	..	..	sc. & y.	..	5
3102	—Salmon Red . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	5
3103	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	mixed	..	5	
Collection of Gaillardia, including—							
6 choice varieties						40	
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or for cutting.
3110	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3112	Gamolepis tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	..	5	Fine for beds.
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	Gardoquia Betonicoides	3	†hhP	pur.	1½	5	Worthy of cultivation.



SINGLE DAHLIA.
See page 87.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD. See page 94.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. See page 92.



HOLLYHOCK.
See page 92.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.
See Delphinium, page 87.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. See page 93.



LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See page 94.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3118	Gaura Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	cts. 5	Very effective in clumps.
3120	Gentiana acaulis	1	..	d. b.	1/4	10	Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
3120a	Andrewsii	2	..	blue	1	10	
3121	campestris . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	1/4	25
3124	cruciata . . . . .	..	hP	blue	1	10
3126	crinita	3	hA	..	..	10
3129	Geranium (Zonale) per oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scar.	1 1/2	10	The most popular of bedding plants. For cultural directions see page 73. See also Pelargonium.
3132	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50
3138	sanguineum . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	1	50
3139	Apple-scented	pink	..	25	
3140	Gerardia linifolia	2	..	pur.	2	10	Native Gerardias from Alabama.
3140a	parvifolia	3	hA	..	..	10
3141	Gesnera macrantha	1	gP	scar.	1/2	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	Geum Chiloense coccineum pl.	hP	scar.	1 1/2	5	Bloom freely for a long time.
3146	—atrosanguineum fl. pl.	5	Fine for bouquets.
3147	Gilia Achilleæfolia	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3148	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3149	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3152	capitata . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3153	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3153a	laciniata . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5
3154	linifolia (for borders) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3158	nivalis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3160	tricolor . . . . .	..	..	tri.	..	5
3167	rosea splendens . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3169	Mixed per oz., 20c.	mixed	..	5	
3170	Gillenia stipulacea	2	hP	red	2	10	"American Ipecac," or "Indian Physic."
3171	Glaucium luteum	2 3	†hP	yellow	..	5	
3173	Globularia trichosantha	2	gP	blue	1/2	10	Horned Poppy. Showy border plants with gray foliage. A very handsome plant.
3174	Gloxinia hybrida, Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3176	—crassifolia erecta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3177	—horizontalis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3178	—grandiflora "Defiance" (new) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50
3179	—French Tigered and Spotted . . . . .	..	..	spot.	..	50
3182	Godetia rubicunda splendens . . . . .	..	hA	p. r.	1	5
3183	Princess of Wales . . . . .	..	..	d. cr.	1 1/2	5
3184	Lady Satin Rose	white	..	5	All the varieties are fine, profuse-blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; makes a good pot plant. <i>Duke of Fife</i> has very large flowers, intense red with white spots at base of petals. <i>Duchess of Fife</i> is a very beautiful variety, having white flowers with satiny flesh-colored spots, and bright red at base of petals.
3185	Fairy Queen (spotted carmine) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
3186	grandiflora maculata, fine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3187	White Pearl . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3188	The Bride . . . . .	..	..	w. & c.	..	5
3189	Duchess of Albany . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3190	Lady Albemarle . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3190a	Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3190b	Bijou . . . . .	..	..	blush	2	5
3190c	Whitneyi . . . . .	..	..	d. rose	1 1/2	5
3191	—Brilliant . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5
3192	—Duke of Fife (new) . . . . .	..	..	b. red	..	5
3193	—Duchess of Fife . . . . .	..	..	w. & r.	..	5
3195	Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
	Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties					30	
	Golden Feather						See Pyrethrum, page 101.
3196	Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yellow	1/2	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197	Grevillea robusta . . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3198	Gunnera manicata	hP	red	6	25	Beautiful decorative hardy perennial lawn plants.
3199	scabra . . . . .	..	..	..	4	25
3206	Gypsophila elegans, per oz., 30c.	white	2	5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	—rosea " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
3211	muralis " 50c.	..	hA	pink	1/2	5	
3213	paniculata " 40c.	..	hP	white	2	5	
3218	Hawkweed , Bearded	3	hA	yellow	..	5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
3222	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3223	Mixed per oz., 40c.	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER and NAME.			Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>At 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>								
3224	Hedysarum coronarium	3	thB	red	3	cts.		{ So-called "French Honeysuckle," but no relation to that vine. This is not a climber.
3224a	—album . . . . .	.	.	white	5	5		
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yel.	2	5		{ Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	. .	10		{ (Heliotrope.) These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil.
3235	Chieftain (dark) . . . . .	.	.	d. pur.	. .	10		
3236	grandiflorum . . . . .	.	.	.	. .	10		
3242	Voltaireanum . . . . .	.	.	.	. .	10		
3244	Fine Mixed per oz., \$1.50	.	.	mixed	. .	10		
	Collections Heliotrope, including— 12 choicest varieties 6 " " " " " "	.	.	.	.	90 50		
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10		{ (Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering.
	Hesperis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.		{ See Rocket.
3250	Heuchera sanguinea	2 3	.	crim.	. .	25		{ Nothing more beautiful for cut-flowers.
3252	Hibiscus Africanus . per oz., 25c.	.	hA	yl.&br.	2	5		{ Showy Annuals.
3253	militaris	2	hP	rose	3	10		{ Distinct flowers.
3256	incanus	3	.	yel.	. .	10		
3260	Syracus, Double . . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hS	w.&p.	6	5		{ The Rose of Sharon.
3263	"Golden Bowl" . . . . .	.	hA	l. yel.	. .	10		{ A new variety; light sulphur
3264	Moscheutos roseus . . . . .	.	hP	rose	3	10		{ flowers, purple center.
3264a	Hieracium ramosum . . . . .	.	.	yel.	1-2	10		{ Fine green foliage.
	Hollyhock, Double—	.	.	.	.	.
3265	White per oz., \$1.00	.	thP	white	4	10		{ (<i>Althæa rosea</i> .) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable. May be sown as late as August, to flower the following year.
3265a	White Dwarf, with-out collar	1.25	.	.	3	10		
3265b	Canary Yellow	1.25	.	l. yel.	4	10		
3265c	Bronze Black	1.25	.	bz blk.	. .	10		
3266	Crimson	1.00	.	crim.	. .	10		
3266a	Salmon	1.25	.	salmon	. .	10		
3267	Orange Yellow	1.25	.	yel.	. .	10		
3267a	Red, White Edge	1.00	.	r. & w.	. .	10		
3268	Magenta	1.25	.	mag.	. .	10		
3268a	Light Straw Color	1.25	.	straw	. .	10		
3269	Mixed, very fine	75	.	mixed	. .	10		
	Choice Collections, including— 12 vars. Hollyhocks, D'ble Prize 8 " " " " 6 " " " "	.	.	.	.	\$1 00 75 60		
3272	Honesty (Lunaria biennis) . . . . .	.	thB	pur.	2	5		{ Pretty plants, with curious silvery silicles.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10		{ Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
3275	—albida . . . . .	.	.	white	. .	10		
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	.	yel.	1	5		{ Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans . . . . .	.	hBu	white	2-3	10		{ A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1½	5		{ Bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
	Iberis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.		{ See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	¾	5		{ Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	.	pur.	1½	5		{ (Touch-me-not.) Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free-blooming, especially for house culture.
3287	Sultani, Scarlet	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25		
3288	—Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	. .	25		
3289	fulva . . . . .	.	hA	yel.	4	10		
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10		{ Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	ttB	orange	1½	5		{ Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	.	scar.	3	5		
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	.	1½	5		
3300	Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	3	5		
3302	Iris Kämpferi	1 2	hP	.	2	5		{ 3302 is the beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	tenax	2	.	pur.	¾	10		
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10		{ Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder . . . per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue	. .	5		{ (Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	.	.	white	. .	5		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3312	Jacobaea , White Senecio.	2	hA	white	5	cts.	
3316	Purple Senecio. . . . .	..	..	pur.	5		
3320	Mixed. . . . .	..	..	mixed	5		The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
	Collection of <i>Jacobaea</i> s, including— 5 vars. Dwarf Double				35		
3322	* Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	Kaulfussia <i>amelloides</i>	2	hA	blue	1	5	
3325	— <i>atroviolacea</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5	
3326	— <i>kermesina</i> . . . . .	..	..	v. red	..	5	
3327	—Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3334	Lantana , Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	..	2	5	
	Choice collection, including— 6 vars. of <i>Lantana</i>					50	Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.
	Larkspur						See <i>Delphinium</i> .
3348	Lasthenia <i>Californica</i>	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
	Lathyrus						See Sweet Peas, page 108.
3350	Lavatera <i>trimestris</i>	2	..	red	2	5	
3352	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3352a	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3353	<i>arborea</i> <i>variegata</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	red	3	10	Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine, lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Leontopodium <i>alpinum</i>	3	hP	yel.	1/2	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
3357	Lepachys <i>columnaris</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	3	10	Like the sunflower; disk elevated.
3357a	Leptosyne <i>maritima</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	yel.	2	10	Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage.
3358	Leptosyphon <i>aureus</i>	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	
3360	— <i>androsaceus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5	
3361	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3362	— <i>carmineus</i> . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10	
3365	— <i>densiflorus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; bloom in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.
3366	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3374	— <i>hybridus</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3375	Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	..	5	
3379	Liatris <i>spicata</i>	2 3	hhP	pur.	2	10	
3380	— <i>scariosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	(Blazing Stars.) All pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3382	— <i>cylindrica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3384	Lilium <i>superbum</i> seed. . . . .	..	hBu	orange	4	10	"Turk's Cap Lily."
3388	Limnanthes <i>Douglasii</i> . . . . .	..	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.
3390	Linaria <i>bipartita alba</i>	2	hP	white	..	5	
3390a	— <i>splendida</i>	2 3	hhA	pur.	1/2	5	
3391	— <i>Maroccana</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	3/4	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3393	— <i>Cymbalaria</i> (<i>Kenilworth Ivy</i>) . . . . .	..	hP	violet	trail.	5	
3394	Linum <i>flavum</i> . . . . .	..	thhP	yel.	3/4	10	
3394a	— <i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> . oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3394b	— <i>Lewisii variegatum</i> "60c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	(Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3395	Lisianthus <i>Russellianus</i>	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the <i>Gentians</i> .
3395a	Loasa <i>aurantiaca</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	orange	6	5	
3398	— <i>tricolor</i> . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
	Lobelia —						

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
28	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	cts.	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
30	tetragonolobus . . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	5	5	
31	Love-Lies-Bleeding . . oz., 20c.			crim.	3	5	{ (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Grace- ful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
32	Love-in-a-Mist . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2		blue	1	5	
35	White Double . . . " 25c.			white		5	{ (<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamen- tal; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
36	Blue Spanish . . . " 30c.			blue		5	
38	White Spanish . . . " 30c.			white		5	
39	Mixed Spanish . . . " 25c.			mixed		5	
40	Mixed, all sorts . . . " 25c.					5	
44	Lupinus albus	2 3		white	2	5	A large genus of very ornamen- tal annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yel- low and purple. Some varie- ties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flow- ing, bright, attractive and easily grown.
46	atroviolaceus		hP	v. & w.		5	
50	Cruikshankii			var.	3	5	
52	Dunnettii superbus					5	
54	Hartwegii			b. & pk.		5	
56	—albus			white		5	
58	cælestinus		hA	l. blue		5	
60	hirsutus			blue	2	5	
60a	—ruber			rose		5	
65	luteus			yel.		5	
70	mutabilis		hP	var.	3	5	
72	nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1/2	5	
79	polyphyllus		hP	blue	5	5	
80	—Mixed Perennial . . per oz., 30c.			mixed		5	
82	pubescens elegans		hA	p. & w.		5	
84	subcarnosus			white	2	5	
89	sulphureus			sul.	1	5	
93	tricolor elegans		hP	o. & ro.	3	5	
98	Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 20c.		hA	mixed		5	
Collection of Lupins, including— 12 choicest varieties						40	
90	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haage- ana hybrids which include the choicest flowers.
95	—alba			white		5	
96	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
97	fulgens	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
99	Haageana hybrida		hP	mixed		10	
3	Madia elegans . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yel.	2	5	Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
7	Malope grandiflora	2 3		red		5	Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
20	—alba			white		5	
22	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4	Malva miniata (<i>Sphæralcea Mun-</i> <i>roana</i>)		gP	scar.	4	5	Beautiful flowers; has been ad- vertised as "Sunset Plant."
6	Marica Californica		hhP	yel.	1 1/2	25	The yellow "Blue-Eyed Grass." Very beautiful.
0	Marigold, African . . per oz., 50c.		hA	lem.	2	5	{ (<i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. "Pride of the Gar- den" is a new, very dwarf va- riety of regular, compact habit and extra large double flowers of a beautiful golden yellow color. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
1	—Mixed 50c.			mixed		5	
3	—El Dorado . . . " 60c.			yel.		5	
3a	—Nugget of Gold . . " 75c.			gold		5	
4	—Pride of the Garden			vel.	1 1/2	10	
4	Dwarf Striped . . . per oz., 50c.			strip.		5	
5	—Gold Striped . . . " 50c.					5	
7	French 50c.			orange	1	5	
8	—Mixed 40c.			mixed		5	
Choice Collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, D'ble French						35	
6 " " " " "						25	
6 " " " African . . .						25	
7	Martynia Craniolaria		hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5	Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
9	proboscidea . . . per oz., 30c.			vio. sp.		5	
9	lutea			yel.		5	
2	formosa					5	
Marvel of Peru							{ (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) See Four O'Clock, page 89.
4	Matricaria eximia plena		hA	white	2	5	{ (<i>Feverfew</i> .) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
5	capensis plena					5	
6	"Golden Ball" (very beautiful)			yel.	1 1/4	25	
7	Mathiola bicornis		hhA	white	1/2	5	{ Very fragrant at night, but clos- ing during the day.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
50 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3560	Melilotus cœrulea . . . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus. Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pot culture. 3576 is the well-known "Ice Plant."
3570	Mesembryanthemum tricolor . . .	1 2	tA	tl.	1/2	5	
3571	—album . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3573	cordifolium variegatum . . . . .	..	tP	yel.	..	25
3576	crystallinum per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	..	5	
Mignonette—							
3577	Reseda odorata . . . per oz., 15c.	..	hA	w. & bf.	1	5	The well-known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July. Machet, Gabrielle and pumila compacta are fine for pot growing, having large and numerous spikes of red flowers. The latter is particularly dwarf and compact in habit. Elois Francois has very long spikes, and is the best of all for forcing under glass.
3578	—grandiflora 15c.	..	..	..	..	5
3580	—Golden Queen . . . 30c.	..	..	b. yel.	..	5
3581	—Crimson Queen . . . 30c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
3582	—pumila compacta, Dwarf . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	.. . . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	w. & bf.	1/2	10
3583	—Machet, Dwarf . . . 60c.	..	..	..	3/4	10
3584	—Gabrielle 60c.	..	..	red	..	10
3585	—Victoria 60c.	..	..	d. red	..	10
3586	—Miles' Spiral . . . 30c.	..	..	cr. & bf.	1	5
3587	—Giant Pyramidal . . . 20c.	..	..	red	1 1/2	5
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	.. . . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	w. & bf.	1/2	5
3589	—Elois Francois . . .	..	..	red	1	10
3590	—Parsons' White . . .	..	..	w. & bf.	3/4	5
Choice Collection, including—							
10 vars. Mignonette							50
3592	Mimosa pudica . . . per oz., 75c.	..	tA	pink	..	5	(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.
3598	Mimulus cardinalis	1 2	thP	scar.	1 1/2	10	(Monkey Flower.) Very showy, musk-scented, and free-flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits. See Musk Plant.
3603	hybridus cupreus	1 3	hA	mixed	..	10	
3610	Roezli	2 3	..	yel.	1/2	25	
3612	tigrinus per oz., \$1.50	1 3	..	spot.	1	10	
3613	—grandiflorus	25	
3615	Molucella spinosa	2 3	hP	rose	7	25	A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
Monk's-Hood							See Aconitum.
Mourning Bride							See Scabiosa.
3620	Musa Ensete . . . per 100 seeds, \$1.50	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	(Abyssinian Banana.) Splendid tropical plant.
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yel.	1/2	10	Musk-scented Mimulus.
3627	New Compact . . . . .	..	..	..	1/3	10
Myosotis							See Forget-me-not, page 89.
Nasturtium (Dw'f Tom Thumb)—							
3633	—Yellow per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	..	3/4	5	(Tropæolum.) Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil, they flower profusely and for a long time. The colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being generally dark green. Empress of India is a splendid variety, with very dark foliage and beautiful crimson flowers. The Lilliput is in every respect smaller than the Tom Thumb, and is a most charming little plant, with neat habit and bushy foliage, and a great variety of the brightest colors.
3638	—Beauty 20c.	..	..	y. & scr.	..	5
3639	—Spotted 15c.	..	..	s. spot.	..	5
3645	—Black 15c.	..	..	black	..	5
3647	—Bluish Rose 15c.	..	..	blue	..	5
3648	—Crimson 15c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
3650	—Ruby King 20c.	..	..	red	..	5
3654	—Cream-colored 15c.	..	..	cream	..	5
3657	—Scarlet 15c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
3660	—Rose 15c.	..	..	rose	..	5
3662	—Empress of India 20c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
3663	—Aurora 20c.	..	..	var.	..	5
3664	—Golden King 20c.	..	..	golden	..	5
3665	—Lady Bird 20c.	..	..	yel & r.	..	5
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs 25c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem 15c.	..	..	y. & cr.	..	5
3672	—Mixed 10c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3674	Lilliput (new) . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	25
Collections of Nasturtiums—							
12 vars. Dwarf Tom Thumb							40
8 "							



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. See page 100.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE.
See page 99.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
See page 98.



PANSY. See page 97.



EVENING PRIMROSE.
See page 100.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.
See page 93.



DOUBLE RANUNCULUS-FLOWERING POPPY.
See page 100.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
25 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2	3	gP	white	cr.		25	cts.		Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant)			hhA				3	5		(Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3702a	<i>colossea</i>							10	25		
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>			gP	w. & li.	1		10	10		Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
3706	<i>frutescens</i>			hP		2		10	10		
	<i>Nigella</i>										See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2		hA	b w. & y.	1/2		5			Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	—alba				white			5			
3713	<i>lanceolata</i>				b. & w.			5			
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>				b. & v.	1		5			
3718	<i>prostrata</i>				blue	trail.		5			
3719	Mixed per oz., 20c.				mixed	1		5			
3720	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2	3	hhP	pink	1/2		5			Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>Capensis</i>				w. b.			5			
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2		thP	r. & y.	3		5			Showy bedding plants.
	<i>Oenothera</i>										See Evening Primrose.
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2	3	hP	blue	1 1/2		5			These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
3730	<i>niger</i>				pur.	3		5			
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2		tP	yel.	1/2		10			Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2	3	hA	white	trail.		5			Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2		hP	red	2		5			Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i>				mixed			10			
3745	<i>arborea</i> (Tree Pæony)					3		10			
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3		hA	blush	1 1/2		5			Very good everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2	3	hhA	rose			5			Pretty rose flowers.
3752	Pansy *Black "Faust" oz., \$1.25	1	3	hA	black	1/2		10			(Viola tricolor; Heartsease.) Most of the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3757 is a new variety, with large peacock-blue flowers, edged with white. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield 1.25				violet			10			
3754	*quadricolor (Rainbow) 1.25				4-color			10			
3755	*Fire King 1.50				golden			10			
3756	*Meteor, bright brown 2.50				brown			25			
3757	*Peacock 5.50				b. & w.			25			
3758	*Emperor William 1.25				blue			10			
3759	*Fawn Color 1.00				fawn			10			
3760	*Light Blue 1.00				l. blue			10			
3761	*Tiger 1.50				strip.			10			
3762	*Violet-margined 1.25				mar.			10			
3763	*Gold-margined 1.00							10			
3764	*Victoria, fine red 3.00				red			25			
3765	*Five-blotched (Odier) 5.00				spot.			25			
3766	*Bugnot's Superb Str'n 8.00							50			
3767	*Trimardeau White 3.50				white			25			
3768	*—Yellow (Golden Crest) 3.00				yel.			25			
3769	*—Striped 3.00				strip.			25			
3769a	*—Azure Blue 4.00				l. blue			25			
3769b	*—Black Blue 4.00				d. blue			25			
3770	*—Mixed 2.50				mixed			25			
3771	*Black Blue 1.00				bk. & bl.			10			
3772	*Bronze 1.25				bronze			10			
3773	*White, black center 1.25				white			10			
3774	*Azure Blue 1.00				blue			10			
3777	*Yellow, black center 1.25				yel.			10			
3778	*Yellow Gem (pure) 1.50							10			
3781	*candidissima "Snow Queen" 1.25				white			10			
3786	*atropurpurea 1.00				dk. pur.			10			
3787	*—alba marginata 1.25				pr. & w.			10			
3787a	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain 5.00				mixed			25			
3788	*Mixed French 1.25							10			
3789	*Common Mixed 75							5			
Choice Collections, including—											
24 vars. Pansy or Heartsease									\$1	25	
18 " " " "									1	00	
12 " " " "										75	
8 " " " "										60	
6 " " " "										50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Phlox Drummondii , continued—							
3936	—grandiflora alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10	plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.
3937	—kermesina splendens . . . . .	..	..	sc. & w.	..	10
3939	—stellata splendens . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
3940	—Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	10
Collection, including—							
10 vars. Phlox Drummondii . .						50	
Phlox (Perennial) —							
3944	hybrida superba	hP	..	3	10	Brightest colored sorts.
3945	Phormium tenax . . . . .	..	gP	white	6	10
3946	Physalis lobata	hP	violet	1	10	(New Zealand Flax.)
3947	Picotée , White Ground	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground . . . . .	..	..	y. & sp.	..	50
3951	Slate Ground . . . . .	..	..	slate	..	50
3956	Extra Fine Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	50
3957	Mixed	10	
Pink (Dianthus) —							
3963	Chinensis Double Mixed. oz., 40c.	..	thB	..	1	5	(Dianthus.) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. Nogarden should be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mould and well decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965	—Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3966	—Dark Red . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	5
3967	dentatus hybridus . . . . .	..	..	lilac	..	5
3969	Heddewegii, Single, per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3969a	—Eastern Queen . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
3970	—Crimson Belle . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
3971	—Double Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	10
3972	—Double "Mourning Pink" . . . . .	..	..	dark	..	10
3973	—diadematus, Double, oz., \$1.25	..	..	mixed	..	10
3974	—laciniatus, "Salmon Queen" . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	25
3975	—Single per oz., \$0.75	..	..	mixed	..	5
3977	—Double Mixed 1.25	..	..	..	..	10
3979	imperialis, Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3981	—Double Dark Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
3983	—Dwarf Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
3986	—Double Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3987	Superbus Dwarf Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3988	plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed per oz., 50c.	..	..	..	1	5
3990	—Single Mixed Pink 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Collections of Pinks, including—							
12 vars. Fine China						50	
8 " " " "						40	
6 " " " "						30	
4012	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gP	white	3	5	Handsome greenhouse shrub.
4016	Platystemon Californicum	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	(California Poppy.)
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum	2	hP	blue	2	10	(Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants.
4019	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
4023	—affinis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4025	—gracilis	red	..	5	
Polemonium							See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	..	10	(Primula.) Fine varieties.
4033	Finest	25	From named varieties.
4034	Gold-Laced . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
Poppy —							
4035	Papaver bracteatum	red	3-4	5	(Papaver.) Very showy and free-flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots. The Shirley is fine for cut-flower use, having long flower stems and a not unpleasant odor. Seed should be kept from forming, to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades) . . . . .	..	hA	mixed	..	5
4036a	—Flag of Truce per oz., 75c.	..	..	white	..	10
4037	—Orientale . . . . .	..	thP	d. red	..	10
4037a	—The Shirley (a fine and distinct race) per oz., 75c.	..	hA	mixed	..	10	
4038	—glaucum (Tulip Poppy) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
4038a	—pavonium (Peacock) . . . . .	..	..	sc. & b.	..	5
4039	—nudicaule . . . . .	..	thP	yel.	2	10
4040	—aurantiacum } Iceland Poppy { . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
4041	—album } . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4041a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
4042	—umbrosum . . . . .	..	hA	crim.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5
4044	—Danebrog . . . . .	..	..	sc. & w.	..	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
25 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
cts.							
Poppy, continued—							
4046	Papaver Double White	1 2	hA	white	1 1/2	5	most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy," on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulip. 4050a is of compact and robust habit, and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.
4047	—Fayal Mixed			mixed		10	
4048	—Scarlet			scar.		5	
4048a	—Nankeen Yellow, per oz., \$1.			yel.		10	
4049	—Mikado			w. & cr.		5	
4050	—Cardinal			scar.		10	
4050a	—American Flag, per oz., 75c.			scr. & w.		10	
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4054	—Pæony-flowered " 20c.					5	
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd " 30c.					5	
Collections of Poppies, including—							
	12 vars. Double Carnation . .					50	
	12 " Pæony-flowered					50	
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd					30	
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered . .					30	
cts.							
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	crim.	1/2	5	These cannot be rivalled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last eight have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4069	Rose Carnation-striped			strip.		5	
4070	Thellusonii			scar.		5	
4072	albiflora			white		5	
4074	aurea, deep golden			golden		5	
4089	Thorburni			yel.		5	
4090	rosea			ro. str.		5	
4092	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4111	Double Scarlet			scar.		25	
4112	—Bright Lemon (new)			lem.		25	
4114	—Orange			orange		25	
4115	—Bright Rose			rose		25	
4117	—Dark Rose, Carnation-striped.			d. rose		25	
4120	—White			white		25	
4127	—Purple			pur.		25	
4130	—Mixed			mixed		10	
Collections, including—							
	12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful .					60	
	6 " " double					60	
cts.							
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4135	Mixed			mixed		5	
Collection, including—							
	6 vars. Potentilla, choicest . .					75	
cts.							
4140	Primula cortusoides	3		red		10	These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses."
4141	Cashmeriana			rose	1/2	25	
4143	Japonica			mixed	1	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose			yel.		10	
cts.							
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra		gP	fr. red	3/4	25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seed is saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
4157	—coccinea			b. red		25	
4158	—alba			white		25	
4159	—punctata atropurpurea			pur. sp.		25	
4161	—caerulea			blue		50	
4161a	—kermesina splendens			crim.		25	
4161b	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4163	—filicifolia alba			white		25	
4169	—rubra			red		25	
4170	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4171	—globosa rubra			red		25	
4174	—alba			white		25	
4176	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4190	—plena rubra			red		75	
4193	—alba			white		75	
4195	—Mixed			mixed		75	
4196	obconica	2	fgP	white	1/2	25	
Collections of Primulas, including—							
	12 vars. Chinese Fringed					\$1 50	
	10 " " "					1 25	
	8 " " "					1 00	
	6 " " "					75	
	6 " " Double					1 25	
cts.							
Primrose, Evening—							
4203	Oenothera bistorta	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The Oenotheras are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubby borders;
4205	—Drummondii	1 3		yel.	1	5	
4207	—grandiflora	2 3	hB		3	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
* 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
Primrose, Evening, continued—							
4210	<i>Oenothera Lamarckii</i>	2 3	hB	yel.	1 1/2	5	} <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. (<i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4220	— <i>rosea Mexicana</i> . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	1/2	5	
4222	— <i>taraxacifolia alba</i> or <i>acaulis</i>	2 3	hA	white	..	5	
4227	— <i>tetraptera</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4230	—Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	div.	5
Pyrethrum atrosanguineum	hP	dk. sc.	1	5	} No. 4236, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edgings, and makes a moss-like tuft. 4237 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort.
4234	<i>roseum, Double</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4235	<i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4236	<i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	3/4	5	
4237	— <i>selaginoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4237a	—Golden Gem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Rheum palmatum		1	..	white	3	5	} (Ornamental Rhubarb.)
4255	<i>Collinianum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4258	Rhododendron arboreum	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis , per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	} The Castor Oil plants are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of subtropical beds. 4277 is one of the handsomest and most graceful of the <i>Ricinus</i> , with foliage and stem nearly black. 4288a is a new variety surpassing all other sorts in size and beauty.
4270a	<i>Africanus</i> . . . . .	..	..	div.	8	5
4275	<i>Gibsoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	violet	5	5
4276	<i>macrophyllus</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	6	5
4277	<i>Cambodgensis</i> (dark), per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	5	5
4278	<i>cœruleus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	6	5
4280	<i>macrocarpus</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	5	5
4282	<i>Philippinensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	6	5
4284	— <i>purpureus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4288	<i>sanguineus</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
4288a	<i>Zanzibariensis</i> . . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	vars.	8	10
4289	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	6-8	5
Collections, including—							
	12 vars. <i>Ricinus</i> , choicest sorts.					50	} Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
	6 " " " "					30	
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	} (Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
4295	Rocket, Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	thP	w. & pur.	..	5	
4300	White	white	..	5	} (California Tree Poppy.) Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4310	Romneya Coulteri . . . . .	..	hhP	..	..	10
4320	Rosa multiflora nana	hP	mixed	..	25	Flowers first season from seed.
	Rose Champion.						See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> .
	Rose of Heaven						See <i>Agrostemma Cæli-Rosa</i> .
	Rose of Sharon						See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	..	yel.	3	5	} Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4352	Saintpaulia ionantha . . . . .	..	tgP	blue	1/2	25
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	..	1	5	} These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4360	<i>coccinea</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4366	Dwarf Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	1/2	5
4367	Tall Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
	Collections, including—						
	8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall					40	} Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
	8 " " Dwarf					40	
	6 " " " "					35	
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	} Sage plants are well-known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> varieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy.
4372	<i>farinacea</i> . . . . .	..	hA	l. blue	..	5
4380	<i>patens</i>	2	thP	blue	..	25	
4387	<i>Rœmeriana</i> . . . . .	..	hP	crim.	1	5
4388	<i>splendens</i>	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389	— <i>grandiflora</i>	10	} Pretty Composite for beds; excellent for borders.
4390	— <i>pendula</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	25
4392	— <i>compacta erecta</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	25
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	1/2	5	} Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4400	Saponaria Calabrica , per oz., 40c.	..	..	red	1	5
4403	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4405	— <i>Scarlet Queen</i> (new) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4410	<i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	1/2	5	
4414	Saxifraga aizoon	2	..	white	1	25	} Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4415	<i>Huetiana</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	1/2	25



SALVIA SPLENDENS. See page 101.



ZINNIA. See page 106.

DWARF GERMAN STOCKS.
See page 103.VINCA ROSEA.
See page 105.

SWEET WILLIAM. See page 105.



VERBENA HYBRIDA. See page 105.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3-1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4417	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	hA	white	2 1/2	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil. 4419 is a beautiful golden yellow, new variety.
4418	—Double Snowball		hA			5	
4419	minor aurea fl. pl. (new)			golden		10	
4419a	Caucasica (splendid)		hP	lilac		10	
4420	Mixed Tall per oz., 40c.		hA	mixed		5	
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed " 40c.				1 1/2	5	
	Collections <i>Scabiosa</i> , including—						
	8 vars. Dwarf Double					35	
	6 " "					30	
	8 " Tall Large-flowered					35	
	6 " " "					30	
4425	<i>Schizanthus</i> <i>Grahami</i>		hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched dark purple and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, they become fine foliage plants, with masses of blossoms.
4427	pinnatus			p. v.	1 1/2	5	
4430	porrigens papilionaceus			bk. eyd		5	
4433	retusus			r. & o.	2	5	
4436	—albus			white		5	
4440	Mixed per oz., 30c.			mixed	div.	5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. <i>Schizanthus</i>					30	
4443	<i>Schizopetalon</i> <i>Walkeri</i>	1 2	hA	white	3/4	10	Curious fringed, fragrant flowers.
4450	<i>Sedum</i> <i>cæruleum</i>	2		blue	3/4	10	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4453	Maximowiczii		hP	yel.	1	10	
4454	Mixed			mixed	3/4	10	
	<i>Senecio elegans</i>						See <i>Jacobæa</i> .
4455	<i>Sensitive Plant</i> . . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink		5	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.
4460	<i>Silene</i> <i>Armeria</i>	1 2	hA	red	1	5	(Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
4461	—alba			white		5	
4462	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4463	orientalis		hP	rose	2	5	
4464	pendula, rose		hA	red	1	5	
4465	—Double Rose					5	
4467	—ruberrima			rose		5	
4468	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4475	<i>Smilax</i> (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
	Snapdragon—						
4480	Delila, carmine and white	2	†hP	c. & w.	1 1/2	5	The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them. Sow in May or in autumn.
4483	Galathee, crimson and white			cr. & w.		5	
4485	Striped			strip.		5	
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white			s. & w.		5	
4492	White			white		5	
4493	Yellow			yel.		5	
4495	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed " 50c.				1/2	5	
4498	Tom Thumb Mixed " \$1.					5	
	Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Snapdr'n, Finest Tall					50	
	6 " " "					30	
4500	<i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
4502	<i>Spiræa ariæfolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.
4504	<i>Aruncus</i>	1 2	hP		3-4	10	
4507	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	1/2	25	Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.
4508	<i>Stachys lanata</i>	3	hP	strip.	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
4509	<i>Statice Bonduelli</i>	2	tA	yel.	1 1/2	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida		hP	mixed		5	
4515	sinuata	2 3	tA	blue	1	5	
4516	—candidissima			white		5	
4518	<i>Stenactis speciosa</i>		hP	pur.	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	<i>Stephanophysum longifolium</i>		hhP	scar.	1 1/2	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright-colored flowers.
4525	<i>Stevia serrata</i>	2	gP	flesh		10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
	Stocks German Ten-Weeks—						
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	(Mathiola.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bed-
4529	White Dresden Perpetual					25	
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3.					10	
4530	Dwarf Large-flowering—						
4531	—White per oz., \$4.					10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
	Sweet Pea "Cupid"	1 3	hA	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	cts. 10	New dwarf Sweet Pea. See also page 109. See Sultan.
	Sweet Sultan						
	Sweet William—						(Dianthus barbatus.) A very popular, free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.
4598	White Single per oz., 40c.	2 3	hB	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4599	—Double					5	
4600	Dark Crimson Single			crim.	..	5	
4601	— —Double					5	
4602	Auricula-flowered per oz., 40c.			mixed	..	5	
4603	Mixed Single " 30c.					5	
4604	—Double " 75c.					5	
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Sweet William					30	
4605	Tacsonia Van Volxemii		gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4606	Tagetes lucida		2 tP	yel.	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	..	..	5
	Tassel Flower						See Calacia.
4608	Tommasinia verticillaris		hP	25	Splendid single lawn plant.
4615	Torenia Fournieri		tA	pur.	..	25	For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings"			white	..	25	
4615b	Bailloni			yel.	..	25	
4616	Trachelium cœruleum	2	thP	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Valuable for border or greenhouse.
4616a	Trachymene cœrulea (Didiscus)		gA	5	Fine long-blooming annual.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	trai.	5	An ornamental clover.
4619	Tritoma uvaria	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	(Red-Hot-Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4620	corallina			scar.	2	10	
4621	MacOwani			r. & yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4623	Tydaea hybrida grandiflora		gP	mixed	..	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	white	3	5	Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626	rubra			red	..	5	
4627	Mixed			mixed	..	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for borders or pots.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass, oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	(Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White			white	..	5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4637	Verbascum pannosum		hP	yel.	5	10	Fine decorative plant. Beautiful white, woolly leaves.
	Verbena hybrida—						All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely, either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine color.
4638	Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ –2	10	
4640	—Defiance					10	
4641	Blue Black, White Eye			bl. & w.	..	10	
4642	Yellow			yel.	..	10	
4642a	Golden-leaved					10	
4643	candidissima (pure white)			white	..	10	
4644	auriculæflora			mixed	..	10	
4646	Italica striata			strip.	..	10	
4648	cœrulea			b. b.	..	10	
4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed	..	5	
4650	Finest Mixed " \$1.50					10	
4651	Mammoth Mixed " 2.50					10	
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Verbena					50	
4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora		gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented leaves.
4653	Veronica, Mixed	2	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654	Vicia Gerardii	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white)		tP	white	..	10	Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea			rose	..	10	
4663	—alba			ro. & w.	..	10	
4664	—Mixed			mixed	..	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
80 ¼ oz. at at. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4665	Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2	tP	blue	½	10	(Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar					10	
4669	White			white		10	
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen			pur.		10	Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
4674	—Mauve Queen					10	
4675	—alba			white		10	
4677	Virginian Stock . . per oz., 20c.		hA	red	1	5	(Malcolmia maritima.) Early flowering and fine.
4678	White			white		5	
4678a	Crimson King			crim.		5	
4678b	Mixed			mixed		5	
4679	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3		sc & w.	1½	5	Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	oculata			rose	¾	5	
4680a	—cœrulea			blue		5	
4681	—alba			white		5	
4681a	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4681b	Mixed				1	5	
4682	Wallflower, Brown . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	brown	1½	5	(Cheiranthus Cheiri.) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders. No. 4687 is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, flowering the first season from seed.
4683	Yellow			yel.		5	
4684	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4686	German Double					10	
4687	Single annual		hA			10	
	Collections of Wallflower, including						
	12 vars. Double German					\$1 00	
	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "					80	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					65	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora . oz., 40c.			pur.		5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689	—alba			white		5	
4690	gloxinioides			b. & w.		5	
4691	Worms (Scorpiurus)	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious. Fine tropical leaves.
4692	Wigandia Vigieri		ttP	red	4	10	
4693	Yucca baccata		hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4694	brevifolia				15	10	
4695	filamentosa				2	10	
4696	gloriosa				4	10	
4697	Whipplei				2	10	
4697a	angustifolia					10	
	Zinnia, Double—						
4698	Tall Carmine . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	car.		5	Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late. 4721 and 4721a are very dwarf double varieties, forming compact, free-flowering bushes; fine for edgings. 4711 has most magnificent, extra large blossoms of rich colors. 4723 and 4723a are splendid new varieties, most gracefully curled and crested. The collections here offered will be found very choice, and are sure to give satisfaction. Zinnias succeed best in a rich, deep, loamy soil, and in a sunny situation.
4699	—Crimson			crim.		5	
4700	—Flesh-colored			flesh		5	
4701	—Lilac			lilac		5	
4702	—Purple			pur.		5	
4703	—Rose			rose		5	
4704	—Scarlet			scar.		5	
4705	—Violet			violet		5	
4706	—White			white		5	
4707	—Yellow, Sulphur			yel.		5	
4708	—Golden					5	
4709	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4710	—Pompon					5	
4711	—Large Robust					5	
4712	Dwarf Crimson			crim.	1½	5	
4713	—Purple			pur.		5	
4714	—Salmon			salmon		5	
4715	—Scarlet			scar.		5	
4716	—Bright Scarlet (fine)			b. scar.		5	
4717	—White			white		5	
4718	—Yellow, Sulphur			yel.		5	
4719	—Golden					5	
4720	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4720a	—Lilliput Mixed				¾	10	
4721	—Tom Thumb White . . oz., \$1			white	½	10	
4721a	—Orange			orange		10	
4721b	—Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		10	
4722	—Haageana, Double . . \$1.25			yel.	1	10	
4723	—Curled and Crested Orange . .			orange		10	
4723a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
	Collections of Zinnia, including—						
	10 vars. Beautiful Double					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					40	
	8 " Dwarf Double					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					40	

VINES AND CLIMBERS.


NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
At 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4725	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4727	<i>Aristolochia Sipho</i>		hP	br. & yl.	30	25	} The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4727a	<i>elegans</i>		gP	pu. & w.	20	25	
4727b	<i>ornithocephala</i>			pur. br.		25	
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> . oz., \$2	1	hP	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	<i>Balloon Vine</i> per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary-Bird Flower</i> . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	10	("Butterfly Pea.")
4750	<i>Clematis flammula</i>			white	15	5	} (Virgin's Bower.) Very fragrant; for other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4752	<i>paniculata</i>	2 3			8-40	5	
4758	Large-flowering hybrids			mixed	var.	10	
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>		hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . . per oz., 75c.		†tP	pur.	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4769	— <i>alba</i>			white		25	
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>		hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty, and fine for baskets. The Morning Glory is good for screens. No. 4778 has very large flowers in great variety of most exquisite colorings, and handsome variegated foliage.
4776	major, Morning Glory . oz., 15c.		hA	mixed	10	5	
4777	—Double Morning Glory					10	
4778	Imperial Japanese M'n'g Glory				30	10	
4780	Mauritanicus		hP	blue	traï.	10	
<i>Cypress Vine</i>							See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . . per oz., 15c.		hA	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i> " 15c.			white		5	
4786	—Mixed " 15c.			mixed		5	
4787	<i>gigantea</i>			white		5	
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA	green	15-20	10	} (Climbing Hop.) 4796 has beautiful variegated foliage.
4796	—variegatus					10	
4798	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i> . . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon-Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers. No. 4830 is the beautiful "Brazilian Morning Glory."
4800	— <i>lutea</i> " 20c.			yel.		5	
4801	<i>chrysantha</i>		†gP			10	
4802	<i>scarlatina</i>			scar.		10	
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i>		tP	rose	15	25	
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i>		tA	blue		5	
4810	— <i>marmorata</i>			mar.		5	
4812	<i>Nil</i>			pur.		5	
4814	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.			v. & w.	5	5	
4816	<i>Mexicana grand. alba</i> " 75c.	3		white	15	10	
4817	— — —hybrida					10	
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night) . oz., 20c.	2 3				5	
4822	<i>hybrida</i> "Heavenly Blue"			blue	10	25	
4824	<i>Learii</i>		gP	v. b.	15	25	
4826	<i>rubro-cœrulea</i>			b. red	8	10	
4828	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	
4830	<i>setosa</i>		tP	red		10	
4835	<i>Quamoclit</i> (Cypress Vine)						
4836	—White per oz., 30c.		tA	scar.	10	5	
4837	—Mixed " 30c.			white		5	
4837	—Mixed " 30c.			mixed		5	
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> . oz. 30c.		hA	scar.		5	
Collection, including 12 varieties							50
4845	<i>Kennedya cœrulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3		scar.	4	25	
4855	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2		d. red		25	
4860	<i>Lapageria rosea</i>			rose	15	50	Beautiful greenhouse climber.

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES—continued.

		Per oz. \$0 10	Per ¼lb. \$0 15	Per lb. \$0 40
Captain of the Blues . . .	Bright purple and pale blue			
Captivation	Light magenta, self-colored; new . . . packet, 10 cts .	50		
Cardinal	Crimson scarlet	10	15	40
Countess of Aberdeen . . .	White, margined with pale pink; new . . packet, 10 cts .	50		
Countess of Radnor . . .	Standards delicate lavender; wings dark mauve; lovely .	10	20	50
Crown Jewel	Creamy white, veined with violet-rose; new . packet, 10c .	50		
Cupid	Dwarf white, fine for pots inside packet, 10 cts .	40	1 25	4 00
Dorothy Tennant	Standards rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve	10	20	60
Duchess of Edinburgh . . .	Scarlet, flushed with crimson	10	15	40
Duchess of York	White, suffused with delicate pink	15	30	1 00
Duke of York	Bright rosy pink standards; primrose wings, tinted white .	15	30	1 00
Duke of Clarence	Rosy claret; self-colored flower; extra large	15	20	50
Eliza Eckford	Pale rose flaked with deeper rose	15	30	1 00
Emily Eckford	Porcelain blue, suffused with reddish mauve	15	30	1 00
Emily Henderson	Splendid pure white; good for forcing	10	20	50
Empress of India	Rosy pink standards; white wings	10	15	40
Fairy Queen	White, flushed and feathered with pink	10	15	40
Firefly	Standards fiery scarlet; wings crimson scarlet	10	25	75
Gaiety	Standards white, striped rosy lilac; wings blush	10	20	60
Her Majesty	Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers	10	25	75
Ignea	Fiery crimson scarlet, slightly flushed with purple	10	20	60
Indigo King	Maroon-purple standards; indigo blue wings	10	20	50
Isa Eckford	Creamy white and rosy pink	10	20	50
Lady Beaconsfield	Salmon standards, tinted rose; wings pale yellow	10	25	75
Lady Penzance	Beautiful bright rose; splendid form	10	20	60
Lemon Queen	Blush pink and lemon; very beautiful	10	20	50
Little Dorrit	Pink standards, white wings; beautiful; new . pkt., 10 cts .	60		
Lottie Eckford	Rose and white, edged with blue	10	20	50
Meteor	Bright orange-salmon standards, wings light pink	15	50	1 50
Mikado	Orange cerise ground, striped white; new . packet, 10 cts .	50		
Miss Hunt	Carmine-salmon and soft pink	10	20	50
Mrs. Eckford	White, delicately shaded with primrose	10	20	60
Mrs. Gladstone	Delicate, soft pink, with rosy blush wings	10	20	50
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain . . .	White, striped and flaked with bright rose	15	50	1 50
Mrs. Sankey	Very large; pure white; of most perfect form	10	20	60
Nellie Jaynes	White and light pink	10	20	50
Novelty	Scarlet, orange-tinted	15	30	1 00
Orange Prince	Orange pink, flushed with scarlet	10	20	50
Ovid	Standards and wings rosy pink, margined rose	10	20	60
Peach Blossom	Salmon pink standards; wings soft pink	10	20	60
Primrose	Pale primrose yellow; novel and distinct	10	20	50
Princess Beatrice	Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades	10	20	50
Princess Louise	Rosy pink standards; wings deep lilac	10	20	50
Princess May	Pale lavender; most beautiful new variety	10	20	60
Princess of Wales	White, striped lavender and mauve	10	20	50
Queen of England	Pure white flowers, of large size	10	15	40
Queen of the Isles	White and red striped and mottled	10	20	50
Red Riding Hood	Rosy pink, shading to blush white at the calyx; exceed- ingly fragrant; entirely distinct; new . packet, 25 cts .			
Rising Sun	Orange, blotched with carmine; wings blush white	10	20	50
Royal Robe	Delicate pink standards; wings soft blush pink	10	20	60
Senator	Chocolate and creamy white, mottled and blotched . . .	10	20	60
Splendor	Coppery crimson, suffused with rosy pink; very rich . . .	10	20	50
Stanley	Deep maroon self; large and of finest form	10	25	75
Venus	Salmon-buff; standards delicately shaded with rosy pink .	10	20	50
Vesuvius	Carmine-rose, shading to velvety violet	10	15	40
Waverley	Pale blue and rosy claret	10	15	40
White	Standard white sort	10	15	30

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other new and choice large-flowering varieties	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$0 75
Eckford's Mixed. Composed of Eckford's varieties only	10	15	25	40
Standard Mixed.	10		15	25

 Five cent packets may be had of all Sweet Peas except those otherwise marked.



NASTURTIUM. See page 95.



THUNBERGIA. See page 111.



IPOMOEA LIMBATA. See page 107.



MINA LOBATA. See page 111.



BALLOON VINE. See page 107.



COBÆA SCANDENS. See page 107.

VINES AND CLIMBERS—continued.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
							cts.	
Lathyrus—								
4880	Everlasting Pea, White	2	hP	white	8	10	See also Sweet Peas, page 108. Handsome perennials, producing beautiful flowers. For dwarf Sweet Pea, "Cupid," see page 109.	
4881	—Scarlet per oz., 40c.			scar.		5		
4882	—splendens					10		
4883	—Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5		
4884	Blue Lord Anson's Pea, oz., 15c.	1	3	blue	6	5		
4885	White " " " " 15c.			white		5		
4886	Lophospermum scandens	2	3	tP	d. rose	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
4887	Mandevillea suaveolens			gP	white	10	10	Beautiful greenhouse climber; very fragrant.
4888	Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1	3	†gP	pur.		10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	Barclayana				bl. & w.		10	
4892	alba				white		10	
4894	Emeryana rosea				rose		10	
4895	purpurea grandiflora				pur.		10	
4900	Mixed				mixed		10	
4901	Mina lobata			tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free-bloomer; fine.
Moon-Flower.							See <i>Ipomœa Mex. grandiflora</i> a alba.	
Nasturtium (Tall)—								
4902	Blood-colored per oz., 15c.	2	3	hA	d. red	5	5	(<i>Tropæolum majus</i> .) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower, and desirable acquisitions to grow on a trellis or fence.
4903	Orange " 15c.				orange		5	
4904	Yellow " 15c.				yel.		5	
4905	Scarlet " 15c.				scar.		5	
4906	Shillingi, bright yel. " 15c.				o. yel.		5	
4907	Rose " 15c.				rose		5	
4908	Striped " 15c.				strip.		5	
4910	Schuerianum " 15c.				spot.		5	
4910a	—coccineum " 15c.				scar.		5	
4911	Schulzi " 15c.						5	
4911a	Edward Otto " 15c.				brown		5	
4912	hemisphæricum " 15c.				orange		5	
4912a	Mixed . per lb., 75c. " 10c.				mixed		5	
Collections, including—								
12 vars. Nasturtium, Tall							50	
8 " " " "							40	
4912b	Passiflora coerulea			hhA	blue	10	10	Called "Passion Flower" on account of a fancied resemblance in the flower to the appearance presented at Calvary.
4913	edulis				white	25	10	
4914	gracilis					10	10	
4914a	incarnata				pink	25	10	
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla				lilac	5	10	Curious fragrant flowers.
4915a	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.			gP	white	6	10	Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty foliage.
4916	Thunbergia alata			hhA	bff. & d.	5	5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
4918	—alba				white		5	
4920	—aurantiaca				orange		5	
4922	—Bakeri				white		5	
4924	—Fryeri				orange		5	
4926	—sulphurea				sul.		5	
4928	—intus alba				p. yel.		5	
4930	—Mixed per oz., 40c.				mixed		5	
4932	Tropæolum Canariense , oz., 50c.				yel.	10	5	The Canary-Bird Flower.
4936	Lobbianum Brilliant " 25c.				d. scar.	6	5	
4938	—Crystal Palace " 25c.				br. red		5	
4940	—Asa Gray " 30c.				white		10	
4944	—Queen Victoria 25c.				scar.		5	
4945	—fulgens " 30c.						5	
4946	—Lucifer " 30c.						5	
4948	—Spitfire " 30c.						5	
4949	—Crown Prince of Prussia " 30c.				blood		5	
4950	—Lilli Smith " 30c.				cr. sc.		5	
4951	—Mixed " 20c.				mixed		5	
4952	Mad. Gunter Hybrids						10		These are very beautiful improved Nasturtiums, of most brilliant colors. Fine for either the conservatory or outdoor decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also Nasturtium. Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots. 4952 is a new strain, with very dark foliage and a richness of color surpassing all other sorts.
4954	pentaphyllum			†gP	o. & y.	5	10	
4956	tricolor grandiflorum				o. & p.		25	
Collections, including								
12 vars. Tropæolum Lobbianum							50	
6 " " " "							20	

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS and FRUIT-BEARING VINES and PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4964	Abobra <i>viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
	Balsam Pear and Apple . . .						See <i>Momordica</i> , below.
4966	Benincasa <i>cerifera</i>	yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis <i>laciniosa erythrocarpa</i>	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinea <i>Indica</i>	2 3	6	10	Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis <i>erinaceus</i> (Hedge-hog Gourd) . . . . .	..	hhA	yel.	8	5
4973	<i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd) . . .	2	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4974	<i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber) . .	2 3	..	..	10	5
4976	<i>grossulariaeformis</i> (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	..	..	6	5
4978	<i>odoratissimus</i> (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4980	<i>perennis</i> (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera <i>explorens</i>	2	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis <i>lobata</i>	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4981b	Eopepon <i>vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds—						
4982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
4984	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4986	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4987	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4988	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5
4989	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4990	<i>lagenaria</i> (Bottle Gourd) . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4991	—Miniature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4992	Powder Horn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4993	Dipper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4994	Spoon Gourd . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4997	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5
	Collection, including— 12 vars. Gourds, small					50	
5007	Melothria <i>scabra</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008	Momordica <i>balsamina</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple. (Squirting Cucumber).
5010	<i>Charantia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5012	<i>Elaterium</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5013	<i>involucrata</i>	25	
5014	Mukia <i>scabrella</i>	3	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus <i>multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	(Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5020	Scotanthus <i>tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-plant	tA	..	1	5	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
5025	Striped Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	strip.	2	5
5038	<i>pseudo-capsicum nanum</i> . . . .	..	gP	white	1	10
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	bl.	2	10
5042	<i>robustum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	<i>capsicastrum</i> . . . . .	..	gP	yel.	2	10
5047	<i>Hendersoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
5047a	<i>Warscewiczoides</i>	white	3	10	
	Collection, including— 6 vars. <i>Solanum</i>					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See <i>Momordica Elaterium</i> .
5048	Trichosanthes <i>colubrina</i> . . .	3	4	10	(Snake Gourd). So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	<i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	<i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..	10	
	Wild Cucumber						See <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> .



RHODANTHE MANGLESII.



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5054	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i>	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decorations. The flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved.
5056	—album			white		5	
5057	—Mixed			mixed		5	
5058	—Double Rose			rose	10	10	
5059	—White			white	10	10	
5060	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>		hhP		2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum					5	
5062	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba			white		5	
5065	—violacea			violet		5	
5066	—carnea			pink		5	
5070	—striata			strip.		5	
5071	—nana compacta rubra			v. red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5072	— — — alba			white		5	
5073	—Mixed			mixed	1	5	
5075	<i>aurea superba</i>			orange		5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Globe Amaranth					30	
5076	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>			yel.	2	5	("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album			white		5	
5079	—astrosanguineum			d. red	1	5	
5080	—atrococcineum			d. scar.		5	
5081	—Mixed			mixed	2	5	
5082	<i>macranthum</i>			rose		5	
5088	<i>monstrosum, Double</i>			mixed		5	
5090	—Dwarf, Double				$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
	Collections <i>Helichrysum</i> , including						
	12 vars. Double					50	
	10 " "					45	
	8 " "					40	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5107	<i>Helipterum Sanfordii</i>	2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble <i>Helichrysum</i> , and are useful in the same way.
5108	—corymbiflorum			white		10	
5110	<i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	2 3		r. & w.		10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba			white		10	
5115	—Mixed			mixed		10	
5118	<i>Manglesii</i>			r. & w.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5119	<i>Shortia Californica</i>		hA	yel.	1	5	Handsome yellow Everlasting.
5120	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>	2		pur.	2	5	
5122	—album			white		5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5125	—multiflorum			pur.		5	
5126	—album			white		5	
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl			pur.		5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. <i>Xeranthemum</i>					30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.


NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
80 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5128	* <i>Agrostis</i> <i>nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	cts. 5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5132	<i>minutiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5136	* <i>Andropogon</i> <i>argenteus</i>	3	hP	..	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs. Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5138	<i>Arundo</i> <i>Donax</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
5140	*— <i>fol. variegata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5144	<i>Avena</i> <i>sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	(Animated Oats.) Curious.
5150	<i>Briza</i> <i>geniculata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5154	<i>maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	5	
5158	<i>Bryzopyrum</i> <i>siculum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3/4	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160	<i>Bromus</i> <i>brizæformis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5164	<i>madritensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5165	<i>Chloropsis</i> <i>Blanchardiana</i> . . . . .	..	tP	..	..	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5166	<i>Chloris</i> <i>barbata vera</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168	<i>truncata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3/4	5	
5170	<i>Chrysurus</i> <i>cynosuroides</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	1	5	Pretty for edgings.
5172	<i>Coix</i> <i>lachryma</i>	2 3	..	..	1 1/2	5	} (Job's Tears.) So called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5174	<i>aurea zebrina</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum</i> <i>Richardsoni</i>	2	..	..	2	10	Very fine grass.
5175a	<i>Cynosurus</i> <i>elegans</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	5	Handsome for bouquets.
5176	<i>Eleusine</i> <i>barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	..	1	5	} (Crab or Yard Grass.) <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a	<i>corocana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5176b	<i>Indica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5178	<i>Elymus</i> <i>hystrix</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	4	5	From the Crimea. Odd.
5180	<i>Eragrostis</i> <i>elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	} (Love Grass.) Pretty Grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5182	<i>amabilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5184	<i>maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5185	<i>suaveolens</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5188	<i>Erianthus</i> <i>Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} (Plume Grass.) A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190	*— <i>foliis variegatis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5192	<i>Eulalia</i> <i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5196	<i>Festuca</i> <i>glauca</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10	
5198	<i>Gymnothrix</i> (<i>Pennisetum</i>) <i>caudata</i> . . . . .	..	tP	..	..	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202	<i>latifolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	8	10	
5205	* <i>Gynerium</i> <i>argenteum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	} (Pampas Grass.) This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207	*— <i>fol. variegatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5207a	*— <i>roseum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5208	<i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5212	<i>Hordeum</i> <i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	2	5	(Squirrel-tail Grass.)
5213	<i>Isolepis</i> <i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	10	Very pretty rush-like grass.
5216	<i>Lagurus</i> <i>ovatus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5	(Hare's-tail Grass.)
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis</i> <i>argentea</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225	<i>Panicum</i> <i>virgatum</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	<i>sulcatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
5228	Pennisetum villosum	2 3	hA	apet. crim.	1½	5	} Ornamental grass. 5228a has beautiful crimson plumes.
5228a	Ruppellianum (new) . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3	25	
5229	Poa amabilis . . . . .	. .	. .	apet.	2	5	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	Setaria macrochaeta . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	*Stipa pennata	2	hP	. .	. .	5	} (Feather Grass.) Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	elegantissima . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
5237	Tricholena violacea	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	Tripsacum dactyloides . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	4	5	(Sesame Grass.) Singular.
5248	Zea Japonica	2	. .	. .	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5256	Cuzco . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	

COLLECTIONS.

25 varieties grasses, Ornamental	\$o 75
12 " " "	50

PALM SEEDS.

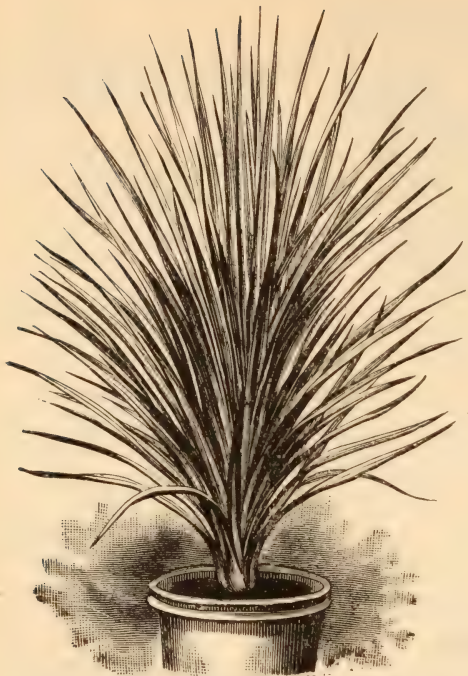
 The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and the West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer.

		Pkt.	100 seeds.			Pkt.	100 seeds.	
Areca	Baueri	12	seeds, \$0 25	\$1 25	Dracaena	Draco	15 seeds, \$0 25	\$1 50
	lutescens	12	"	25 1 25		rubra	25 "	25 75
	rubra	12	"	25 1 25		Veitchii	25 "	25 75
	sapida	8	"	10 1 00	Geonoma	Schottiana	8 "	25 2 50
Brahea	edulis	4	"	25 5 00	Kentia	Belmoreana	12 "	25 1 50
	filifera (Washingtonia)	25	"	10 30		Forsteriana	12 "	25 1 50
	robusta	15	"	10 60		Canterburyana (Um-		
Chamærops	Canariensis	8	"	10 1 00		brella Palm)	12 "	50 3 00
	elegans argentea	12	"	25 1 25		Morei	10 "	50 4 00
	excelsa	25	"	10 30	Latania	Borbonica	12 "	10 50
	humilis	20	"	10 40	Musa	Ensete (Abyssinian Ba-		
Cocos	australis	8	"	25 2 50		nana)	10 "	25 2 00
	Bonnettii	8	"	25 2 50	Oreodoxa	regia (Royal Palm)	8 "	10 1 00
	campestris	10	"	25 2 25	Pandanus	utilis (Screw Pine)	15 "	25 1 25
	plumosa	10	"	25 2 25	Phoenix	Canariensis	12 "	10 60
	flexuosa	10	"	25 2 25		dactylifera (Date Palm)	12 "	10 50
	Weddelliana	8	"	25 2 50		reclinata	15 "	25 1 25
Corypha	australis (Cabbage					rupicola	10 "	25 2 00
	Palm)	10	"	10 60		tenuis	8 "	10 1 00
Cycas	revoluta			10	Ptychosperma	Alexandrae	12 "	25 1 50
Dracena	australis	20	"	10 25	Seaforthia	elegans	8 "	10 1 00
	indivisa	25	"	10 25	Thrinax	argentea	12 "	25 1 25
	lineata	25	"	10 25				

HONORS TO J. M. THORBURN & CO.
FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE..

The **FIRST PREMIUM (\$100)** was awarded to J. M. THORBURN & Co. at the American Institute Fair, 1896, for an exhibit of 214 varieties of Vegetables, grown entirely from their own **HIGH-CLASS SEEDS.**

The Bronze Medal of Excellence was also awarded to J. M. THORBURN & Co. for a remarkable exhibit of their celebrated **GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER**.



DRACAENA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHENIX CANARIENSIS.

For List and Prices of
Palm Seeds, see page 115.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



ARECA BAUERI.



BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

Gladioli should be planted from the last of April to the middle of June, from 4 to 5 inches deep. The bulbs should be taken up after the frost has wilted the foliage.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLUS.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and			
Scarlet	\$0 35	\$1 50	\$10 00
White and Light. Stan-			
dard selection	45	2 25	18 00
White and Light. Extra			
fine, for florists' use	75	4 00	32 00
Striped and Variegated	50	2 75	22 00
Pink	45	2 25	18 00

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Yellow and Orange	\$0 60	\$3 00	\$26 00
Hybrids. All colors	35	1 50	10 00
Finest Selected Seed-			
lings. All colors	40	1 75	12 00
Lemoine's. Fine. Bright			
coloring and odd mark-			
ings	45	2 00	15 00

COLLECTIONS—OUR OWN SELECTION.

12 Named Varieties for \$0 75

12 Fine Named Varieties " 1 00

12 Extra Fine Named Varieties for \$1 50

Collection of 50 Named Sorts " 4 00

The prices herein quoted do not include transportation charges.

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

	Each	Doz.
Addison. Dark amaranth, with white stripes	\$0 10	\$0 75
Admiral Courbet. Extraordinary early variety; tall, very fine spike of large, well-shaped, carmine-violet flowers; the lower petals have a white blotch, streaked with cherry-rose	10	75
Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine-amaranth, clear yellow spots	10	75
Ambroise Verschaffelt. Rosy carmine, flamed with garnet, large rose blotch	15	1 25
Andromede. Very tall spike of well-shaped flowers of a fine rose color, slightly tinted with carmine and profusely streaked with white; large yellow blotch; fine	20	2 00
Angele. White; showy and effective	10	75
Apollon. Rosy lilac, with a large, light rose blotch, finely striped white in the center	10	75
Arsinoe. Fine satin rose, flamed with bright carmine	10	1 00
Atlas. Well-furnished spike, with numerous large flowers; transparent white, slightly tinged with lilac, and conspicuously striped with bright violet	25	2 50
Belle Gabrielle. Fresh lilac-rose, shading off to bright rose	10	75
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion; fine for massing in beds . . . per 100, \$1.50	05	40
Canova. White, mottled rosy lake	15	1 25
Cleopatra. Soft lilac, the lower petals of a darker hue, suffused with violet; purple feathered blotch	10	75
Constance. Of semi-dwarf habit, very vigorous; well furnished spikes of amaranth-red flowers, with a small creamy white blotch; very effective and distinct	10	1 00
Delila. Very finely arranged spike of large, bright rose flowers, streaked and flamed with carmine; very large pure white blotch	25	2 50
Daphnis. Very tall and compact spike of large, well-shaped flowers of a fine, rosy salmon, flamed in and outside of the outer divisions with slaty violet, blotch white, more or less conspicuous; streaked white	15	1 25
Doctor Hogg. Well-shaped spike, with open flowers to the extent of a foot in length; flowers tolerably large, well-opened, banded and striped slatish purple	20	2 00

	Each	Doz.
Doctor Lindley. Delicate rose, shading off to bright rose, flamed with carmine-cherry	\$0 15	\$1 25
Elizabeth. Dark rose, flamed with bright carmine-purple; large purple-carmine blotch, with white stripes	10	75
Etendard. White, slightly suffused with carmine	10	75
Eugene Ramey. Dwarf, splendid spike, very straight and firm; flowers large, purplish amaranth, with a sheen of ivory lilac, edges slightly mottled with slate; novel and distinct shade	10	75
Fatma. Very large flowers of ivory-white ground, profusely striped and suffused with bright, rosy salmon; violet blotch on creamy ground	10	75
Felicien David. Cherry; light carmine, feathered white blotch	10	75
Feu follet. Well opened flowers, with ivory-white throat, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges of the sepals	10	75
Galilee. Brilliant currant-red, flamed dark crimson	10	75
Ida. White ground, slightly tinted with rose, flamed with carmine-rose, lower petals light yellow	10	75
Lamarck. Very long spike of large flowers, cherry color, slightly tinted with orange, blazed with red, center well lighted; large, pure white stain; very fine plant	10	75
Latone. Tall and very compact spike; fine flowers, of a delicate rose, with creamy white blotches and stripes	15	1 25
Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch	10	75
Loredan. Compact, well arranged spike, with bright cherry-rose colored flowers, speckled creamy white and slightly shaded with slate color at the edges of the petals; pretty and very distinct	10	1 00
Mme. Furtado. Fine rose, shading off to rosy white; flamed with ruby	10	75
Maria Dumortier. White, slightly streaked with rose; violet-purple blotch; quite distinct	10	75
Moliere. Cherry, with large, pure white blotch	10	75
Noemi. Light rosy lilac	10	75
Pericles. Light rose, flamed with carmine-purple; large, pure white blotch	10	75

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS—continued.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Phidias. Very brilliant purple ground, slightly tinted with violet; large, pure white blotch, feathered with carmine-cherry; very showy	\$0 10	\$0 75	Sir Joseph Paxton. Scarlet-rose, slightly tinged with light orange, veined with carmine on white ground; very fine	\$0 10	\$0 75
Reverend Berkeley. Light rose, tinted with violet-carmine; feathered, white blotch	10	75	Splendens. Tall spike furnished with handsome cinnabar red flowers; blotch pale yellow on one or several sepals . . .	20	2 00
Robert Fortune. Orange-lake, shading off to purple-crimson, veined white . . .	10	75	Teresita. Lovely and very distinct flower; upper petals of pure white, suffused with rose and striped carmine at the edges; lower petals pale rose, largely blotched and striped with bright violet; stamens white	10	75
Roi Leopold. Blush-rose, slightly suffused with orange and shaded deep currant-red; white blotch	10	75	Thalia. White, flamed and streaked with carmine; very fine	10	75
Romulus. Very brilliant dark red; large pure white blotch; large white lines on the lower petals; very showy	10	75	Themis. Fine spike of delicate satin-rose colored flowers, flushed with carmine; cream-colored blotch	10	75
Schiller. Sulphur, with large carmine blotch	15	1 25	Thunberg. Light orange-shaded cherry; blotch pure white	10	75
Seduction. Splendid spike, with rosy salmon-colored flowers; very bright and open, of a delicate pearly rose; throat very clear, with large white blotch, feathered carmine	15	1 25	Titanla. Beautiful tall spike; extra large flowers of creamy salmon, flamed cherry . .	15	1 25
Snow White. Superb pure white	25	2 50	Ulysses. Satin-rose, beautiful shade . . .	20	2 00
			Virginalis. Pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine	15	1 25

LILIES. (LILIUM.)

These require very little care. The principal thing, indeed, to be attended to is to forbear disturbing them too often. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure; ordinary light soil suits them best. We call particular attention to the *L. speciosum* (Japan Lilies), which are, next to *L. auratum*, the most magnificent species. Lilies should be planted deep, not less than 6 inches, and, although hardy, are benefited by a light covering.

If ordered by mail, add 3 cents each for those marked thus (*); others from 1 to 2 cents each for postage.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
*Auratum (Golden-Banded Lily). The grandest of all hardy Lilies. First size, 7 to 9 in.	\$0 12	\$1 25	Hansoni. Reddish orange, purple-dotted flowers; 3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 85	\$9 00
Extra large, 9 to 11 in.	20	1 75	*Humboldtii. Orange-red, with claret-colored dots; 4 to 5 ft. high	20	2 00
Mammoth size, 11 to 13 in.	30	3 00	Krameri. White, slightly tinged with red; sweet-scented	15	1 50
" macranthum. Magnificent flowers of perfect form	40	4 00	Leichtlinii. Canary yellow, with crimson spots; 2 to 3 ft. high	40	4 00
* " rubro vittatum. Very large flowers; bright spot; magnificent variety	75	7 50	*Longiflorum. Pure white trumpet of large size	10	1 00
* " pictum. Has larger dots of red than the common <i>Auratum</i>	40	4 00	*Speciosum album præcox. Beautiful pure white flowers; 2 to 3 ft. high	20	2 00
*Brownii. Creamy white, shaded with chocolate-crimson; an extra large and always rare Lily; 2½ ft.	40	4 00	" rubrum. Red spotted	15	1 50
Colchicum. Citron, with black spots . .	1 25		" " Melpomene. Very dark red	20	2 00
Elegans, Red	10	1 00	*Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon; 3 ft. high	08	75
" "Alice Wilson." Large flowers of a pure yellow color; very rare	75	8 00	" splendens. Rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies	08	75
Giganteum. White, striped crimson; extra size	3 50		" flore pleno. New double Tiger Lily	10	1 00

AMARYLLIS.

These bulbs, which are so remarkable for their beautiful flowers, should, most of them, be cultivated indoors, and but moderately watered, unless they show indications of flowering. The soil suitable for their culture is a good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould or pulverized manure, and a proportion of sand.

	Each		Each
Aulica (Lily-of-the-Palace). Superb	\$1 25	Longifolia alba. White	\$0 30
Crocea. Scarlet, with white eye	1 25	" rosea. Rose	30
Equestre. (Barbadoes Lily.) Brilliant orange-scarlet, white throat; fine . . per doz., \$1.50 .	15	Macrantha. Fine red . . . per doz., \$1.25 .	12
Johnsonii. Crimson, striped white . doz., \$5 .	50	Regina. Red and white . . per doz., \$2.50 .	25
Lutea (Sternbergia). Bright yellow . doz., \$1 .	10	Hybrids of Vittata. Red, white-striped . .	50

BEGONIAS. (TUBEROUS-ROOTED.)

	Each	Doz.
Single Red, Scarlet, Rose, White, Yellow, and Mixed	\$0 10	\$1 00
Double White, Yellow, and Scarlet	25	2 50

DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.	100
Italia. Leaves musa-like, almost upright, bright green, white bordered; stems up to 9 feet high, numerous; spikes gigantic, about 16 inches long, with a number of flowers which are very large, with petals measuring about 4 to 5 inches, of scarlet color, with a broad yellow border. It flowers continually from the spring to the autumn, and probably also during winter indoors.						
						\$1 00
Austria. Leaves musa-like, light green, very numerous and fine; stems about 9 feet high, very numerous and compact; flowers very large and compact, of a canary yellow color, with a silver hue, inside slightly dotted with brown. It flowers from April to December. Most magnificent for groups.						1 00
Ami Pichon. The flowers, which are of a very large size, are of a bright crimson, with very deep crimson markings; the habit of the plant is strong, of symmetrical growth, about 5 feet high, with rich, deep green foliage.						15 \$1 50
Admiral Avellan. Dark leaved; rich orange-scarlet color, overlaid with salmon; erect, growing about 5 feet high, and always forming fine, symmetrical plants.						15 1 50
Queen Charlotte. Resembles the Madame Crozy, but has a much wider band of yellow around each petal.						15 1 50
Alphonse Bouvier. Rich brilliant crimson; foliage rich, deep green. 6 to 7 ft.						\$0 15 \$1 50 \$10 00
Charles Henderson. Fine crimson color. Compact and uniform, rarely exceeding 3½ ft. in height.						15 1 50 10 00
Madame Crozy. Flowers dazzling scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. 4 ft.						15 1 50 8 00
Egandale. An especially valuable bedding variety; dark foliage and large cherry red flowers. 4 ft.						15 1 50 10 00
Explorateur Crampbell. Bright orange-crimson, with deep crimson markings; foliage green. 4 ft.						15 1 50 10 00
Florence Vaughan. Bright, rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red; foliage rich green. 3 ft.						15 1 50 10 00
Paul Marquant. Flowers bright salmon-scarlet, passing to rosy carmine; foliage dark green. 3 to 3½ feet.						15 1 50 10 00
Rose Unique. The nearest approach to a rose color yet introduced; of a remarkably vigorous but dwarf growth, attaining a height of 3½ feet.						15 1 50
Souvenir de Antoine Crozy. The flowers are large, with well-rounded petals, which are of intense scarlet-crimson, rich and dazzling, bordered with a broad, rich golden yellow border. 3 ft.						15 1 50

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Bright Pink. Very beautiful.	\$0 20	\$2 00	Red and Light Yellow Variegated.	\$0 20	\$2 00
Canary Yellow. Extra fine.	20	2 00	Scarlet. Brilliant color.	20	2 00
Dark Maroon. With white markings.	20	2 00	Unique. Light yellow; very fine.	20	2 00
White. Shading to rose and purple.	20	2 00	Variegated. Very fine.	20	2 00
Dwarf Blue. Extra fine.	20	2 00	Cactus, White.	20	2 00
Guiding Star. Small, white flowers; fine for cutting.	20	2 00	" Bright Red.	20	2 00
			Mixed. per 100,	\$10.	15 1 50

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Caladium esculentum. Splendid summer foliage plant. Start in frames and transplant; large size.			\$0 15 \$1 50	Pancratium maritimum (Sea Daffodil). Fragrant; white.	\$0 20	\$2 00	
Cinnamon Vine (<i>Dioscorea batatas</i> ; Chinese Yam). The so-called "Cinnamon Vine," from the odor of cinnamon emitted by the flowers; fine for trellis work. Roots.	05	60	\$3 50	" Caribbæum. (Spider Lily).	15	1 50	
Crinum major. Immense size.	1 00			Pæonia Chinensis. White.	30	3 00	
Gloxinias. Fine mixed.	10	1 00	6 00	" " Crimson.	30	3 00	
Hemerocallis (Day Lily).	20	2 00		" " Pink.	30	3 00	
Hyacinthus candicans. A snow white summer-flowering giant Hyacinth. 3 to 4 ft.	05	30	1 50	" " Mixed.	20	2 00	
Imantophyllum minutum. Rich cluster of orange-crimson flowers; for pots.	1 00			" arborea (Tree Pæony).	2 00		
Iris Germanica. Finest mixed, all colors.	06	50	2 50	" tenuifolia. Single; bright crimson.	50		
" Kämpferi. Beautiful Japan Iris. Mixed.	08	60	3 50	Tigridia grandiflora alba. White Tiger Flower. Plant all in spring.	08	60	\$4 00
Madeira Vine. Small size.	05	50		" pavonia. Red Tiger Flower.	05	45	3 00
" " Large size.	10	1 00		" conchiflora. Yellow Tiger Flower.	05	45	3 00
Montbretia crocosmiflora. Orange, spotted with purple.	05	40	2 50	" Canariensis. Pale yellow, spotted.	10	75	3 00
Nerine Japonica (Japan Spider Lily). Purplish red; beautiful.	10	1 00		" lilacea. Rosy carmine, variegated with white.	10	75	3 00
				Tuberose, Tall Double.	05	35	1 50
				" Dwarf Double Pearl Albino. Early single white.	05	35	1 50
				" Variegated-leaved Single.	05	40	2 00
				Zephyranthes Atamasco (Atamasco Lily). Fine white.	05	40	2 50

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" New and Rare	5-8	Opium Poppy	53	Wheelbarrows	57
Flower Tubs	61	Orach	31	Wheel Hoes	61
Flowers for Bouquets, etc., 3d p. cov.		Ornamental Gourds	112	Wild Rice	54
Forks	55	Osage Orange	53	Wire Stakes	55
Foxglove	43	Paony	43	Witloof	21
French Spinach	31	Palm Seeds	115	Worms	54
		Parsley	31	Wormwood	43

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Varieties	Price	Varieties	Price
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20 Choice Hardy Biennials and Perennials	1 00		

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LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	\$0 05	<i>Globe Amaranths</i> , assorted	\$0 05
<i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i>	05	<i>Godetia</i> , assorted	05
" <i>album</i>	05	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	05
<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	05	<i>muralis</i>	05
<i>Amarantus tricolor</i>	05	<i>Heliotropium grandiflorum</i>	10
<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	05	<i>Iberis odorata</i>	05
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	10	<i>umbellata</i>	05
<i>Aster chrysanthemiflora</i>	10	<i>amara</i>	05
<i>Balsams</i> , <i>Camellia</i> -flowered	10	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	05
<i>Cacalia coccinea</i>	05	<i>Leptosiphon</i> (<i>Gilia</i>) <i>densiflorus</i>	05
<i>Calliopsis lanceolata</i>	10	<i>Lobelia Erinus</i> (<i>gracilis</i>)	05
<i>Callirrhoe pedata</i>	05	<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	05
<i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i>	05	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	10
" <i>Dwarf</i>	05	<i>Phlox Drummondii grandiflora</i>	10
<i>Chrysanthemum inodorum</i>	10	<i>Reseda odorata</i> , "Machet" (<i>Mignonette</i>)	10
<i>Collinsia bicolor</i>	05	<i>Silene</i> , Mixed	05
<i>verna</i>	05	<i>Smilax</i> (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	10
<i>Cosmos hybridus</i>	05	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	25
<i>Cuphea strigulosa</i>	10	<i>Statice</i> , assorted	05
<i>miniata</i>	05	<i>Stevia serrata</i>	10
<i>purpurea</i>	05	<i>Stocks</i> , Ten-Weeks	10
<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i>	05	<i>Verbena</i> , assorted, finest	10
<i>Digitalis</i> , assorted	05	<i>Viola tricolor</i> (finest)	25
<i>Gaillardia picta</i> , "Aurora Borealis"	05	<i>Viscaria oculata</i>	05
<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	05	<i>Zinnia</i> , all the double varieties	05

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
<i>Ageratum Mexicanum nanum</i>	\$0 05	<i>Lobelia Erinus</i> and varieties (<i>gracilis</i>)	\$0 05
<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	05	<i>Love-Lies-Bleeding</i>	05
<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	10	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	05
<i>Calandrinia umbellata</i>	10	<i>sub-carnosus</i>	05
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	25	<i>Mignonette</i>	05
<i>Clintonia</i> (<i>Downingia</i>) <i>pulchella</i>	10	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	10
<i>Convolvulus Mauritanicus</i>	10	<i>Nemophila insignis</i>	05
<i>aureus superbus</i>	10	<i>maculata</i>	05
<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	05	<i>Pansy</i> , varieties (finest)	25
<i>Dwarf Nasturtiums</i>	05	<i>Petunia</i> , spotted and striped	25
<i>Eschscholtzia tenuifolia</i>	05	<i>Portulaca</i> , Double	10
<i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i>	05	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i> (Double)	05
<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	25	<i>Saponaria Calabrica</i>	05
<i>Gilia nivalis</i>	05	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	10
<i>rosea splendens</i>	05	<i>Silene pendula ruberrima</i>	05
<i>Iberis amara</i>	05	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	25
<i>Limnanthes Douglasii</i>	05	<i>Verbena</i> (finest)	10
<i>Lobb's Nasturtium</i>	05	<i>Virginian Stock</i>	05

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THORBURN'S LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

THAT MAY BE SOWN IN EACH MONTH FROM FEBRUARY TO SEPTEMBER IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>Sow in Hotbed.</p> <p>Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed.</p> <p>Early Beans Early Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Parsley Peas Pepper Potatoes Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed.</p> <p>Sweet Corn Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Asparagus English Beans Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber W White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce White Endive Kale</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Kohlrabi Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber W White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Leek Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Olera Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Olera Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash W White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce W White Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for cold-frames Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas</p>
<p>THORBURN White Peach-Blow Potato. SUPERB NEW VARIETY. Quality its Leading Feature.</p>							
<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, B Windsor " Long Pod " Magagan Beets Carrot Cress Leek Onion Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip Sweet Peas</p>							
<p>The Waldorf TOMATO.</p>							
<p>THORBURN Extra Early Market Peas ARE THE BEST.</p>							
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